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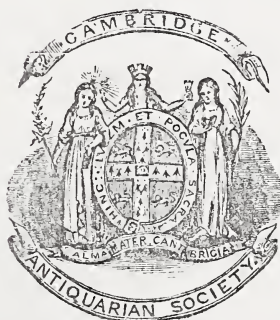


THE
COINS, TOKENS AND MEDALS
OF THE
TOWN, COUNTY AND UNIVERSITY

OF
Cambridge.

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BY
WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A.,
VICAR OF HOCKINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, AND LATE
FELLOW OF QUEENS' COLLEGE.



Cambridge :
PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
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Cambridge :
PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

OCTAVO PUBLICATIONS,
No. XII.



THE COINS, TOKENS AND MEDALS
OF
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THE medallie monuments of the town, county and university of Cambridge are of the following three sorts :

- I. The royal coinage.
- II. The tokens issued by private individuals.
- III. Medals.

I.

The royal coinage extends from the reign of Edgar to the reign of William II. and belongs exclusively to the town of Cambridge.

In Ruding (*Annals of the Coinage of Britain*, 3 vols. 4°. London, 1840) we find the following notices of a mint at Ely.

‘Of the mint in this city, no records, it is believed, now remain; and all the information at this time to be obtained respecting it, must be gathered from the coins, which still exist. From these we learn that Edgar and Cnut coined here.

‘Beyond that period its existence cannot be traced, for nothing is to be found in Domesday, and no other coins but those of the above-mentioned monarchs have yet been traced with the name of this city.’ (II. 157.)

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Among the mints of Edgar we find

ELY. (Ruding, i. 133.)

And among those of Cnut

ELV. Ely? (Ruding, i. 138.)

However of this town no notice is taken in B. E. Hildebrand, *Anglosachsiska Mynt i Svenska kongl. myntkabinettet funna i Sveriges jord* (4°. Stockholm, 1846), which describes 4232 Anglo-Saxon coins from Edgar to Edward the Confessor.

The description of these coins, as here given, is little more than a rearrangement of the coins described in the above work of B. E. Hildebrand, a few being added from the collection of the British Museum, through the kindness of W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.

II.

Of the private coinages belonging to Cambridgeshire there are two classes.

- i. The private tokens of the xvii. century, and
- ii. The private tokens of the xviii. and xix. centuries.

i. Of the first class of tokens there is a considerable number, and not only do the large towns, Cambridge, Ely, Wisbeach figure in the list, but also many small villages.

The earliest date found on tokens is 1648, and they were forbidden by a royal proclamation of 16 Aug. 1672; the dates on the Cambridgeshire tokens extend from 1651 to 1671; they are all private except the one issued by the overseers of the poor of Littleport. They are halfpenny and farthing tokens, mostly the latter, and bear often on the reverse the initials of the issuer and his wife. They have a mint-mark, which is usually a mullet or star of five points.

The descriptions and notes are taken from

W. Boyne, F.S.A. Tokens issued in the seventeenth century in England, Wales and Ireland (8°. London, 1858).

C. C. Babington, M.A. Catalogue of the Tradesmen's tokens, known to have been issued in the County of Cambridge, during the latter part of the 17th century, in *Antiquarian Communications* (I. 15—28).

C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. *Annals of Cambridge* (III. 541—3).

ii. The tokens issued in the xviii. and xix. centuries were struck by private persons to facilitate trade.

Of these there are four quite distinct divisions :

The copper tokens struck between 1788 and 1800.

The copper tokens struck between 1811 and 1818.

The silver tokens struck in 1811 and 1812.

The copper tokens struck since 1818.

The national copper coinage had towards 1790 become very much worn ; it was also insufficient in quantity to meet the requirements of trade, and accordingly it was felt to be a great convenience, when about 1787 the Anglesey mining companies issued their handsome pennies and halfpennies, which were of full weight and bore on them a promise of exchange for the national currency. Other persons took up the idea, and a very great number of these tokens were issued. Use soon degenerated into misuse. Tokens began in 1794 to be manufactured in prodigious quantities, and as collectors of this kind of coins multiplied, for them coins were created, either purporting to belong to different towns, where they were quite unknown, or

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by mixing obverses and reverses indiscriminately, thus producing the so-called 'Mules'; a third class of private coins consisted of pieces, which resembled medals rather than coins. These were manufactured to gratify the longing of unscientific collectors for new varieties. This tendency was well satirized in the following token:

Obv. TOKEN COLLECTORS' HALFPENNY. PAYABLE ON DEMAND 1796. A connoisseur smoking a pipe, sitting by a table spread with medals, an old man standing behind him putting upon his head a fool's cap.

Rev. BE ASSURED FRIEND MULE YOU SHALL NEVER WANT MY PROTECTION. An ass and a mule saluting each other.

Edge. ANY SUM GIVEN FOR SCARCE ORIGINAL IMPRESSIONS. (The letters raised.)

Another differs only in the reverse:

ASSES RUNNING FOR HALFPENCE. Two boys riding a race upon asses. (Conder, *Provincial Tokens*, p. 219.)

The great Soho copper coinage of 1797 put a check upon this private coining, and there are but few tokens belonging to the last years of the 18th century. The Soho coinage however also raised the price of copper, and this caused the heavy tokens to be melted up, and, as the public refused to take the lighter ones, they too experienced the same fate. Towards 1811 the want of copper money again had become felt, while the price of copper fell, and the mining companies sought to get rid of their copper by coining tokens. This was done to such an immense extent, that it was found necessary to declare the coining and circulation of tokens illegal by act of parliament from 1 Jan. 1818.

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Since that time only a few coins have been struck with a claim to the name of farthing.

The want of silver money produced a private coinage of silver tokens in the years 1811 and 1812; of these one belongs to the town of March.

The descriptions of the tokens of this second class are taken from

Jos. Neumann, Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen (8°. Prague, 1858 ff.), Vol. iv.

James Conder, Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets. 8°. Ipswich, 1798.

Boyne, Silver tokens of Great Britain and Ireland. 8°. London, 1866.

III.

To this division belong

- i. Medals issued on the occasions of the installation of the different chancellors.
- ii. Medals given as prizes by the university.
- iii. Medals given as prizes by the colleges.
- iv. Medals of the boat-club and other clubs of the university.
- v. Medals of the college clubs.
- vi. Medals of private societies.
- vii. Miscellaneous medals.

Of these the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th sets were issued by the Messrs Peters, Market-place, till the death of Mr J. C. Peters

The first of these is the fact that the
government has been unable to
obtain the necessary funds to
carry out its policy.

The second is the fact that the
government has been unable to
obtain the necessary funds to
carry out its policy.

The third is the fact that the
government has been unable to
obtain the necessary funds to
carry out its policy.

The fourth is the fact that the
government has been unable to
obtain the necessary funds to
carry out its policy.

in 1867, and since his death by his successor in the business, Mr Munsey.

This list must be understood to be mainly a compilation from materials already published, the only thing attempted being to present to the reader as complete a view of the medallie series of the county as was possible. The second division will probably never be much increased, although in the first class the compiler has been fortunate enough to add two more villages (Histon and Eltisley) to the list of names already known.



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I.

THE ROYAL COINAGE UNDER THE ANGLO-SAXON AND ANGLO-NORMAN KINGS.

CAMBRIDGE MINT.

i. *Anglo-Saxon Coins.*

EDGAR. 959—975.

Obv. The king's head to the left
(dexter side), with diadem. *Rev.* Within the inner circle a small cross.

EADGAR REX ANGLOR + ALBART M^o GRANT

EDWARD THE MARTYR. 975—978.

King Edward the martyr is the first monarch who is known to have coined [at Cambridge]. A penny of his has GRANT on the reverse. Ruding (1840), i. 132, ii. 157.

ETHELRED II. 978—1016.

I. *Obv.* The king's head to the left. *Rev.* Within the inner circle a small cross.

+ ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLLO	+ ÆLFYI M ^o LI ⁿ TE
+ EDELRED ——— ANGL	+ ÆLFYIL ON GRANT
+ EDELRED ——— ANGL.	+ ELERN MON LARNTET
+ ÆDELRÆD ——— ANGL	+ LEOPSILE MO ² GRA
+ EDELRED ——— AN	+ ——— ON GRANT
+ ÆDELRÆD ——— ANGLLO	+ FVLFSIL ON LARNT
+ ——— ——— ———	+ ——— MON GRANT
+ ÆDELRED ——— ANGL	+ FVLFSILE M ^o GR
+ ——— ——— ANGL	+ ——— ——— GRANT

II. *Obv.* The king's head to the right (sinister side).

+ ÆDELRED REX ANGLORX
+ ÆDELRED — ANGLOR

III. *Obv.* The king's head to the left, with sceptre.

+ ÆDELRED REX ANGLORX
+ ÆDELRED — —
+ — — —
+ ÆDLRÆD — — —
+ ÆDELRED — — —
+ — — —
+ — — —
+ ÆDELRED — — —
+ ÆDELRED — ANGLOR
+ ÆDELRED — ANGLORX
+ ÆDELRED — — —
+ ÆDELRED — — —
+ ÆDELRED — — —
+ — — —
+ ÆDELRED — — —

IV. *Obv.* The king's head to the left without any diadem, the hair expressed by lines diverging as from a common centre, and terminating in pellets.

+ ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR
+ ÆDELRED — AN
+ — — — ANL
+ ÆDELREDE — ANGLORX
+ ÆDELRED — ANGLOR
+ ÆDELRED — AL
+ ÆDELRED — ANGLORX (?)

V. *Obv.* The king's head to the left helmeted and with a radiated crown.

+ ÆDELRED . REX ANGLOR
+ — — — ANGL
+ — — — —

Rev. The hand of Providence between \bar{A} and $\bar{\omega}$.

+ FILMVND MONETA GRANT
+ FVLFLAR M'O GRAN

Rev. A cross voided, reaching to the inner circle ; in the angles C-R-V-X.

+ ÆLFRIL M'O GRANT
+ ÆLFINE M'O GRANT
+ EADMVND — — —
+ EADRIL — — —
+ EADFINE — — —
+ EDRIL — — —
+ EDFINE M'O GRAN
+ — — — GRANT
+ LODFINE — — —
+ HVNSTAN M'O GRANT
+ HVSTAN M'O GRAN
+ LEOFNOD — — —
+ OSLYTEL M'O GRAN
+ — — — M'O GRANT
+ SIDFINE — — —

Rev. Long cross voided, extending to the edge of the coin. (Irish type.)

+ ÆLFRIL M'O GRANT
+ EDFINE M'O LAN
+ — — — GRAN (or LRA)
+ — — — MO^o GRAN
+ LODRIL M'O GRANT
+ FVLFSILE M'O GRANT
+ — — — M'O GRAN

Rev. Cross voided, extending to the edge of the coin, over a square with three pellets at each corner.

+ LEOFISILE M'O GRANT
+ FVLFSIL M'O GRAN
+ FVLFSILE M'O GRAN

CNUT. 1016—1035.

I. *Obv.* The king's head, crowned to the left, in a quatrefoil. *Rev.* Cross voided extending to the edge of the coin, on a large quatrefoil.

+ LNUT REX ANLOI	+ ADEA ONI GRANTB
+ ——— ANGLORY	+ LNIHT MO LAN
+ ——— ANGLORVM	+ ——— ———
+ ——— ANLL	+ ——— ON GRAT
+ ——— ANLLORV	+ ——— ———
+ ——— ANLLOR	+ LYNHT 'ON LAN
+ ——— ANLLOX	+ LODVINE M LRA
+ ——— ANLL	+ LEOSI ON GRANT
+ ——— ANLLORV	+ LEOFZIG ON LAN
+ ——— ———	+ LEOSIG M HRA
+ ——— ANLOI	+ LEOSILE MO LRA
+ ——— ANLO	+ LIOFSIG ON LAN
+ ——— ———	+ LIOFSH ———
+ ——— ANLOI	+ ——— ———
+ ——— ANLLOX	+ ORNST M ^o LRA
+ ——— ANLLOR	+ ƿVLFSI ON LRA
+ ——— ANLLO	+ ——— — GRANT
+ ——— ANLLOR	+ ——— ———
+ ——— ANLLORVM	+ ƿVLFSIL MON LRA
+ ——— ANLLO	+ ——— ON LAN
+ ——— ANLLOR	+ ƿVLFSH ON LAN

II. *Obv.* The king's head mitred to the left, in front a sceptre, the inner circle touching the shoulders.

+ LNVIT REX A
 + ——— REX AN
 + ——— ELX AN
 + ——— RELX
 + LNT RELX ANL

Rev. Within the inner circle a cross voided, the limbs issuing from a centre circle, loops in each angle.

+ ADA ON GRANTI (B.M.)
 + ÆLFIL ON GRATE
 + EDVINE ON GRANT
 + LRIM ON GRANTE (B.M.)
 + LEOSILE ON LAN

III. The king's head to the left, crowned, with a sceptre.

+ LNVIT RELX

Rev. Within the inner circle a cross voided, on it a treasure of four sides with a pellet at each corner.

+ LODVINE ON GRAT

TABLE I	
Summary of the results of the experiments	
Experiment	Results
1. Effect of temperature on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature.
2. Effect of concentration on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration.
3. Effect of catalyst on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with the addition of a catalyst.
4. Effect of surface area on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing surface area.
5. Effect of pressure on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing pressure.
6. Effect of solvent on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with the use of a polar solvent.
7. Effect of pH on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing pH.
8. Effect of ionic strength on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing ionic strength.
9. Effect of dielectric constant on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with increasing dielectric constant.
10. Effect of viscosity on the rate of reaction	The rate of reaction increases with decreasing viscosity.

HAROLD I. 1035—1039.

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head filleted, to the left. | <i>Rev.</i> A cross formed of four ovals, issuing from a centre circle. |
| + HAROLD REX | + ꝥVLFꝥINE ON LKAN |
| II. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head filleted, to the left, with a sceptre. | <i>Rev.</i> A cross voided, extending to the edge of the coin; a flower in each angle issuing from a compartment in the centre. |
| + HAROLD RELX | + ÆLFꝥIN ON LKAN (B.M.) |
| + HAROLD REX | + ꝥVLFꝥINE ON RAT |

HARTHACNUT. 1039—1042.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Obv.</i> The king's head to the left filleted, with a sceptre. | <i>Rev.</i> A cross voided, extending to the inner circle, on it a tressure of four sides with a pellet at each corner. |
| + HARÐENV | + ÆLFꝥIL ON LKANT |

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. 1042—1066.

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head crowned to the left. | <i>Rev.</i> A small cross within the inner circle. |
| + EDꝥERD REX | + EDSTAN ON LRATE |
| II. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head, full face, bearded and crowned, within an inner circle. | <i>Rev.</i> A small cross within the inner circle. |
| + EADꝥARD RE | + ꝥVLFꝥI ON LRANT |
| III. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head to the left, with a sceptre. | <i>Rev.</i> A cross voided, extending to the inner circle, on it a tressure of four sides, with three pellets at each angle. |
| + EDꝥERD REX A | + ETSTAN ON LRANTE |
| IV. <i>Obv.</i> The king's head to the left, with sceptre. | <i>Rev.</i> A long cross voided, extending to the edge of the coin, each arm terminating in a crescent and pellet, in the centre an annulet, in the angles P-A-L-X. |
| + EDꝥARD REX | + LODSVNV ON LRA |

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99	100

- V. *Obv.* The king seated on his throne,
with orb and sceptre. *Rev.* A cross voided, in each angle a
martlet.
- + EADƿARD REX ANLO + ÆLFƿIL ON LRA (B.M.)
+ ——— ANLLOR + LODƿINE ON LRANT (B.M.)
- VI. *Obv.* The king's head to right
mitred, with a sceptre. *Rev.* Within an inner circle a cross
voided terminating in three crescents;
in the centre an annulet.
- + EDƿERD REX + LODƿINE ON LRANT (B.M.)
- VII. *Obv.* The king's bust to the left,
filleted. *Rev.* Cross voided (small size).
- + EDƿERD REX + ETSTAN ON LRA. (B.M.)

HAROLD II. 1066.

- Obv.* The king's head to the left,
crowned with a sceptre. *Rev.* The word PAX between two lines,
across the field.
- HAROLD REX + ƿVLƿƿI ON LRANTI (B.M.)

ii. *Anglo-Norman Coins.*

WILLIAM I. 1066—1087

WILLIAM II. 1087—1100.

- Obv.* The king's bust crowned, front
face, with a sceptre. *Rev.* Plain cross, extending to the inner
circle: In the angles the letters P-A-
X-S, each within a small circle.
- + ƿILLELMVS RE+ + VLFLIL ON LRANT

II.

THE PRIVATE COINAGES.

i. *The Private Tokens of the xviith Century.*

(a) THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

1. JAMES . ALDERS = A lion rampant.
IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field I . A $\frac{1}{4}$

James Alders was one of the Bailiffs of the Corporation, 1653-1657.

2. RICHARD . ALLEN . ROSE = A Tudor rose.
TAVERNE . IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field $\overset{A}{R} . I$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Richard Allen first occupied the Rose Inn in 1653.

3. JAMES . ANDERSON = A lion rampant.
IN . CAMBRIDGE = (Bowtell) $\frac{1}{4}$

4. NICHOLAS . APTHORP = A globe on a stand.
IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field N . A $\frac{1}{4}$

Nicholas Apthorpe was appointed common councilman in 1685.

5. JOHN . BIRD . 1667 = The Merchant Tailors' Arms.
OF CAMBRIDGE = In the field 1667. $\frac{1}{4}$

The Arms are A royal tent between two robes, on chief a lion passant.

5. a. Cole mentions one of John Bird, 1667, bearing a fess between three birds.

6. JOHN . BLACKLY . BAKER = The Bakers' Arms; no inner circle.

IN CAMBRIDGE = In the field $\overset{B}{I} . A$ $\frac{1}{4}$

The Arms are A balance between three garbes, on a chief barry wavy of four.

7. JONATHAN . BROWNE. = The Grocers' Arms.
IN . CAMBRIDGE. = In the field 10^I_B in monogram. $\frac{1}{4}$
8. WILL . BRYAN . IN . CAMBRIDGE = Three cloves.
CONFECTIONER . 1652 = In the field w^B_{II} $\frac{1}{4}$
William Bryan was Mayor in 1650 and 1657. He was displaced from being Alderman in 1662. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 503. He died 1690.
9. I . B . VNDER . THE . ROASE = The Bakers' Arms.
IN CAMBRIDGE: = In the field $I^B_{I.E}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
A Mr Bryan died at the Rose in 1652, and his widow was succeeded by Rich. Allen in 1653. The Rose was the starting point of the London stage coach from 1655. Rose crescent now occupies the site of its yard.
10. EDWARD . CHALLIS: = The Haberdashers' Arms.
IN CAMBRIDGE . 1663 = In the field $E . C$ $\frac{1}{4}$
The Arms are Barry nebuly of 4, a lion passant gardant on a bend dexter.
10. a. A variety has the initials $E . C$ larger.
11. FRANCIS . CHALLIS = A broche of 5 candles.
IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1653 = In the field $F . C$ $\frac{1}{4}$
Francis Challis was elected Alderman in 1655, but refused the office. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 463.
12. JOHN . CHAPLYN = A broche of 8 candles.
IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field $I^C_{I.M}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
13. JOHN . CHAPLYN = A broche of 7 candles.
IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1667 = In the field $I^C_{I.M}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
He was common councilman till 1685 (Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 605).
14. ED . CLARK . HABERDASHER = The Haberdashers' Arms.
IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1652 = In the field $E^C_{E.A}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
The Arms are not quite correct, being Semé of roundlets (instead of being barry nebulée), per bend dexter a lion passant gardant.
- 14 a. A variety has for the roundlets tears, thus coming near to the true representation of the arms.
- 14 b. Cole mentions one of Ed. Clark of the date 1654.
- 14 c. Bowtell and Cole describe one of Ed. Clark, with the legend as in No. 14, but the date 1664, and the arms correct.
15. PETER . COLLINS . IN = A hand holding a glove; no inner circle.
CAMBRIDGE . 1656 = In the field $w . M$ $\frac{1}{4}$

16. RICHARD . COOKE . AT . PEASE = In three lines HIS |
HALFE | PENY

HILL . IN . CAMBRIDG. 1669 = A Talbot passant. $\frac{1}{2}$

17. JOHN . CRASKE . OF : = The Grocers' Arms.
CAMBRIDGE . 1667 : = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY
Below $\begin{smallmatrix} C \\ I.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

The Arms are Argent; a chevron between nine cloves, in groups of three, sable.

18. THOMAS . DARRANT = A griffin passant; no inner circle.
IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} D \\ T.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

19. JOHN . DOD . AT . THE . RED . HART = A hart lodged;
over its back 1667.

AND . ANTELOP . IN . CAMBRIDG = An Antelope, and
under it HIS $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Red Hart Inn was in Petty Cury on the site of the new buildings
belonging to Corpus Christi college.

20. JOHN . EWIN . IN = Man dipping candles; no inner
circle.

CAMBRIDG . 1652 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} E \\ I.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

John Ewin was elected Alderman in 1655, but refused the office. He was
Mayor in 1659-60, and proclaimed King Charles II. on 11 May. Cooper,
Ann. iii. 463, 478.

21. THOMAS . EWIN . IN = A man dipping candles.
CAMBRIDGE . 1668 = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY
and below $\begin{smallmatrix} E \\ T.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Thomas Ewin was Mayor in 1679, 1690, and 1699.

22. AT . THE . MITER . IN = A mitre; no inner circle.

CAMBRIDGE. 1651 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} F \\ E.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 265. 'The Mitre tavern in Trumpington Street in St
Edward's parish, now the private dwelling of Mr Parish, surgeon.' *Boutell.*

This house stood where the church of St John Zachary formerly stood, which
was pulled down to make way for King's college (Blounefield, *Collect. Cantab.* 212).
It was on the site of King's college screen, south of the gateway.

23. GEORGE . FELLSTED = Two pestles in a mortar; no
inner circle.

IN . CAMBRIDGE. = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} F \\ G.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

George Felsited was displaced from being councilman in 1662.

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24. THOMAS . FELSTED = The Bakers' Arms; no inner eirele.

IN . CAMBRIDG . 1664 = In the field $T.D^F$ $\frac{1}{4}$

25. THOMAS . FENN = A woolpack; no inner eirele.

OF . CAMBRIDGE = In the field $T.F$ $\frac{1}{4}$

26. IOHN . FINCH . MAR: = In the field $I.F$

KET . PLACE . CAMBRI. = In the field $I.F$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Probably on the site of the shop of Messrs Hurrell and Beales, ironmongers.

27. THO . FOX . AT . THE . BLACK = A bull; no inner eirele.

BVLL . IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field $T.F$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Tho. Fox was Mayor in 1680, 1694 and 1707. He died 1710. The Black Bull is now the Bull near St Catharine's college.

28. IOHN . FROHOCK = A Shield of Arms; no inner circle.

IN . CAMBRIDG . 1660 = In the field $I.M^P$ $\frac{1}{4}$

He was displaced from being councilman in 1662. A John Frohock was Mayor in 1703.

The arms are On a chevron between three leopards' faces, as many trefoils.

29. In five lines WILL . | GORHAM . | OF . CAMB | GROCER | $W.G^M$

A shield of Arms; a fess between three matches; erect,
on a dueal coronet a lamp of three branches. $\frac{1}{4}$

The Arms of Leete of Kingston Cambridgeshire, differing in having three in place of two matches.

30. FRANCIS . HAMPSON = Two tobacco-pipes lying transversely upon a grate.

IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field 1667. $\frac{1}{4}$

31. ROBERT . HARWOOD = In the field $R.C^H$

IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1660 = In the field $R.C^H$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Cole gives the name as Richard Harwood.

32. JAMES . HAWKE . = The Grocers' Arms.

IN . CAMBRIDG = In the field $I.M^H$ $\frac{1}{4}$

33. A variety has the date 1667 on the rev. $\frac{1}{4}$

34. IOSEPH . HEATH . OF = A Shield of Arms.

CAMBRIDGE . 1666 = In the field $I.H^H$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Joseph Heath was appointed common councilman by the new charter of 1685. (Cooper Ann. iii. 603).

The Arms are Per chevron, in chief two mullets, in base, a heathcock.

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35. ELIZEBETH . HOGHTON = In the field E. II
IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field E. II $\frac{1}{4}$
36. EDWARD . IENNINGS = A broche of 5 candles ; no inner
cicle.
OF . CAMBRIDGE = In the field E. I $\frac{1}{4}$
37. FRANCIS . IERMAN . = The Grocers' Arms.
OF . CAMBRIDGE . 1667 = In three lines HIS : | HALFE |
PENNY $\frac{1}{2}$

Francis Jermin was treasurer in 1662-63, and mayor in 1678, 1696, and 1697.

38. STEPHEN . JOHNSON . OF = A hart.
CAMBRIDGE . 1669 = In the field S. A $\frac{1}{4}$
39. IOSEPH LINSEY = A two-headed eagle displayed.
IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1663 = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

He died 1665. Blomesfield, *Collect. Cantab.* 61.

39. a. A variety with the same inscription and device in all respects, except that there is an E at the end of HALF on the reverse, and the whole is worse executed. $\frac{1}{2}$

40. SAMVELL . LONG . AT . THE = A pot of lilies.
LILLY . POT . IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field S. L $\frac{1}{4}$
1665
41. ' IOHN . LOWRY . OF . CAMBRIDGE . HIS . HALFE . PENY.
1657 . encircling a bust of his patron Oliver Cromwell.
This token is rather singular, being struck in *cameo*,
that is to say, the letters &c. are indented instead of
intaglio, or cut in relief, as coins are in general.'

(Bowtell) $\frac{1}{2}$

'John Lowry is said to have issued a halfpenny in 1657. I have never met with it, and doubt its existence. There were a few halfpennies struck before the Restoration, but they are scarce.'—*Boyne*. John Lowry was Mayor 1644 and M.P. for Cambridge in 1658. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 472.

42. CHRISTOFER . MAIES = A broche of 5 candles.
IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field C. M $\frac{1}{4}$

Christopher Mayes was elected alderman in 1655, but refused the office.
Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 463.

43. JOHN . MARSTON . IN TRUMP. = A hand issuing out of clouds and pouring coffee out of a coffee pot into a cup, 3 other cups by the side on a table.

INGTON . STREET . CAMBR = In three lines HIS | HALFE | PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$

44. OWEN MAYFIELD = A mitre; no inner circle.

IN . CAMBRIDG . 1658 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ O.S \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Owen Mayfield was a vintner and lived at the Mitre Inn (see n° 22). He was mayor in 1672. He died in 1686, aged 59 years, and is buried in St Edward's church in Cambridge. Blomefield, *Collect.* 82. His will is in MS. Baker xxxvii. p. 451 ff. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 515, 517.

45. JOHN . NEWTON . IN = The Grocers' Arms.

CAMBRIDG . 1652 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ I.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

John Newton was treasurer of the town in 1657. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 466.

46. JOHN . NICKLES . AT . BLEW = An anchor.

MARKET . HILL . CAMBRIDG = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ I.I \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

The Blue Anchor was behind the town hall, where the town clerk's offices now are.

47. JOHN . PECKE . 1668 = The Bakers' Arms.

OF . CAMBRIDGE . . = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY;
below $\begin{smallmatrix} P \\ I.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

48. SANDIS . PEYTON = Shield of Arms and Crest; no inner circle.

IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} P \\ S.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Sandis Peyton died 1682, and was buried in St Benedict's church. He belonged to the family of the Peytons of Isleham. Blomefield, *Collect.* 47.

The Arms on this token are On a cross engrailed a mullet, a bordure billotte; those of the Peyton family are Sa. a cross engrailed or, in the second quarter a mullet or. The crest is a griffin sejant, on a helmet.

49. JAMES . POTTER = In the field 1667.

IN . CAMBRIDG = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} P \\ I.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

50. 'THOMAS . POWELL . IN . CAMBRIDGE . HIS . HALFPENY .
 $\begin{smallmatrix} P \\ T.E \end{smallmatrix}$ 1665 . Sign a bunch of grapes.' (*Bowtell*) $\frac{1}{2}$

51. THOMAS . POWELL . IN = Checkers.

CAMBRIDGE . 1666 = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY |;
below $\begin{smallmatrix} P \\ T.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

- 51 a. A variety reads 1666 :

52. Also of 1667.

53. HENERY . RAPER . IN = In the field H.M.^{R}
CAMBRIDG . GROCER = A sugar-loaf; no inner circle. $\frac{1}{4}$

54. HENERY . RAPER . IN = In the field H.M.^{R}
IN CAMBRIDGE . 1660 = A pair of shears; no inner
circle. $\frac{1}{4}$

55. FRANCIS . RUSSELL = Arms of the Russell family; a
lion rampant within a bordure, crest a demi-
goat; no inner circle.

CAMBRIDGE . 1663 = In the field F.A.^{R} $\frac{1}{4}$

56. HENERY . SMITH = The Haberdashers' Arms.

IN . CAMBRIDGE = In the field H.M.^{S} $\frac{1}{4}$

57. WILLIAM . SMITH = The Leathersellers' Arms.

IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1670 = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY; below W.E.^{S} $\frac{1}{2}$

The Arms are Three stags regardant tripping.

58. JOHN . SPARKES . BAKER = The Bakers' Arms.

IN . CAMBRIDGE . 1653 = In the field I.M.^{S} $\frac{1}{4}$

59. BENJAMIN . SPENCE . 1668 = The Grocers' Arms.

OF . CAMBRIDGE . CHANDLER = In three lines HIS |
HALF | PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

60. IOSEPH . TIFFORD . IN = Three cloves.

CAMBRIDGE . 1659 = In the field I.T. $\frac{1}{4}$

61. WILL . WATERSON . OF = In the field W.W.^{W}
1657

CAMBRIDG . CARYER = In the field E.W. $\frac{1}{4}$

Waterson mentioned in a letter of John Strype. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 504.

62. WILLIAM . WELLS . 3 . TVNS = Three tuns.

TAVERN . IN . CAMBRIDG = In the field W.S.^{W} $\frac{1}{4}$

William Wells was appointed Alderman in 1662, and was mayor in that year.
'A famous tavern on the Market Hill, near St Edward's churchyard. Part
of it is still an ale-house with the same sign.' Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 476 (2).

63. PHILIP . WILLIAMS = The Bakers' Arms; no inner circle.

OF . CAMBRIDGE = In the field ^WP.M

Philip Williams was treasurer of the town in 1658 and mayor in 1669. $\frac{1}{4}$

(b) THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

ABINGTON.

The tokens attributed to this village by Prof. Babington, are given to Abingdon Berkshire by Boyne.

ARRINGTON.

1. HENRY . ATKINS . AT . THE = A four-pointed direction-post or turustile.

AT . ARRINGTON . BRIDGE = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY | . $\frac{1}{2}$

BOURNE.

The halfpenny token of William Birridge mercer 1664 of Bourne is given with others to Bourn Lincolnshire, by Boyne.

BRINKLEY.

1. JOHN . GROWSE = The Tallow-chandlers' Arms.

IN BRINKLEY = In field ^GI.M $\frac{1}{4}$

BURWELL.

1. OLIVER . HARLIE = The Haberdashers' Arms.

IN . BURWELL = In field ^HO.M $\frac{1}{4}$

CAXTON.

1. HVGH . CONNY . OF . CAXTON & ELSWORTH = Three conies or rabbits.

HIS . HALFE . PENY = In the field ^{H.C}1668 $\frac{1}{2}$

2. ROBERT MILLARD BAKER = A pie crust.

OF . CAXSON . 1668 = In three lines HIS | HALFE | PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$

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CHATTERIS.

1. THOMAS . COAPE . AT . THE = A gate.
AT . CHATTRIS . FERREY = In four lines HIS | HALF |
PENY | 1670. $\frac{1}{2}$
2. THOMAS DRING OF CHATERIS = In field HIS HALF PENY.
IN . THE . ISLE^d OF . ELY . 1667 = In field T.I $\frac{1}{2}$
3. WILLIAM . SMITH . OF = A cooper making a cask.
CHATRIS . 1670 = In three lines HIS | HALFE | PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$

CHESTERTON.

1. WILLIAM . LIMBER = A hart trippant.
IN . CHESTERTON. = In the field W.D $\frac{1}{4}$

COTTENHAM.

1. PHILIP CHAMBERS = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY.
IN COTTENHAM 1668 = A wild man with club over his
shoulder. $\frac{1}{2}$

DODDINGTON.

1. ROBERT ADAMS 1668 = In field HIS HALFPENY.
OF DODDINGTON = In field R.A. (See MARCH). $\frac{1}{4}$
2. IOHN . IOHNSON = A windmill.
OF . DODDINGTON . 1669 = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

There are many places called Doddington. (*Boyne*.)

ELSWORTH, SEE CAXTON.

ELTISLEY.

1. ISAAC . DES = A shield of arms.
OF . ELTESLEY . 16... = In field I.E (Rev. W. G. Searle) $\frac{1}{4}$

ELY.

1. HENRY . AUSTIN . IN = A shuttle.
ELY . WEAVER . 1667 = In field H.A $\frac{1}{4}$
2. THOMAS . CHADRTON . AT = A swan.
THE . WHITE . SWAN . IN . ELY = In field T.A $\frac{1}{4}$
3. LUKE . CROCKSON . = A broche of 7 candles.
IN . ELEY = In the field L.S $\frac{1}{4}$

4. CORNELIVS . FVLLER = The Haberdashers' Arms.
IN . ELY . 1654 = In the field C . F $\frac{1}{4}$
 - 4 a. There is another of the same person and date, with the name spelled CORNLLVS, and the arms incorrectly engraved, so as to appear to be Seme of roundlets, per bend dexter a lion passant gardant.
 5. JOHN . KNOWLS . AT . THE = A ship.
IN . ELY . 1667 . = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} K \\ I.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 6. THOMAS LENSLEY = A pie crust?
IN . ELEY . 1664 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} L \\ T.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 7. WILLIAM . LETTEN = A crowned rose.
AT . ROSE . & . CROWN IN ELY = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} L \\ W.K \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 8. NICHOLAS . MALLABER = A woolpack.
AT . ELLY . 1658 = In the field N . M $\frac{1}{4}$
 9. WILLIAM . MARSH = A pair of scales.
GROCER . OF . ELY = In the field W . M $\frac{1}{4}$
 10. THOMAS . PORTER = The Grocers' Arms.
IN . ELY . 1663 = In the field T . P $\frac{1}{4}$
 11. JOHN . READE . IN . ELY = The Fishmongers' Arms.
GROCER . 1656 = In the field I . R $\frac{1}{4}$
- These arms are a form of those of the Fishmongers' Company ; they are, Three fishes in pale, in chief three of stockfish saltires.
12. RALPH . SKITTAR = The Grocers' Arms.
IN . ELY . 1659 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} S \\ R.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 13. WILLIAM . TANNER = An irregular star of six rays.
IN . ELY . BREWER = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} T \\ W.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 14. WILLIAM . TVCKINTON = A broche of 8 candles.
IN . ELY . CHANDLER = In the field W . T $\frac{1}{4}$
 15. WILL . TVRKINTON . = A broche of 8 candles.
OF . ELY . 1661 = In the field W . T $\frac{1}{4}$
 16. WILLIAM . WAGSTAFE = The Fishmongers' Arms.
MERCER . OF . ELIE = In the field lozengy of Vs, forming a cypher consisting of 2 W; no inner circle. $\frac{1}{4}$

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17. WILLIAM . WAGSTAFE = Arms of the Wagstaff family
in a heart-shaped shield; two bends raguly,
in chief an escallop shell.

MERCER . OF . ELY = Device as last. $\frac{1}{4}$

18. JOHN WEATHERHEAD = The Bakers' Arms.

IN . ELY . BAKER . 1666 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} W \\ I.R \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

FORDHAM.

1. JOHN . BADCOCK = The Grocers' Arms.

IN . FORDHAM . 1667 = In the field I . B $\frac{1}{4}$

By Boyne attributed to Fordham, Norfolk.

GAMLINGAY.

1. STEPHEN . APTHORPE = The Grocers' Arms.

OF . GAMLINGHAY = In two lines $\begin{smallmatrix} S.A \\ 1659 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

2. STEPHEN . APTHORPE = Grocers' Arms.

OF . GAMLINGAMS : = In two lines $\begin{smallmatrix} S.A \\ 1666 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

3. IOSEPH . HARVIE . IN . 1667. = The Grocers' Arms.

GAMLINGAY . HIS . HALF . PENY = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} H \\ I.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

HADDENHAM.

1. JOHN . MORFIELD . OF = A man walking.

HADDENHAM . CARRIER = In the field I . M $\frac{1}{4}$

By Boyne attributed to Haddenham, Bucks.

HINXTON.

1. JOHN . NORTH . 1667 = The Grocers' Arms and I . N

IN . HINKSTON = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

HISTON.

1. CHRISTOP : CHALICE = A fleece suspended; below 1670.

OF . HISTON = In the field c . c (Rev. W. G. Scarle) $\frac{1}{4}$

and the other is a copy of the original
of the same. The original is in the
possession of the Secretary of the
Board of Education, and the copy is
in the possession of the Board of
Education.

1891

The Board of Education of the
City of New York, in its annual
report, for the year ending June 30,
1891, contains the following statement:

The Board of Education of the
City of New York, in its annual
report, for the year ending June 30,
1891, contains the following statement:
The Board of Education of the
City of New York, in its annual
report, for the year ending June 30,
1891, contains the following statement:

1892

The Board of Education of the
City of New York, in its annual
report, for the year ending June 30,
1892, contains the following statement:

1893

The Board of Education of the
City of New York, in its annual
report, for the year ending June 30,
1893, contains the following statement:

1894

The Board of Education of the
City of New York, in its annual
report, for the year ending June 30,
1894, contains the following statement:

HOCKINGTON.

1. OCKINGTON . 1657 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} G \\ I.M \end{smallmatrix}$
HIS | HALFE | PENNY = In three lines across the field. $\frac{1}{2}$
This is an early date for a half-penny. *Boyne.*

ICKLETON.

1. GEORGE . FORDHAM. = The field blank.
ICKLTON . CAMBRIDGSH = In the field G.F $\frac{1}{4}$

ISELIHAM.

1. ROBERT . MOODEY . = The Mercers' Arms.
IN . ISELEHAM . 1664 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ R.G \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

LINTON.

1. JOHN . BITTIN . OF = A griffin rampant.
LINTON . 1657 = A griffin rampant. $\frac{1}{4}$
2. ROBERT . HALLS . 1667 = A pair of scales.
IN . LINTON . CAMBRIDGSH = In three lines HIS |
HALFE | PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$
3. JOHN . HARVY . OF = A broche of 6 candles.
LINTON . CHANDLER = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} H \\ I.S \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
4. ROBERT MOORE = The Grocers' Arms.
OF . LINTON . 1667 = In the field R.M $\frac{1}{4}$

LITTLEPORT.

1. Y.^E OVERSEERS . OF . Y.^R POOR = In the field 1668.
LITTLE . PORT . ILE . OF ELY = In the field a key. $\frac{1}{4}$

MARCH.

1. ROBERT . ADAMS . OF . MARCH = In field R.A
AND . DODDINGTON 1670 = A broche of candles. $\frac{1}{4}$
2. THOMAS . HARRYSON . IN = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} H \\ T.M \end{smallmatrix}$
MARCH . HABERDASHER. = In the field 1657 $\frac{1}{4}$



3. THOMAS . HARRISON = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY.
OF . MAIRCH . 1669 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} H \\ T.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
4. IOHN . INGROM . OF . MARCH = In the field 1666
IN . THE . ISLE . OF . ELY = In the field I . I $\frac{1}{4}$
5. ROBERT . NEALE . IN = The Grocers' Arms.
MARCH . GROCER . 1656 = In the field R . N $\frac{1}{4}$
6. THOMAS . TOWERS = A tower.
IN . MARCH . 1669 = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

NEWMARKET.

The tokens bearing the name of this town are placed by Boyne among the Suffolk tokens; however, as one of the two parishes of Newmarket is in this county and the portion of Suffolk in which the other parish stands is surrounded by Cambridgeshire, they are all placed here.

1. WILLIAM . BRIANT . IN = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY.
NEWMARKET . 1669 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ W.M \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
2. WILLIAM BRYANT = The Grocers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$
OF NEWMARKET 1659 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ W.M \end{smallmatrix}$

The Bryant family are still found at Newmarket (Boyne).

3. HENRY . FRANCIS . AT . THE 2 . KINGS = A still between
two kings, crowned, standing, holding sceptres.
AND STILL IN NEW MARKET 67 = In three lines
HIS | HALFE | PENY. Below $\begin{smallmatrix} F \\ H.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Placed by Boyne at Clare Market, London.

4. AT THE 3 TUNS = Three tuns.
IN NEWMARKET = In the field I . H $\frac{1}{4}$
5. JOHN HENDERSON AT THE = A ship.
SHIPP IN NEWMARKET = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

6. ROBERT MYNN AT Y^E GOLDEN = An anchor and R. M.
ANCHOR IN NEWMARKET = In three lines HIS |
HALFE | PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}$
7. WALTER . POULTER . AT . THE = Queen's head.
IN . NEW MARKET . IN SUFFOLK = In four lines HIS |
HALFE | PENNY | 1669. $\frac{1}{2}$
8. THOMAS PRATT = A ship.
IN NEWMARKETT = In field T.^PE $\frac{1}{4}$
9. WILL. WAITE . IN . = A stick of candles. 1657.
NEW . MARKETT = In field W . W $\frac{1}{4}$

As Clare Market, London, is called New Market on the tokens, it is doubtful whether all the above belong to this town.

ROYSTON.

Although a small part of this parish lies in Cambridgeshire, yet the town itself lies in Hertfordshire.

SOHAM.

1. ROB . CROW . OF . SOHAM . BAKER. = In three lines A |
HALFE | PENY.
IN . CAMBRIDGSHEAR . 1671 = The Bakers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Same inscription = A lion rampant R.^CP
Same reverse. $\frac{1}{2}$
3. THOMAS . TROWELL = A broche of candles.
IN . SOHAM . 1664 = In field T.^KM $\frac{1}{4}$

SOHAM AND HORNSWELL.

1. MARY . KENT . OF . SOHAM = In the field M . K
JOHN . KENT . OF . HORNSWELL = In the field I.^K 1666 $\frac{1}{4}$

SWAFFHAM.

1. ROBERT . DENTON . OF = A broche of 5 candles.
SWAFFHAM . 1660 = In the field R.^DA $\frac{1}{4}$

It is not improbable that this token, although found near Cambridge, may have been issued at Swaffham Norfolk, to which town it is ascribed by Boyne.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK.

1. WILLIAM . COE . OF = A woolpack.
 SWAFFHAM . BULBECK = In field w . c $\frac{1}{4}$

SWAVESEY.

1. WILLIAM . BVRTEN = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{w}^{\text{B}} \\ \text{s} \end{smallmatrix}$
 AT . SWASEY . 1656 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{w}^{\text{B}} \\ \text{s} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

THORNEY.

1. EDWARD . TAYLOR = The Bakers' Arms.
 IN . THORNEY . ABBY = In the field e . t $\frac{1}{4}$

WHITTLESEY.

1. THOMAS . DAVIE . 1668 = The Grocers' Arms.
 OF . WITTLESEY = In three lines HIS | HALF | PENNY.
 Below $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{D} \\ \text{T.E} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
2. THOMAS . DAVIE . OF = In the field w . d
 WITTLESEY . 1668 = In the field w . d $\frac{1}{4}$
3. JOHN . EADES = The Bakers' Arms.
 OF . WHITTLESEY . 1657 = In field i . e $\frac{1}{4}$
4. ROBERT . IVES . 1667 = A woolcomb.
 OF . WHITTLESEY = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{I} \\ \text{R.I} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
5. ROBERT . IVES = A woolcomb incorrectly drawn.
 OF . WHITTLESEY = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{I} \\ \text{R.I} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
6. GEORGE . LAMBE = The Grocers' Arms.
 OF . WHITELLSEY = In field g . l $\frac{1}{4}$
7. WILLIAM . SEARLE . = The Grocers' Arms.
 OF . WHITTLESEY = In the field w . s $\frac{1}{4}$

WILBRAHAM (LITTLE).

1. JOHN . TVRNER . IN = In field 1666.
 LITTLE . WILBRAM = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{T} \\ \text{I.S} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

2. In the second part we shall consider the question of the influence of the external magnetic field on the structure of the atom.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the question of the influence of the external electric field on the structure of the atom.

4. In the fourth part we shall consider the question of the influence of the external magnetic field on the structure of the atom.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the question of the influence of the external electric field on the structure of the atom.

6. In the sixth part we shall consider the question of the influence of the external magnetic field on the structure of the atom.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the question of the influence of the external electric field on the structure of the atom.

8. In the eighth part we shall consider the question of the influence of the external magnetic field on the structure of the atom.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the question of the influence of the external electric field on the structure of the atom.

WISBEACH.

1. JOHN . BELLAMY . 1667 = The Grocers' Arms.
OF . WISBICH . GROCER = In three lines HIS | HALFE |
PENNY; below $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ 1.1 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
2. JOHN . BELLAMY = The Grocers' Arms.
IN . WISBICH . 1665. = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ 1.1 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
3. JOHN . BELLAMY = The Grocers' Arms.
IN . WISBICH . 1667 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ 1.1 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

'He was Town Bailiff in 1682: the family still remains at Wisbeach.'—
Boyne.

4. HENRY . COLDWELL . 1668 = The Haberdashers' Arms.
 $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ N \end{smallmatrix}$. WISBIDG . HABERDASHER = In three lines HIS | HALF |
PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$

William Coldwell was Vicar of Wisbeach 1651—1702.

5. JOHN . FINCH = The Grocers' Arms.
OF . WISBECH . 1666 = In the field 1. F $\frac{1}{4}$
6. RICHARD . HARRISON = The Haberdashers' Arms.
OF . WISBICH . 1664 = In field R. H $\frac{1}{4}$
7. JOHN MOYES 1664 = The Grocers' Arms.
IN WISBECH = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ 1.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
8. ANTHONY . RACHELL = A cog wheel.
IN . WISBECH . 1667 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ A.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
9. HENRY . TVNARD . OF = The Bakers' Arms.
WISBITCH . 1657 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} T \\ H.1 \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
10. Also of 1662, reading TINARD. $\frac{1}{4}$
11. Also of 1663. $\frac{1}{4}$

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

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4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

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6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized in a table-like format with columns for names and addresses.

ii. *The Private Tokens of the xviiiith and
xixth Centuries.*

(a) THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

1. *Obv.* CHRIST . COLLEGE . GATE. CHAMB. = The college gate-
way ; below JACOBS.
- Rev.* BRITISH PENNY. In exergue, 1797. = A large globe, on
which the word BRITAIN is visible, between a small
thistle and a small rose.
- Edge.* I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE
PENNY. 1d.
2. *Obv.* EMANUEL . COLLEGE . CHAPEL. In exergue, CAMB. =
The façade of the college chapel ; below JACOBS.
- Rev.* } As before. 1d.
Edge. }
3. *Obv.* KINGS . COLLEGE . CHAPEL. In exergue, CAMBRIDGE.
= The west end of the chapel ; below JACOBS.
- Rev.* } As before. 1d.
Edge. }
4. *Obv.* TRINITY . COLLEGE . GATE. In exergue, CAMB. A.D.
1546 = The college gateway ; below JACOBS.
- Rev.* } As before. 1d.
Edge. }
5. *Obv.* BISHOPS HOSTELL, CAMB. A.D. 1670. = The front view
of Bishop's Hostel, Trinity College.
- Rev.* } As before. 1d.
Edge. }
6. *Obv.* QUEENS COLL. GATE CAMB. = The college gateway ;
below JACOBS.
- Rev.* MIDDLESEX PENNY. = A portcullis and scales, between
sprigs of oak and laurel.
- Edge.* As before. 1d.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
1207 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 773-936-5000
FAX 773-936-5001
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 773-936-5000
FAX 773-936-5001
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
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FAX 773-936-5001
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

7. *Obv.* TRINITY COLL. LIBRARY CAMB. = View of the college library; below JACOBS.

Rev. } As the last. 1*d.*
Edge. }

8. *Obv.* TO . THE . HEADS AND STUDENTS OF . THE . UNIVERSITY . OF . CAMBRIDGE. In exergue, KING'S COLL. CHAPEL; below, JACOBS. = South view of the chapel.

Rev. THIS . MEDAL . IS . HUMBL Y . INSCRIBED . BY . THEIR . OBEDIENT . HUMBLE . SER^T. D. HOOD. = The fellows' building of King's college. In a circle above and below it: WEST . FRONT . OF . THE . NEW . BUILDING . KINGS COLL. In exergue, JACOBS and 1796.

Diam. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in.

David Hood lived in Market street; he was an ingenious man, and invented a hydraulic machine to drain the fens. He sold looking-glasses and likewise silvered them: he was also a house-decorator. He had a dispute with Harraden the engraver (*Camb. Chron.* 20, 27 Jan. 1798, 29 June, 6 July, 1799), and afterwards went to London, where he died.

9. As before, in silver.

10. *Obv.* In five lines: DAVID HOOD | PRINT SELLER | CARVER
 GILDER & | PICTURE FRAME MAKER | CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. PEACE PLENTY & LIBERTY. = A wheatsheaf. Engraved by Milton.

Edge. Engrailed or smooth 1*d.*

11. Struck with the same dies as no. 10, only smaller and thinner.

Edge. Smooth. $\frac{1}{2}$

12. Also with edge inscribed SKIDMORE . HOLBORN . LONDON. $\frac{1}{2}$

13. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. LIBERTY, PEACE, COMMERCE. = An anchor and cable and cap of Liberty radiated. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

14. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. HALFPENNY . 1791 = Arms between laurel branches. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

15. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. PEACE AND PLENTY. HALFPENNY = A wheatsheaf and sickle between doves. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

16. *Obv.* On raised edge: JAMES BURGULEY^s TOKEN CAMBRIDGE 1799; round the field: HOBSON'S CONDUIT BUILT 1614: = Hobson's conduit: below, HANCOCK.

Rev. On raised edge: HOBSON . CAMBRIDGE . CARRIER . 1596 . = In sunk field a man on horseback to the right; in ex.: DIED 1630 | AGED 86. At the side: HANCOCK, F.

Edge. VALUE ONE PENNY PAYABLE AT CAMBRIDGE. *1d.*

John Burleigh, alderman of Cambridge, F.S.A., was a friend of the rev. William Cole the antiquary; he lived in Barnwell at the house of Mr Bailey the brewer, and was buried in the Abbey church. He died 22 Apr. 1828, aged 75. His wife died 23 Apr. 1824, and was buried at St Clement's. His daughter married the rev. John James, prebendary of Peterborough.

17. As before, but edge plain. *1d.*

(b) THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

1. *Obv.* CURRENT IN THE COUNTIES OF = Bearded head of a druid, to the left: below 1795.

Rev. INDUSTRY HAS ITS SURE REWARD = A bee-hive, surrounded by a swarm of bees, standing on a four-legged stool; on the ground grass growing. Engraved by Wyon.

Edge. CAMBRIDGE BEDFORD AND HUNTINGDON. $\frac{1}{2}$

2. *Obv.* }
 Rev. } As before.

Edge. Ingrailed, no inscription. $\frac{1}{2}$

3. As before, only smaller.

Edge. Ingrailed, no inscription. $\frac{1}{4}$

4. *Obv.* As no. 1.

Rev. ANGLESEY MINES HALFPENNY 1791. = The letters P M C^o intertwined.

Edge. PAYABLE IN LONDON. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

5. *Obv.* JOHN OF GAUNT DUKE OF LANCASTER.= A crowned head in profile, below a small star.

Rev. LANCASTER HALFPENNY.=Arms.

Edge. As no. 1. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

6. *Obv.* A druid's head in profile, encircled with a wreath of oak.

Rev. NORTH WALES HALFPENNY.=A cypher R N G; above it 1793.

Edge. As no. 1. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

7. *Obv.* LET GLASGOW FLOURISH.=Arms of Glasgow.

Rev. NUNQUAM ARESCERE.=The river-god lying down and leaning on an urn inscribed CLYDE. In exergue MDCXCXI.

Edge. As no. 1. (Mule) $\frac{1}{2}$

CHATTERIS.

1. *Obv.* CHATTERIS. FARTHING. 1813.=A sugar-loaf, inscribed $\frac{W C}{C}$, between two tea-chests, on which HYSON and SOU-CHONG.

Rev. W. CURTIS. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.=In five lines:
GROCE R & | TEA DEALER | LINNEN & | WOOLLEN |
DRAPER. $\frac{1}{4}$

2. *Obv.* CHATTERIS FARTHING.=In two lines: W. CVRTIS | 1813.

Rev. In five lines: FOR PUBLIC | ONE | FARTHING | 1813 |
ACCOMMODATION. $\frac{1}{4}$

3. *Obv.* As no. 1.

Rev. Smooth.

Edge. Ingrailed. $\frac{1}{4}$

CHESTERTON.

1. *Obv.* CHESTERTON NEAR CAMB.=The church and two houses; below Jacobs.

Rev. BRITISH PENNY. 1797.=A large globe between a rose and thistle.

Edge. I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY. 1d.

MARCH.

1. *Obv.* TO FACILITATE TRADE. ISSUED NOV^R. 1, 1811. =
In field MARCH SILVER TOKEN ONE SHILLING.

Rev. PAYABLE BY MESS^{RS}. S. RATCLIFFE, E. ELAM, AND J.
THURBON. = A fleece suspended. 1*sh*.

Messrs. Ratcliffe, Elam, and Thurbon joined in the expense of this token, and £50 worth was ordered, and put in circulation. After the tokens had been current a short time it was discovered that there were more in circulation than the proprietors had issued. They were in consequence withdrawn from circulation, and the silver sold in London.—Boyne, *Silver Tokens*, p. 52.

2. *Obv.* MARCH. ISLE OF ELY = In two lines: JOHN SMITH |
1820.

Rev. WHOLESALE & RETAIL TEA DEALER = In four lines:
LINEN | & WOOLLEN | DRAPER | GROCER &. $\frac{1}{4}$

3. Also of the year 1825. $\frac{1}{4}$

4. *Obv.* In five lines: JOHN | THURBON | GROCER | & BREWER |
MARCH.

Rev. ONE FARTHING. = A barrel lying on the ground, below
1827. $\frac{1}{4}$

NEWMARKET.

1. *Obv.* PENNY TOKEN. In ex: NEWMARKET, below MDCCXCIX. =
Two jockeys on horses galloping to the right: behind,
a booth with a flag.

Rev. In nine lines | CRAVEN MEETING | S^R. H. V. TEMPESTS |
HORSE HAMBLETONIAN | RUN M^R COOKSONS | DIAMOND
OVER THE BEA- | -CON COURSE IN 8 MINUTES | BEING
4 . M(*iles*) 1 FUR. 118 YD^S | & WON BY HALF A |
NECK. MAR. 26 | . Engraved by Wyon. 1*d*.

2. *Obv.* NEWMARKET TOKEN. 1793. = A stag lying under a tree.

Rev. A SNAIL MAY PUT HIS HORNS OUT. = A snail, tree, and
bridge at a distance. Engraved by James. $\frac{1}{2}$

III.

THE MEDALS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES AND THE TOWN.

i. *Installation Medals.*

Struck in gold, silver, bronze, and white metal.

1. *Obv.* JOANN: JEFFREYS MARCH: CAMDEN: NOBILIS: ACAD:
CANTAB: CANCELL: The robed bust to the left;
below 1835.

Rev. In exergue, in four lines, DEUM TIMETO: REGEM HONO-
RATO: | VIRTUTEM COLITO: | DISCIPLINIS BONIS | OPE-
RAM DATO. The interior of the senate house; above,
Victory flying, with wreath and palm. $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch diam.

Edge. Smooth.

2. *Obv.* PRINCEPS ILLUSTRIS: HUGO PERCY NORTHUMB: DUX
ACAD: CANTAB: CANCELL. 1842. The robed bust to
the right.

Rev. The south view of the senate house. An academic pro-
cession going to the east door. In exergue, SENATE
HOUSE, the arms of the university and (round the edge)
ALMA MATER CANTABRIGIA; above in a segment the
arms of the chancellor with supporters and crest, the
motto ESPERANCE EN DIEU being written round the
edge. $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch diam.

Edge. As no. 1.

3. *Obv.* PRINCEPS CELSISSIMUS ALBERTUS ACAD : CANTAB :
CANCELL. 1847. The robed bust to the left.

Rev. }
Edge. } As no. 1.

4. *Obv.* PRINCEPS ILLUSTRIS: GULIELMUS CAVENDISH DEVO-
NIE DUX: ACAD: CANTAB: CANCELL: The robed
bust to the left; below 1862.

Rev. }
Edge. } As no. 1.

ii. *University Prize Medals.*

THE CHANCELLOR'S CLASSICAL MEDAL.

(First given 1752.)

5. *Obv.* GEORGIUS . II . PIUS . FELIX . PATER . PATRIÆ. The
king's bust armed, his head laureated, to the left. On
the arm R. YEO. F.

Rev. STUDIIS HUMANITATIS. In exergue, in three lines,
LIBERALITAS . T. HOLLES . DUC . | NOVOCASTR . ACAD . |
CANCELL. On a platform raised on four steps is seated
a figure of holding a caduceus. By her side
is standing a figure of holding a cornucopiæ
in her left hand, and with her right presenting a
medal to a student in academic dress. Behind him
two other students. In the background the senate
house. In the foreground a river-god seated reclining
on his urn, which is inscribed CAMUS. On the lowest
step of the platform YEO F. By the side of the stand-
ing figure of are the arms of the duke,
crowned and surrounded with the garter inscribed
HONI SOIT QUI.

Edge. The student's name is cut out in raised letters.

Value 15 guineas.

Gold. Diameter 2 in.

6. *Obs.* GEORGIUS III. PIVS FELIX PATER PATRIAE. The king's head laureated to the right, bust robed.
- Rev.* No inscription. A female figure holding a lyre in her left hand, placing with her right hand a wreath on the head of a student in academic costume. Above a flying winged genius points to the wreath with his left hand, and holds with his right a trumpet, to which is attached a scroll inscribed DETUR DIGNISSIMO. In exergue, AUSP : AUG : | HEN : DUC : DE | GRAFTON ACAD : CANTAB | CANCELL : | On the ground I. KIRK . F.
- Edge.* Plain, the name of the medallist being engraved on it.
Gold. Diameter $2\frac{1}{10}$ in.
7. *Obv.* VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIARUM REGINA. Head of the queen. Beneath W. WYON, R.A.
- Rev.* A student reading. In the background a statue of Minerva and a lamp. The exergue is left blank for the name of the medallist.
- Edge.* Plain. Gold. Diameter $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.

THE BROWNE MEDAL. (First given 1775.)

8. *Obv.* ESSE ET VIDERI. Head of sir William Browne; beneath it, in two half circles: D. GULIELMUS BROWNE. EQUES. NAT. 3. NON. JAN. A. S. MDCXCII.
- Rev.* SUNT SUA PRÆMIA LAUDI. Apollo seated places a wreath on the head of a student, who is kneeling and holds a scroll in his hand. In the exergue, ELECTUS COLL. MED. LOND. PRÆSES A. S. MDCLXV. Engraved by Pingo.
Gold. Value 5 guineas.
9. The same, engraved by W. Wyon, R.A.

THE POWIS MEDAL. (First given 1867.)

10. *Obv.* PRO CARMINE HEROICO. Head of Virgil; below it VIRGILIUS. Beneath the bust L. C. WYON FEC.

Rev. AUSPICIIS EDWARDI JACOBI COMITIS DE POWIS ACADEMIÆ
SUMMI SENESCHALLI. The arms of the university
surrounded by an ivy wreath, and enclosed by a
beaded circle. Gold.

THE NORRISIAN MEDAL. (First given 1781.)

11. *Obv.* THE WISDOM OF GOD UNTO SALVATION. The
Cross and the New Testament.

Rev. DEATH IS SWALLOWED UP IN VICTORY. The resur-
rection.

Edge. THE NORRISIAN PRIZE

Gold. Value £7. 4s.

iii. *College Prize Medals.*

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

12. *Obv.* GEORGIUS III. PIUS FORTIS DEFENSOR FIDEL. The
king's bust to the left. Below I. PHILIP. FECIT.

Rev. OB ETHICEN CHRISTIANAM LUCULENTER ET SUAVITER
EXPLICATAM. The whole front of Christ's college seen
from Petty Cury with portions of St Andrew's street
and the church-yard of St Andrew's church. In ex.
in five lines COLL. CHRISTI PIETATIS | ERGO D.
ALUMNUS OLIM | BEILBY PORTEUS, | EPISC. LOND. |
1808.

Edge. The name of the medallist and date.

Gold. Diameter $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Weight 2 oz. 2 dwt. Value £15.

13. *Obv.* As no. 12.

Rev. On raised band: OB INSIGNE IN S.S. PUBLICE LEGENDIS
ELOQUIUM The gate-way of Christ's college. In ex.:
as on no. 12.

Edge. As no. 12.

Gold. Diameter $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Weight 1 oz. $9\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. Value £10.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

14. *Obv.* In five lines, within a laurel wreath: ALUMNIS |
COLL. S.S. TRIN. | D.D. | FRANCISCUS | WRANGHAM. A.M.
Rev. AIEN APIETETEIN. Pythagoras half draped seated, at
his feet a roll on which is the diagram of Euclid
Book i. prop. xlvii; by his side a Muse, standing lean-
ing on a lyre which rests on a tripod. In exergue
1842. Along the edge: W. WYON, R.A.

The prizeman's name is cut in on the edge.

Gold. Diameter $1\frac{9}{10}$ in.

iv. *Medals of the University Clubs.*

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

15. *Obv.* UNIVERSITAS CANTABRIGIENSIS. On a sunk field the
arms of the university in a decorated shield. Below:
PETERS CAMBRIDGE.
Rev. Within a wreath in three lines: HEAD | OF THE |
RIVER. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.
16. *Obv.* As before.
Rev. Within a wreath in two lines: TRIAL | EIGHTS. Below:
PETERS CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.
17. *Obv.* As before.
Rev. Within a wreath in four lines: ISIDE | TRIUMPHATA |
REMIGIBUS SUIS | GRANTA MEMOR. Below: PETERS
CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.
18. *Obv.* As before.
Rev. Within a wreath, in five lines: ISIDE ET THAMESI |
TRIUMPHATIS ANGLIA IN CERTAMEN | PROVOCATA—
GRANTA VICTRIX. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.
Diameter 2 in.

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

[illegible text block]

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

[illegible text block]

[illegible text block]

[illegible text block]

UNIVERSITY RIFLE CORPS.

19. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. Within a wreath the letters C. U. R. intertwined between
the words WINNING and COMPANY. Diameter 2 in.

Engraved Oct. Term 1863.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

20. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. Within a wreath in two lines: VICTOR | LUDORUM.
Diameter 2 in.

21. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB SECOND PRIZE. Within
a wreath a winged foot. Below PETERS CAMBRIDGE.
Diameter 2 in.

22. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB SECOND PRIZE. Within
a wreath a hand holding a piece of a broken column.
Diameter 2 in.

23. *Obv.* UNIVERSITAS CANTABRIGIENSIS. The arms of the
university. Below: MUNSEY CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB SECOND PRIZE. Within
a wreath in two lines: FRESHMEN'S | SPORTS 1½ in.
Engraved Oct. Term 1868.

24. *Obv.* As no. 15.

Rev. Within a wreath the letters C. U. A. C. intertwined; below
in six lines: WINNER | OF THE | GRAND | CHALLENGE
CUP | FOR THE | 100 YARDS RACE. Below: PETERS
CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.

25. *Obv.* As before.

Rev. As before only: WINNER | OF THE | GRAND | CHALLENGE
CUP | FOR THE | TWO MILES RACE. Diameter 2 in.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

UNIVERSITY SWIMMING CLUB.

26. *Obv.* As no. 15.

Rev. Within a wreath the letters C. U. S. C. intertwined;
 beneath in two lines: MERSES PROFUNDO | PULCHRIOR
 EVENIT. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.

v. *Medals of the College Clubs.*

CLARE COLLEGE.

27. *Obv.* On a raised rim: COLL. DE CLARE LVD. ATH. In
 a plain shield the arms of the college. Below: PETERS
 CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. Within a wreath in five lines: ATHLETIS | CLARENSIBUS
 PRO M. PASS. CURR. | E PREMIS | PRIMUM.
 Diameter 1½ in.

JESUS COLLEGE.

28. *Obv.* VOULOIR POUVOIR. In a sunk field two shields
 of the college and of the founder of the medal, and
 crests. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. Within a wreath in five lines: THE | LARKING | CHALLENGE
 | SCULLS | 1864. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.
 Diameter 2 in.

29. *Obv.* LOYAL AU MORT. The two shields of the college
 and the donor and crests. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. Within a wreath in five lines: THE LANGTON | VICTOR
 LUDORUM | MEDAL | JESUS COLLEGE. Below: PETERS
 CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

30. *Obv.* On a raised rim: PEMBROKE COLLEGE BOAT CLUB,
 1866. Arms of the college. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. Within a wreath of bulrushes in two lines: FIRST BOAT.
 Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 1 in.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

31. *Obv.* LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB. In a sunk field the arms of the college; beneath: SI JE PUIS. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE.
- Rev.* Within a wreath in four lines: WRIGHT | AND | PEARSON SCULLS. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.
32. *Obv.* As before.
- Rev.* As before, only in two lines: BATEMAN | PAIR OARS. Diameter 2 in.
33. *Obv.* As before.
- Rev.* As before, only in five lines: ANDREWS | AND | MAPLES | FRESHMEN'S | SCULLS. Diameter 2 in.
34. *Obv.* A raised rim with no inscription. In the field the arms of St John's college with crest and supporters. Below on a band: PRÆMIA PRIMUS ACCIPIET.
- Rev.* Within a wreath in four lines: CHAMPION | RACKET MEDAL | ST JOHN'S COLLEGE | CAMBRIDGE. Above a coronet and a rose, below a porteullis. Below: PETERS CAMBRIDGE. Diameter 2 in.

vi. *Private Medals.*

35. *Obv.* As no. 15.
- Rev.* Within a wreath in three lines: CREBER | UTRAQUE MANU. Diameter 2 in.
- Bought by the winner in the boxing matches at Jackson's gymnasium.
36. *Obv.* On raised rim: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILLIARD MEDAL 1859. The arms of the university.
- Rev.* Within a wreath two cues in saltire and three billiard balls. On a label: DUM SPIRO SPERO. Diameter 3 in.
- Bought by the winner.

vii. *Miscellaneous Medals.*

(a) ROYAL VISITS.

37. *Obv.* QUEEN VICTORIA. PRINCE ALBERT. The heads of the queen and prince to the left.

Rev. In eight lines: TO | COMMEMORATE | THE VISIT OF | QUEEN VICTORIA | AND | PRINCE ALBERT | TO CAMBRIDGE | JULY 1847. Above, a crown whence issue rays, below a garland of roses, shamrock, and thistles.

Pewter. Diameter $\frac{9}{10}$ in.

38. *Obv.* ALEXANDRA PRINCESS OF WALES. Head of the princess to the right. Below, MDCCCLXIII. Under the bust in small letters: PINCHES LONDON.

Rev. Within a wreath of flowers in four lines: VISITED | CAMBRIDGE | JUNE 2ND | 1864.

Bronze. Diameter $1\frac{6}{10}$ in.

(b) PERSONAL MEDALS.

39. *Obv.* CONYERS . MIDDLETON . S . T . P. Head of Conyers Middleton, librarian of the university 1721-50, to the right, bust robed. Below: GIO . POZZO . F . ROMA . 1724.

Rev. ACADEMIÆ . CANTABRIGIENSIS . PROTO . BIBLIOTHECARIUS. A book-case partly hidden by a curtain. Before it, a table, on which are books. At the side, on a pedestal, a bust of Minerva, with helmet and armour.

Gold, Bronze. Diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

40. *Obv.* In five lines: CHARLES PHILIP | VISCOUNT ROYSTON | ATTAINED HIS MAJORITY | 23 . APRIL 1857 |

Rev. In eight lines: IN ALL | TIME OF HIS | TRIBULATION IN | ALL TIME OF HIS WEALTH | IN THE HOUR OF DEATH | AND IN THE DAY OF | JUDGMENT | GOOD LORD DELIVER HIM. |

Pewter. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The first of these is the fact that the
 results of the experiments are in
 general agreement with the results of
 the experiments of other workers.
 The second is the fact that the
 results of the experiments are in
 general agreement with the results of
 the experiments of other workers.
 The third is the fact that the
 results of the experiments are in
 general agreement with the results of
 the experiments of other workers.
 The fourth is the fact that the
 results of the experiments are in
 general agreement with the results of
 the experiments of other workers.

The fifth is the fact that the
 results of the experiments are in
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 The sixth is the fact that the
 results of the experiments are in
 general agreement with the results of
 the experiments of other workers.
 The seventh is the fact that the
 results of the experiments are in
 general agreement with the results of
 the experiments of other workers.
 The eighth is the fact that the
 results of the experiments are in
 general agreement with the results of
 the experiments of other workers.

(c) CAMBRIDGESHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Established 10 March 1824. (Cooper, *Ann.* iv. 544.)

41. *Obv.* No inscription. Pomona seated to the right, holding a pine-apple in her left, and a hoe in the right. Behind her a vine. In the background a greenhouse. On the ground, T. W. INGRAM. F.

Rev. Within a wreath in a circle: CAMBRIDGESHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY; and within this in 3 lines: ESTABLISHED | MARCH 10TH | 1824.

Edge. Name of the prizetaker. Silver. Diameter 2 in.

(d) SCHOOL MEDALS.

42. *Obv.* CAMBRIDGE | NEW | SCHOOL | 1808.

Rev. REWARD | OF | MERIT. Pewter. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

43. *Obv.* FROM | SUNDAY | SCHOOL | CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. REWARD | OF | MERIT. Pewter. Diameter $1\frac{2}{10}$ in.

APPENDIX.

CHECKS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF SAWSTON.

Founded 1867.

1. SAWSTON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. In field, in two lines: ONE | POUND. Copper.

2. *Obv.* As before. In field, in two lines: HALF | SOV^N. Brass.

Rev. Blank. Edge engrailed.

3. SAWSTON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. In field 5/..

4. As before, only 2/..

5. As before, only 1/..

6. As before, only 6^D

7. As before, only 3^D

8. As before, only 1^D

9. As before, only $\frac{1}{2}$ ^D

Of these all but n^o 2 are bracteates, and all but n^{os} 1 and 2 in tin. The diameter varies between $\frac{3}{16}$ and $\frac{9}{16}$ in.



ADDENDA*.

II.

THE PRIVATE COINAGES.

i. *The Private Tokens of the xviiith Century.*

(a) THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

1. James Alders was appointed common councilman in 1662. Cooper, *Ann.*
iii. 463.

2. Richard Allen was appointed common councilman in 1662.

4.* WILL . BASSETT . MERCER. = In three lines : HIS
HALFE | PENNY.

IN CAMBRIDGE . 1669 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ W.K \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

15. The initials do not correspond with the name of the issuer.

27. Thomas Fox was appointed common councilman in 1662.

40. Samuel Long was appointed councilman in 1688.

41. John Lowry was displaced from being alderman in 1662.

42. Christopher Mayes was displaced from being councilman in 1662.

55. Of the Russells of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.

63. Philip Williams had been a follower of the prophet Ludowick Muggleton, but conformed to the established church.

(b) THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

DODDINGTON.

1. Robert Adams was a quaker. On the 25th of the 11th month in 1660, he was one of twenty-seven persons committed to Cambridge Castle, for being present at a Friends' meeting.

* These are chiefly from articles in *The East Anglian*, Vol. III. pp. 11—13, 39—41.



ELY.

- 2.* WILLIAM CHEVILL = The Merchant Taylors' Arms
IN ELEY . 1667 = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} C \\ W.S \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
- 4.* JOHN GATER OF = The Fishmongers' Arms.
ELY . NER . WITCHFORD = In field $\begin{smallmatrix} G \\ I.A \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

11. The Reades of Ely were also quakers. In 1660 four of the Reades were committed to Ely gaol for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and, when brought before the magistrates, said, 'We could not for conscience's sake, being the Lord's free men.' George Read was again committed in 1663 for refusing the oath, and remained prisoner some months. Richard Reade, in 1663, suffered a distress of a large brass kettle, said to be worth £1. 6s. 8d., for refusing to bear arms in the county militia.

LCKLETON.

- 1.* GEORGE FORDHAM = In field a wheatsheaf.
LCKLETON IN ESSEX (sic) = In the field G. F. $\frac{1}{4}$

ISLEHAM.

2. WILLIAM . READE . IN = The Grocers' Arms.
IESLEHAM . 1666 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ W.E \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

SOHAM.

4. HOVELL . IOANES . = The Grocers' Arms.
OF SOHAM . 1654 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ H.F \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
5. As no. 4, only 1658. $\frac{1}{4}$
6. NATHANIELL . STEARNE . = The Grocers' Arms.
OF SOHAM . 1667 = In the field $\begin{smallmatrix} S \\ N.G \end{smallmatrix}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

UPWELL.

1. SAMUEL . VINCENT = In a shield the Mercers' arms.
IN VPWELL . 1664 = In the field s.v. (James Carter
esq.). $\frac{1}{4}$

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 CHICAGO HALL
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
U.S.A.
TEL. (312) 937-1234
FAX (312) 937-1234
E-MAIL: chem@uchicago.edu
WWW: www.uchicago.edu/chem

WEST WRATTING.

1. EDWARD CRANFIELD = The Grocers' Arms.

WESTE. RATINGE = In the field ^C_{E.D}

$\frac{1}{4}$

WISBEACH.

- 4.* Also without the date.

$\frac{1}{4}$

II.

THE PRIVATE COINAGES.

- ii. *The Private Tokens of the xviiith and xixth Centuries.*

(a) THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

16. Thomas Hobson the celebrated carrier. Cooper, *Ann.* iii. 230—237.

III.

MEDALS.

i. *Installation Medals.*

- 1.* A variety of n° 1, there being some hair on the brow, which in n° 1 is wanting.

- 3.* *Obv.* ALBERTUS PRINCEPS. His head to the left.

Rev. In seven lines: CELSISSIMUM | PRINCIPEM ALBERTUM |
CANCELLARIUM SUUM | FAUSTO FELICIQUE OMINE | IN-
AUGURATUM LÆTA CONSPICIT | ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIEN-
SIS | JULII VI MDCCCLVII.

(Messrs Hunt and Roskill and Mr T. Reed.)

Gold, Silver, and Bronze.

Diameter 2 in.

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

iv. *Medals of the University Clubs.*

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

34.* *Obv.* As n° 34.*Rev.* ST JOHN'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC CLUB. FIRST PRIZE. Within a wreath, Mercury, flying.

Diameter 2 in.

Engraved May Term, 1871.

34**. *Obv.* As n° 34.*Rev.* ST JOHN'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC CLUB. SECOND PRIZE. Within a wreath, a man throwing a weight.

Diameter 2 in.

Engraved May Term, 1870.

vii. *Miscellaneous Medals.*

(a) ROYAL VISITS.

37.* *Obv.* HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA & H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT. Their heads to the left.
Below: PETERS AND SON.*Rev.* Within a laurel wreath, below the royal crown, in 11 lines: IN COMMEMORATION | OF HER | MAJESTY'S VISIT | TO CAMBRIDGE | AT THE INSTALLATION | OF HIS | ROYAL HIGHNESS | PRINCE ALBERT | AS CHANCELLOR OF | THE UNIVERSITY | JULY 1847. The rose, shamrock and thistle are tied in with the branches forming the wreath by the ribbon connecting them. Below: DAVIS BIRM

Silver and White Metal.

Diameter 2 in.

100

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LIBRARY

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LIBRARY
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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AN ANNOTATED LIST
OF
BOOKS PRINTED ON VELLUM
TO BE FOUND IN THE
University and College Libraries
AT
CAMBRIDGE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1207 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 773-936-5000
FAX 773-936-5001

Cambridge:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.,
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.



AN
AN ANNOTATED LIST
OF
BOOKS PRINTED ON VELLUM
TO BE FOUND IN THE
University and College Libraries
AT
CAMBRIDGE.
WITH AN APPENDIX
CONTAINING A LIST OF WORKS REFERRING TO THE
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CAMBRIDGE LIBRARIES
BY
SAMUEL SANDARS, M.A.
OF TRINITY COLLEGE.



CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.
SOLD BY DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO.
AND MACMILLAN AND CO.
1878.

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
JAN 2 1900

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RECEIVED
JAN 2 1900

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Books printed upon vellum form the most sumptuous class of typographical productions, the limited number of copies printed, their consequent extreme rarity, combined with their beauty, rendering them objects of special value and interest. All which desirable characteristics are much enhanced when, as frequently is found the case in works produced shortly after the invention of printing or in special and presentation copies, the exquisite art of the illuminator supplements the richness and brilliancy imparted by this durable material to the printer's work, and accordingly such volumes are greatly prized and are ranked in libraries next to the most precious manuscripts.

The following list, containing the books of this class which the writer has had the opportunity of inspecting in the University and College libraries at Cambridge, is the result of several visits made to these collections during the last few years, and will, it is believed, be found, as far as the number is concerned, to be tolerably complete; for probably few specimens have been overlooked, at all events in the more important libraries. But it cannot be considered exhaustive, for the only way of ensuring this would be to take down and examine every volume, at least in the older and more likely classes of each library. This would be impracticable for a non-resident, and it is doubtful whether even a resident could be found to undertake labour of so tedious and possibly unremunerative a character. If books of this kind possess illuminations they are very apt to be locked up amongst the manuscripts, and accordingly, and rightly, are rendered difficult of access; if, however,

they are without any decorations they frequently fall into the rank and file of the general library of printed books, and elude observation; for it is only in a very few catalogues that the fact of the book being printed on vellum is in any way noticed.

The writer has however endeavoured, both by personal search in the various collections and by diligent enquiry of all competent or willing to give him information, to make his list as comprehensive as possible. Those, however, who are accustomed to similar investigations will be able to understand some of the difficulties attending the search after books of this very special and often little understood kind in the somewhat widely scattered college libraries, and this by one who, in addition to the disadvantage of being but a passing visitor, which has caused his notes to have been frequently made under the pressure of haste, is moreover without any position in the University entitling him to unrestricted admission to any libraries except those of his own college and the public collections of the University and Fitzwilliam Museum, thus rendering him in all other cases dependent upon the courtesy and patience of those who accompanied him, and upon which he was unwilling to trespass unduly.

The series of books printed upon vellum here brought together, though not a large one¹, nevertheless forms a very respectable collection, and contains a considerable number of unique, rare, and interesting representatives of this small and distinctly marked section of printed books, including not a few examples of the before-mentioned graceful combination of the artist's and printer's skill, and also several that have hitherto escaped notice. And if the whole number be thought less than might perhaps have been expected from libraries amounting in the aggregate to above half a million volumes², it should be

¹ For a comparative view of the number of vellum-printed books in different libraries, see *post*, page 7.

² In the edition now publishing of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, under *Cambridge* the number of volumes in the University library is estimated at half a million, but the volumes have not been counted. It is customary in this country to count the bound volumes only, as they stand on the shelves, but it is said that abroad it is usual to reckon every separate work, even if a few pages only, as a volume. This may perhaps account for the very considerable number

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remembered that none of the great book-collectors¹, whose libraries were usually richly furnished with vellum-printed books and by whose liberality the great library of the sister University has been so enriched, have thought fit to confer their treasures on Cambridge; also that neither the University nor the separate Colleges have funds available or competent for the purchase of costly books of this kind, which are clearly not necessities, and are by some considered mere useless curiosities.

Some trouble has been taken to note, whenever ascertainable, the donor of each book, and it will accordingly be seen that the greater portion have come from two principal benefactors, King George I. and Viscount Fitzwilliam. The former, as is well known, purchased and presented to the University in 1715 the splendid library of John Moore, successively Bishop of Norwich and Ely, amounting to above 30,000 volumes, and full of book-rarities of every kind. This gift, even after every allowance be made for political considerations, surely should go far to redeem the earlier representatives of the House of Hanover from the charge sometimes brought against them of indifference to the cause of literature. The latter, a century later, bequeathed his library, with the rest of his art treasures, to found the museum known by his name. It contains a fine series of Parisian-printed Books of Hours. Amongst the College libraries those of St John's and of Emmanuel are pre-eminent for the value and interest of their vellum-printed books. Several of the others have but a specimen or two each, and the libraries of Trinity Hall, Sidney Sussex, and Downing Colleges seem to have nothing at all of the kind.

The plan adopted by Van Praet in his catalogues, of includ-

of volumes that are credited to many secondary foreign libraries. The volumes as they stand on the shelves at Trinity have been counted, and amount to about 70,000 volumes, but if the fine collection of 17th century and other tracts were counted separately, this number would be considerably added to. St John's library ranks third with about 30,000 volumes, and Emmanuel and Queens' college are not far behind.

¹ Lord Fitzwilliam's library, mentioned below, and Mr Grylls' bequest of about 10,000 volumes to Trinity college, may be thought exceptions to this, but in the latter there does not seem any volume printed entirely on vellum.

ing all books containing any portion printed on vellum, has been followed, and the more willingly as it gives an opportunity of introducing several rare Missals of English and Foreign Uses. In the case of books of this composite kind the number of vellum leaves forming in Missals the whole or a portion of the Canon of the Mass, and usually containing a large woodcut of the Crucifixion, is specified. When the full title or further details of the edition under description may be found in Hain, Panzer, Brunet or Van Praet's catalogues, a reference is given to the place where these may be found. The whereabouts of other similar vellum copies is also given whenever the writer has been able to ascertain it. A name or date within brackets has been ascertained indirectly, in the case of undated Horæ from the Almanac or Easter table. The size of the page, in most instances, has been measured, and is given in inches.

Although some description of the special characteristics of each book will be found in its accompanying notice, yet an opportunity may perhaps be here taken to point out a few of the more valuable and interesting articles, arranged in order of date:—The single leaf of the Mazarine Bible, No. (1). The three fine leaves of the Mentz Psalter of 1457 (2). The first dated Mentz Bible of 1462 (93). The very beautiful and historically interesting copy of the Mentz Cicero of 1465 (145). Cicero's Epistles, perhaps unique, by Jenson in 1471 (3). The fragments by the printer of the Dutch "Speculum," by some attributed to the mythical Laurence Coster (4), (5), (6), (7), (8). The Italian Translation of Pliny, by Jenson, 1476, with its superb illuminations (10). The ponderous volumes of Canon Law, by the same printer, in 1476 and 1477 (118), (119), and (120). The Indulgences, printed by Lettou in 1480 (110), (111); by A. de Keysere in the same year (11); and the fragment printed by Caxton in 1481 (101). The rare first edition of the Hebrew Pentateuch of 1482 (13). The fragments of the printing of Th. de Rood (14) and Machlinia (15). The unique "Saintes" Missal, 1491 (19). The special presentation copy of the *Historia Bætica*, 1493 (20). Two copies of the first Primer printed in England by De Worde from Caxton's types, one of them the property of and enriched by the writing of

Queen Katherine Parr (23), (24). The unique copy of the Proceedings of the Wurtzburg Synod (18). Two copies of the Sarum Hours by Pigouchet in 1498 (25), (74). Two copies of the Sarum Breviary of 1499 (121), (112). Two copies of Pynson's first Sarum Missal of 1500 (133), (146). The very beautiful French translation of Seneca, by Verard (134). The unique and hitherto undescribed copy of Faques' Psalter of 1504 (147). The fine Sarum Manual (99). The large and beautiful copy of Sarum Hours, with a miniature of its owner (75). Bp. Fisher's work, printed by De Worde, 1508 (29). The apparently undescribed edition of the Sarum Missal, printed at Paris in 1511 for De Worde and Faques (113). The fine copy of Hours (94). The "Troye Book" by Pynson, 1513 (128). The charming copy of the Sarum Missal of 1514 (33). Two copies of the first edition of the rare York Missal, 1516, one hitherto undescribed (36), (96). The magnificent Mentz Livy of 1518, in two volumes (37). The second and fourth editions of the Greek Testament of Erasmus (115), (124), (125). The unique work of P. des Groux, 1519 (39). The three fine copies of Pynson's Sarum Missal of 1520, the first with specially printed additions (40), (130), (150). The unique specimen of Skot's printing, 1521 (42). Two copies of Bp. Tonstall's work, one of them with his autograph (43), (116). The splendid and unique Liege Missal of 1523 (45). The richly bound copy of Sarum Hours of 1528 (138). The fine specimen of printing in Greek (100). Galen's works, partly translated by Dr Linacre, the presentation copy to King Henry VIII. (95). The unique Aldine Ovid of 1533 (48). Byddell's Prymer in Englysshe, 1535 (151). The grand and unique copy of the Great Bible, 1539, specially prepared for Lord Keeper Cromwell (126). The very fine and large French Bible of 1548, in two volumes, the presentation copy to King Edward VI. (53). The historically interesting address to Philip and Mary of England (56). The probably unique Hebrew Prayer-book of 1557 (60). Archbp. Parker's privately printed works 1572 (61), (62). The very singular specially printed titles by Day, 1575 (102), (103), (104), (105), (106). Holbein's Dance of Death, engraved by W. Hollar (87). The unique little book of devotional prayers, 1704 (64), and the sumptuous

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2
3
4

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN B. BOWEN
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I.
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. BOWEN, 1845.

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J. B. BOWEN, 1845.

edition of *Télémaque*, printed at the French Royal Press in 1785, in four volumes (86), a work which, with those by Molini (65), Nepveu (88), P. and F. Didot (142), (143), rivals the beauty of the earlier examples in the brilliancy of the press-work and the fineness of the vellum. For in many modern specimens of vellum-printing, owing chiefly to a faulty selection and preparation of the substance used, and to its varying thickness, the effect is unsatisfactory. Perhaps the only example in the following list entitled to this condemnation is the Coulthart pedigree (68).

The best thanks of the writer are principally due to Mr Bradshaw, Fellow of King's College, the most obliging and learned Librarian of the University, for whose uniform courtesy and ever ready assistance to him in his, often it is to be feared, somewhat troublesome enquiries he here desires to tender his best thanks and acknowledgements. He is also much indebted to the Master of Clare; the Master, and the Rev. S. S. Lewis, the Librarian, of Corpus Christi College; the Rev. Dr Wood, President of St John's; the Hon. the Master of Magdalene; the Master of Sidney; the Rev. J. B. Pearson, the Librarian of Emmanuel; the Rev. R. Sinker, the Librarian of Trinity; the Rev. E. T. S. Carr, of St Catharine's; the Rev. W. W. Skeat, of Christ's; Mr R. L. Bensly, of Gonville and Caius; the Rev. W. G. Searle, of Queens'; to the Master, and Dr Westmorland, of Jesus; to Dr Latham, of Downing; to the late Master of St Peter's; to Mr O. Johnson, of the University Library, and Mr White, Sub-librarian of Trinity; and to all other gentlemen who either gave him access to the respective libraries under their charge, lent him their personal assistance, or afforded him information.

S. S.

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to fading. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs, with some lines starting with capital letters. There are some faint markings that could be initials or small drawings, particularly in the middle section.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE NUMBER OF VELLUM-PRINTED
BOOKS CONTAINED IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL LIBRA-
RIES OF EUROPE.

THIS table is mainly based on that given in the Preface to M. Van Praet's *Catologue des livres imprimés sur velin de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, 6 vols., Paris, 1822—28, but for the number at present in the British Museum the writer is indebted to Mr R. Garnett, and Mr Bullen, who had the vellum books in our National Collection counted. They were found to amount to 675 works; but, as some Hebrew books were not included, in round numbers they may be reckoned as amounting to about 700. For the computation of those in the Bodleian he has to thank Mr Coxe, Bodley's librarian; while, for the number of those at Chatsworth, and at Ashburnham Place, he is indebted to the courtesy of the Duke of Devonshire, and to that of the Earl of Ashburnham.

M. Van Praet estimates the number of books of this class known in his day (A.D. 1822) at about 2700, of which 1467 were under his charge in what is now the great National Library at Paris. The following comparison is not an accurate one, for some of the libraries given by Van Praet, notably the great Paris library, must since his day have added to their collections, and the Munich Library is omitted; but it is the only one readily attainable. This preface by M. Van Praet will be found to give also some interesting information about this class of books, and to describe the several kinds of vellum, varying with the different sort and age of animal, that has been used to supply this material for the printer's use.

	A. D.	No.
National Library, Paris	(1822)...	1467
Mazarine Library —	(1822)...	12
Ste Geneviève ... —	(1822)...	64
The Imperial Library, Vienna	(1822)...	50
The Royal Library, Copenhagen	(1822)...	34
The Vatican Library, Rome	(1822)...	30
The Magliabecchi Library, Florence.....	(1822)...	37
The Riccardi " —	(1822)...	28
The British Museum Library.....	(1877)...	700
The Bodleian Library, Oxford	(1877)...	250
The Library of the Duke of Devonshire	(1877)...	97
The Library of the Earl of Ashburnham	(1877)...	100
The Library of the Earl Spencer	(1822)...	108
The Library of the Duke of Marlborough (xv. Cent. books only)	(1822)...	30

In dispersed libraries :—

Count Maccarthy's Library,	sold in (1807)...	601
Harley, Earl of Oxford, Library,.....	sold in (1743)...	210
Duc de la Vallière Library	" (1784)...	167
The Pinelli Library	" (1789)...	77

The number of vellum books in the University Library, Cambridge, including fragments, is about 70; and the sum total in the Cambridge libraries amounts to 150 volumes, or, excluding duplicates, 135 separate works.

THE TITLES IN FULL OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS BRIEFLY
REFERRED TO IN THE FOLLOWING NOTES.

AMES (F.), *Typographical Antiquities*, by William Herbert. 1785. 4to.
3 vols.

BELOE (W.), *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books*. 1807. Svo. 6 vols.

BERNARD (EDW.), *Catalogi Librorum MSS. Angliæ et Hiberniæ in unum collecti*. Oxon. 1697. Fol.

A few very rare printed books are given amongst the Cambridge and Bp. Moore's MSS.

BLADES (WM.), *Life and Typography of William Caxton*. 1861—3. 4to.
2 vols.

BOTFIELD (BERIAH), *Cathedral Libraries of England*. 1849. Svo.

— — *Bibliotheca Membranacea Britannica*. Published by the Philobiblon Society. II., Art. 4. 1855. Svo.

This work, so far as Cambridge books are concerned, simply copies Hartshorne, without any additions or corrections.

BRADSHAW (H.), *Catalogue de livres de la Bibliothèque de l'Université à Cambridge imprimés sur vélin*. Published in *Le Bibliophile*, Londres, Septembre et Novembre, 1863. Svo., pp. 105—108 and 123—127.

This has been of great service to the writer. There have however been several additions since its publication. For an interesting account of the rise and progress of the University Library, see a contribution to the short-lived Cambridge University Gazette, 1869, Nos. 9—15, by the present librarian, Mr Bradshaw.

BRITISH MUSEUM, *Catalogue of Hebrew Books in the Library of the*. 1867. Svo.

The MS. Catalogue of printed Books in the British Museum has been much referred to, though it is not specially quoted in the notes.

BRUNET (J. C.), *Manuel du Libraire*. Paris. 1860—70. 6 vols. Svo.

CAMPBELL (M. F. A. G.), *Annales de la Typographie Néerlandaise au XV. Siècle*. La Haye. 1874. Svo.

COTTON (H.), *Typographical Gazetteer*. Oxford. 1831. Svo.

At the end is a list of vellum books in the Bodleian, but Mr Douce's and other books have since been added.

- DALLAWAY (JAS.), Anecdotes of the Arts. 1800. Svo.
- DE MORGAN (A.), Arithmetical Books from invention of printing to the present time. 1847. Svo.
- DIBDIN (T. F.), Typographical Antiquities, based on Herbert's Ames. 1810—19. 4to. 4 vols.
- Introduction to Greek and Latin Classics. 1827. Svo. 2 vols.
 - Bibliographical Decameron. 1817. Svo. 3 vols.
 - Bibliotheca Spenceana. 1814—5. Svo. 4 vols.
 - Ædes Althorpiæ. 1822. Svo. 2 vols.
 - Catalogue of the Cassano Collection. 1823. Svo.
 - Bibliographical Tour in France and Germany. 1821. Svo. 3 vols.
 - Bibliographical Tour in Northern Counties, &c. 1838. Svo. 2 vols.
 - Library Companion. 1824. Svo.
- DICKINSON (F. H.), List of printed Service-Books according to the ancient uses of the Anglican Church. 1850. Svo.
- This list is incorporated in Bohm's ed. of Lowndes's Manual, and first appeared in the *Ecclesiologist*.
- DOUCE (FRANCIS), Holbein's Dance of Death. 1858. Svo.
- GRAESSE (J. G. T.), Trésor de livres rares. Dresden. 1859—69. 7 vols. 4to.
- GOUGH (R.), British Topography. 1780. 4to. 2 vols.
- Has lists of Salisbury and York Missals in vol. II.
- GRENVILLE (T.), Rare and Curious Books in the Library of Rt. Honourable T. G. 1842—8. Svo.
- HAIN (L.), Repertorium Bibliographicum. Stuttgart, &c. 1826—33. Svo. 4 vols.
- HARTSHORNE (C. H.), Book Rarities of Cambridge. 1829. Svo.
- HOLTROP (J. W.), Monumens typographiques des Pays-Bas. La Haye. 1868. Fol.
- Catalogus librorum in sæculo XV^o. imp. in Bibl. Hagana. Hagæ-comitum. 1856. Svo.
- HORNE (T. H.), Introduction to the Study of Bibliography. 1814. Svo. 2 vols.
- JOHNSON (J.), Typographia. 1824. 12mo. 2 vols.
- LINDE (A. VAN DER), De Haaremsche Costerlegende. Translated and noted by J. H. Hessels. 1871. Svo.
- LOWNDES (W. T.), Bibliographer's Manual. By H. G. Bohm. 1864. Svo. 6 vols.
- MAITLAND (S. R.), Early printed books in the Lambeth Library. 1843. Svo.
- MARTIN (J.), Catalogue of privately printed books. 2nd ed. 1854. Svo.
- PANZER (G. W.), Annales Typographici ad annum 1536. Nuremberg. 1793—1803. 11 vols.
- RENOUARD (A. A.), Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aldes. Paris. 1825. Svo.

- ROSSI (J. B. de), Libri Stampati di litteratura sacra ebraica. Parma. 1812. Svo.
- SEARLE (W. G.), Manuscripts &c. in Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. 1876.
- SINKER (R.), Catalogue of Fifteenth-century Printed Books in Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1876. Svo.
- STEINSCHNEIDER (M.), Catalogus Librorum Hebræorum &c. Berolini. 1852—1860. 4to.
- TIRABOSCHI (GIR.), Biblioteca Modenese. Modena. 1781. 6 vols.
- UFFENBACH (ZACH CONR. VON) Reisen durch Engelland &c. Ulm. 1754. 3 vols. Svo.
- The third vol. pp. 1—84, contains the account of the Baron's visit to Cambridge and its libraries, and notes the principal objects of interest there in 1710.
- VAN PRAET (J.), Catalogue des livres imprimés sur vélin de la Bibliothèque du Roi. Paris. 1822—23. Svo. 6 vols.
- When a reference to Van Praet, 1st Cat. is given, this Catalogue is intended, and it moreover shows that the Paris Library contains a vellum copy of the work under notice.
- Catalogue des livres imprimés sur vélin, dans les bibliothèques tant publiques que particulières. Paris. 1824—1828. Svo. 4 vols.
- Referred to as Van Praet, 2nd Cat.
- WAAGEN (DR), Treasures of Art in Great Britain. 1854. 3 vols., and 1857 Suppt. Svo.
- WESTCOTT (B. F.), History of the English Bible. Cambridge. 1863. Svo.

* * Where no place is given in the above list, London is to be understood as the place of printing.

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND
VOLUME 10
PART 1
1880

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BOOKS PRINTED ON VELLUM
IN THE
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

1. (One leaf of) BIBLIA LATINA, *without date, place, or printer's name (Mentz, not later than August 14, 1456).* Folio. [$16\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.]

A fragment, in fine condition, of the famous Mazarine Bible, being leaf 269 of the first volume, commencing with the words:—"sancti sanctorum." Bought at the Culemann sale, Sothebys, 1870, No. 171. Only seven copies of this Bible printed on vellum appear to be known. Mr Grenville's copy, in the British Museum at present, seems to be almost the only one in this country. A similar copy at the sale of Mr Perkins' library in June, 1873, sold for the immense sum of £3400, and is now in the possession of the Earl of Ashburnham. Other vellum copies are in the National Library, Paris, and at Berlin.

Van Praet, 1st Catalogue, i. p. 15.

Dibdin's Bibl. Tour, 2nd Ed., ii. 107.

Repertorium Bibliographicum, 267. Brunet, i. 867. Hain, *3031. Bibl. Spencer, i. 3.

2. (Three leaves of) PSALTERIUM LATINUM, *Moguntiae, per Joh. Fust et Pet. Schoeffer*, August 14, 1457. Folio. [$16 \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.]

A portion of the celebrated Mentz Psalter, the first printed book with a date. These leaves begin severally:—Ejus Cantate, Dixit insipiens, omnis homo, and contain one of the large initials, and several of the smaller ones, printed in colours. Presented in 1870 by Mr Henry Bradshaw, Fellow of King's College, and University Librarian. Two leaves were in the destroyed library at Strasburg, and one leaf is in the library at Gotha. Only seven or eight complete copies of this Psalter are known, and all are printed on vellum. Copies are to be seen in the British Museum, Lord Spencer's collection, the Royal Library at Windsor, the National Library, Paris, and the Imperial Library at Vienna. Van Praet,

1st Cat., i. p. 204; and Supplement, p. 32. Bibl. Spenc., i. 107. Panzer, II. 111. Hain, 13479.

3. CICERONIS (M. T.) EPISTOLARUM FAMILIARUM, LIBRI XVI. (*Venetis*) a Nicolao Jenson Gallico, 1471. Quarto. [$11 \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 204 leaves.

Printed in Roman letter. The first page has an illuminated border, and the initials throughout are also illuminated. A MS. entry states that in 1657 this copy belonged to Joan. Baptista Maurenus of Verona. It formed a part of Bp. Moore's Collection, presented by George I. in 1715, and is therefore not the same as that in the dispersed Harleian Collection referred to by Van Praet, which appears to have been the only other copy on vellum. The present resting-place of the Harleian copy is unknown. Mr Bradshaw in *Bibliophile* (1863) 126, *this copy*. Dibdin's *Intro. Classics*, i. 418, *this copy*. Hartshorne 43, *this copy*. Van Praet, 2nd Cat., p. 255. Panzer, III. 76. Hain, 5168. Dibdin, *Bibl. Spenc.*, iv. 489.

4. (Two leaves of) DONATUS ABBREVIATUS. By the printer, and in the type, of the Dutch *Speculum humanæ Salvationis*. Quarto. [$8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 30 lines to the page.

Purchased at the Culemann sale, London, 1870, No. 218. Nothing is known with any certainty as to the date of this or the following four works from the same press. Mr Holtrop mentions a work by this printer in the Library of The Hague with MS. notes, proving it to have been purchased between the years 1471—74. And this is the earliest date that can at present be assigned to these books. For an account of these so-called "Costeriana," see Mr Hessels' Introduction to his translation of Dr Van der Linde's "Haarlem Legend."

Holtrop (J. H.), *Monumens Typographiques des Pays-Bas*, 31.

Hessels (J. H.), Translation of Dr A. Van der Linde's (p. 31) *Haarlem Legend*, *Introd.* xvii., and Mr H. Bradshaw's *List of Types and Devices used by printers in Holland in xv. Cent.*

Van Praet, 1st Cat., p. 4, &c.

5. (Two leaves of a) DONATUS. *Another edition by the same printer*. Quarto. [$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches.] 27 lines to the page.

The 1st and 8th leaves, purchased at the Culemann sale, No. 217 (1).

6. (Four leaves of a) DONATUS. *Another edition by the same printer*. Quarto. [$8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 27 lines to the page.

Also from the Culemann sale, No. 217 (2).

7. (One leaf of) GALLI (ALEX.) DOCTRINALE. *By the same printer*. Quarto. [$8 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 29 lines.

One leaf, purchased at the Culemann sale, No. 44.

8. (Four leaves of) GALLI (ALEX.) DOCTRINALE. *Another edition by the same printer.* Quarto. [$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches]. 29 lines.

Four leaves, presented by Mr Henry Bradshaw in 1870.

9. (Fragments of) BOCCACCIO (G.) DER KURCZ SIN VON ETLICHEN FROWEN, VON denen J. Boccacius in latin beschriben hat, und Doctor H. Steinhöwel getütschet. *Ulm, Jo. Zainer, (1473).* Folio.

Slips of two leaves only found in the contemporary binding of a copy of the "Vitas Patrum" by the same printer. Mr Bradshaw says that no copy on vellum has been hitherto described.

The work is a German translation of the Compendium de præclaris mulieribus by Boccaccio.

Bradshaw (in Bibliophile, 1863) 127. *This copy.*

Hain *3333.

10. HISTORIA NATURALE DE C. PLINIO SECONDO tradocta di lingua latina in fiorentina per Christophoro Landino al Serenissimo Ferdinando Re di Napoli. *Venetis, opus Nicolai Jansonis Gallici, 1476.* Folio. [$15\frac{1}{8} \times 10$ inches.] 415 leaves.

Printed in a beautiful Roman letter. The first pages of the several books are surrounded by magnificent illuminated borders in the Renaissance style, and the initials, large and small, form graceful miniatures. Dr Waagen in his "Art Treasures" describes this copy at considerable length, and states "that it forms a convincing proof to what a degree, even after the invention of printing, it remained customary to ornament books with miniatures, so that the serious occupation of learning might not be without the beautiful and cheerful ornament of art." He then proceeds to give a detailed account of its rich and elaborate illuminated decorations, which he considers to be of Milanese origin, and "in drawing, modelling, precision, delicacy of execution and power, and fullness of the colours, to rank amongst the finest of the kind." The borders form architectonic frames to the pages, and figures and medallions are frequently introduced. The work itself is the first edition of the Italian version of Pliny, and the master-piece of Jenson, the ingenious Frenchman, who was sent by King Charles VII. to acquire the art of printing at Mentz.

This copy is from Bp. Moore's library. Other copies on vellum are in the National Library Paris, Donce collection at the Bodleian, at Holkham Hall, in the Hunterian Collection Glasgow, and in Lord Spencer's Collection.

Waagen (Dr), Art Treasures, III. 452—3, *this copy.*

Van Praet, 1st Cat., III. p. 53, *this copy.*

Bradshaw, Biblioph. 123, *this copy.*

Dibdin (T. F.), Classics, II. 319, *this copy.*

Dibdin, Northern Tour, II. 737.

Panzer, III. 113.

Dibdin, Bibl. Spenc., II. 316.

Hain, 13105.

11. LITTERÆ INDULGENTIARUM (*Audenarde. Arend de Keyserre*). March, 1480. Broadside.

No printer's name, but in Keyserre's types.

This Indulgence was issued by the Master of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, for assistance against the Turks. It was recovered by Mr H. Bradshaw from the binding of a copy of "Boetius," printed at Ghent, by the same printer, in 1485, now in the University Library, and had been used as printer's waste. Mr Bradshaw informs the writer that as the Indulgence was only valid up to 31st March, 1480, it must have been printed at Audenarde before A. de Keyserre moved from thence to Ghent. Presented by Mr Bradshaw in 1870.

Campbell (M. F. A. G.), *Typographie Néerlandaise au XV. siècle*, p. 443, *this copy*.

12. (A Fragment of) PSALTERIUM LATINUM (*Cologne, about 1480 ?*)

A small slip of a Latin Psalter, printed in Germany. Used in binding a copy of the "Manipulus Curatorum," printed at Cologne, by Conrad de Homborch, in 1480. Purchased at the Culemann sale in 1870.

13. HEBREW PENTATEUCH, *Bologna, Abraham ben Chayim de Tintori* (A.D. 1482). Folio. [$12\frac{3}{4} \times 9$ inches.]

First Edition of the Hebrew Pentateuch, printed in beautiful large square Hebrew type. This copy is in very good condition; there is nothing to indicate any of its former possessors. It has been recently purchased. Other copies are: (1) one that belonged to Abbé de Rossi; (2) that of Count d'Elci at Florence; (3) at the Bodleian; (4) the National Library, Paris; (5) the Library at Modena; (6) the Chapter Library at Verona; (7) and one recently acquired by the British Museum.

De Rossi, *Annales* Sec. xv., pp. 22, 25.

Dibdin, *Bib. Spenc.*, II. 316.

Van Praet, *1st Cat.*, I. p. 10.

Cotton, *Typ. Gaz.*, 341.

Steinschneider, *Cat. No. 2*.

Panzer, I. 214.

Brit. Mus. *Hebr. Cat.*, p. 107.

Hain, 12568.

14. (One leaf of) JOHANNIS LATTEBURY MORALISATIONES super threnos Jeremiae. *Without place or printer's name (Oxonii, Theod. Rood de Colonia)*, 1482. Folio.

The last leaf of signature F detached from the binding of a book. A complete copy on vellum is to be found in the library of the Chapter of Westminster. The University Library has two copies on paper.

Bradshaw, *Biblioph.*, 106, *this leaf*.

Cotton, *Typog. Gaz.*, 212.

Dibdin, *Bibl. Spenc.*, IV. 355.

Panzer, IV. 28.

Hain, 9928.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the underlying mechanisms of the observed phenomena. It highlights the need for a comprehensive theoretical framework that can account for the complex interactions between the various factors involved. The authors argue that a purely descriptive approach is insufficient and that a more mechanistic understanding is required to make meaningful predictions and to develop effective interventions.

2. The second part of the paper presents a detailed analysis of the experimental data. The authors describe the methods used for data collection and the statistical techniques employed for data analysis. They report on the results of the experiments, showing that the observed effects are consistent with the theoretical predictions. The data suggest that the proposed model is a good representation of the underlying processes.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings for future research and for practical applications. The authors suggest that the results of this study could be used to inform the development of new interventions and to guide the design of future experiments. They also discuss the limitations of the current study and the need for further research to address these limitations. The authors conclude by emphasizing the importance of continued research in this area and the potential for the findings to have a significant impact on the field.

4. The final part of the paper is a conclusion that summarizes the main findings of the study. The authors reiterate the importance of understanding the underlying mechanisms of the observed phenomena and the need for a comprehensive theoretical framework. They also highlight the key results of the experiments and the implications of these results for future research and for practical applications. The authors end by expressing their hope that the findings of this study will contribute to a better understanding of the phenomena under investigation.

15. (Two leaves of) *HORÆ AD USUM ECCLESIE SARIS-BURIENSIS*. *Without place, date, or printer's name (Londini, typis Willelmi de Machlinia apud Flete bridge, circa 1484).* Octavo.

One of these leaves, forming the commencement of the second part of this very early book of "Sarum Hours," has a woodcut border. There are 17 lines to the page. Ames speaks of a copy of a small book of devotion with the same types as the "Nova Statuta." It probably was a complete copy of this Edition. Presented by Mr Bradshaw.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., p. 107, *these leaves*.

Ames, 78.

Johnson, Typographia i. 219.

16. (One leaf of) *MISSALE ROMANUM Nurnberge per Georgium Stuchs de Sultzbach*, 1484. Quarto. [$8 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.]

This Roman Missal, adapted for the use of the order of S. Francis, is printed in red and black in two columns of 30 lines each.

This leaf is identical with folio 203 in the copy of this Missal on vellum at the British Museum (C. 9. a. 4). The University Library has a copy on paper. Presented by the writer in 1875.

Van Praet, 1st Cat., i. p. 83.

Panzer, ii. 197.

Hain, 11384.

17. *MISSALE FRISINGENSE*, per Jo. Sensenschmidt de *Babenberga*. 2 Kal. Sept. (Aug. 31), 1487. Folio. [$15 \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] Has 12 leaves of vellum.

The Missal according to the use of Freisingen in Bavaria. Purchased.

Panzer, i. 143. Hain, 11302.

18. *ACTA SYNODORUM HERBIPOLENSIIUM*, 1452 et 1453.—*CONSTITUTIONES ECCLESIE HERBIPOLENSIS*.—*REFORMATIONES RUDOLPHI EPISCOPI ANNO 1470*.—*S. THOME DE AQUINO de periculis contingentibus circa sacramentum*.—*STATUTA GOTFRIDI EPISCOPI 1447* (in German). *Without place, date, or printer's name*. (*Wurtzburg, Geo. Reyser, 1490—95.*) Folio. [$10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{8}$ inches.] 1st part 114, 2nd part 4, 3rd part 18, in all 136 leaves.

Printed in Gothic type, 32 lines to the page. Rudolf, Bp. of Wurtzburg, died in 1495, and this copy, the only one known on vellum, appears to have been printed for his special use. It bears the well-known device of one of his successors, "*Julius dei gr^a Ep^s Wirceb ac Francie orient: dux*," stamped on the gilt edges of the book, which is in its original vellum binding and is in perfect condition.

Not from Bishop Moore's collection.

Bradshaw, in Biblioph., 103. *This copy*.

Panzer, i. 461, No. 9. Dibdin, Bibl. Spenc. iv. 503.

1870

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the country, its position, its climate, its soil, its vegetation, its animals, and its minerals.

2. The second part is devoted to a description of the principal towns and cities, and of the principal industries and occupations of the people.

3. The third part is devoted to a description of the principal rivers and lakes, and of the principal means of communication.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a description of the principal religious and political institutions, and of the principal laws and customs of the country.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a description of the principal scientific and literary institutions, and of the principal works of art and literature.

6. The sixth part is devoted to a description of the principal historical events, and of the principal figures of the country.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a description of the principal geographical features, and of the principal natural phenomena.

8. The eighth part is devoted to a description of the principal social and economic conditions, and of the principal problems of the country.

9. The ninth part is devoted to a description of the principal political and administrative organizations, and of the principal laws and customs of the country.

10. The tenth part is devoted to a description of the principal scientific and literary institutions, and of the principal works of art and literature.

19. MISSALE XANTONENSE. *Parisiis per Johannem Higman in vico clausi brunelli prope scholas decretorum*, 15 Apr. 1491. Folio. [$12\frac{3}{8} \times 9$ inches.] 186 leaves.

This very fine copy of the Missal according to the use of Saintes (in France) is the only one of this edition known, either on vellum or paper. The first sheet contains no more than the Calendar of six leaves, so it is possible that the first and eighth leaves are wanting. The capitals are illuminated; it was one of Bishop Moore's books, and in the list of some of his printed books in Bernard's Catalogue of MSS. (1697), it is justly stated that both the vellum and the type are most beautiful.

Cat. MSS. Angl. Hib. II. 381, no. 71. *This copy.*

Van Praet, 2nd Cat., I. p. 122. *This copy.*

Bradshaw, in Biblioph. 106. *This copy.*

Panzer, II. 295. Hain, 11438. Brunet, III. 1766.

20. VERARDI (CAROLI) HISTORIA BÆTICA, acta ludis Romanis, 11 Kal. Maii, 1492. At the end MARCELLINI ELEGIA. *Romæ per Eucharium Silber alias Franck*. 7 Mart. 1493. Quarto. [$8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 40 leaves.

This is the copy specially prepared for, and presented by the author to, the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Rome, whose arms are painted in the elaborate illuminated border surrounding the first page; on the blank page opposite is the dedication, in manuscript:—"Reverendo... Joanni Medinæ Episcopo Astoricensi." It is in fine condition. This work is a drama in Latin prose, the subject of which is the Conquest of Granada, in 1492, by Ferdinand and Isabella. At the end of the volume is a song or vaudeville in Italian, with the musical notation engraved on wood. This is Bishop Moore's copy, a similar one is in Lord Spencer's library but in bad condition.

Cat. MSS. Angl. Hib. II. 381, no. 112. *This copy.*

Van Praet, 2nd Cat. III. 133. *This copy.*

Bradshaw (Biblioph.), 125. *This copy.* Panzer, II. 508, no. 525.

Hain, 15941. Dibdin, Cassano Cat. 123.

21. VERARDI (MARCELLINI) TRAGICOMEDIA, FERNANDUS SERVATUS. Without place, date, or printer's name (*Romæ, E. Silber*, 1493). Quarto. [$8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 16 leaves.

This copy is bound with the preceding, and is evidently from the same press. The author was a nephew of the last mentioned. The first page has also an illuminated border.

Bp. Moore's copy.

Cat. MSS. Angl. Hib. II. 381, no. 113. *This copy.*

Bradshaw, Bibliophile, 125. *This copy.* Hain, 15943.

22. MISSALE BRIXINENSE (*Augustæ Vindelicorum*) per Erhardum Ratdolt, 16 Kal. Septembr. (17 Aug.) 1493. Folio. [$12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] Has 6 leaves of vellum.

The Missal according to the use of Brixen (in the Tyrol). There is the printer's large device at the end, and at the beginning of the volume is a very large emblazoned coat of arms the full size of the page. The place of printing is not given in the imprint, a portion of which runs as follows: "per Erhardum Ratdolt."

Purchased.

Panzer, I. 120.

Hain, 11273.

23. HORÆ AD USUM ECCLESIE SARISBURIENSIS, without place, date, or printer's name. (*Westminster, printed in Caxton's house by Wynkyn de Worde, about 1494.*) Quarto. [$7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 166 leaves.

This book of Hours, after the use of Sarum, or Salisbury, is printed with Caxton's types, with 22 lines to the page, and has woodcuts, and woodcut borders to every page, which though variously disposed, are the same as in the "Fifteen Oo's," the unique book with borders printed by Caxton preserved in the British Museum. The type is the same as that used in the "Scala Perfectionis," printed by W. de Worde in 1494. The volume is imperfect at the beginning and end. This is the first edition of the Primer published in England. The complete copy at Lambeth states it to be "Enprynted by the commaundementys of the moost hye and vertuous pryncesse our lyege lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God quene of Englonð and of fraunce and also of the ryght hye and moost noble pryncesse Margarete moder to our Souerayn lord the Kyng, &c." Some of the prayers are in English.

This copy contains various autographs of the Parr family, including one of Katherine Parr (afterwards Queen of Henry VIII.), who has written on the bottom margin of one of the pages:—

Oncle wan you do

On this loke,

I pray you remember wo

Wrote thys in your bo(ke).

Your louinge nys, Katherin Parr.

From Bp. Moore's library.

24. ANOTHER COPY OF THE SAME EDITION.

Also on vellum and from Bishop Moore's library, but less complete. The only other similar copy is the complete one above referred to, with four pages reprinted, but without date, in the Lambeth library. The British Museum has an imperfect paper copy of an edition wanting

79 leaves, page for page the same as this and in the same type, only different in setting up throughout.

Camb. Antiquar. Soc. Proceedings, xi. 9. *These copies.*

Bradshaw (Biblioph.), 108. *These copies.*

Maitland (S. R.), Early books at Lambeth, pp. 223 and 394.

25. HORE AD USUM ECCLESIAE SARISBURIENSIS. *Parisius per Philippum Pigouchet, pro Symone Vostre.* 16 Maii, 1498. Octavo. [$6\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 128 leaves.

The "Almanac" is from 1488—1508. There are 26 lines to the page. The woodcuts and woodcut borders are uncoloured. Pigouchet's device is on the title; there are 13 large cuts; the borders, which include a Dance of Death, are varied, and are the best of Pigouchet and Vostre, who excelled all others in these enrichments. The last two leaves have prayers in English. From Bishop Moore's library. Other copies, on vellum, are in the Gough and Douce collections at the Bodleian, Oxford, in the library of M. Firmin Didot, at Paris, from the Libri sale, in the British Museum, and in the Fitzwilliam Museum. See post, No. 74.

Cat. MSS. Ang. Hib. II. 381, no. 116. *This copy.*

Bradshaw (Bibliophile), 108. *This copy.*

Lowndes (Bohn), 1111. *This copy.*

Panzer, II. 230. Brunet, v. 1582, No. 40. Hain, 8863.

26. HORE SECUNDUM USUM ROMANUM. *Paris, Thielman Kerver pour Gillet Remacle, 5 Janvier, 1503.* Octavo. [$8\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 98 leaves.

The large woodcuts, 18 in number, are illuminated, but the woodcut borders are left uncoloured. The Almanac has been erased, and a miniature painting of the Virgin and Child supplies its place. Each page has 29 lines. Folios 1 and 16 are wanting. Bound in purple morocco. Presented in 1870 by the writer.

Brunet, v. 1618, No. 174.

27. MISSALE SARUM, *without place or printer's name, (Paris) impensa Anthonii Verard mercatoris Parisiensis, 29 Jun., 1504.* Folio. [$13\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 288 leaves, 4 of vellum.

The title is wanting in this copy of the Salisbury Missal.

Dickinson. Service Books, 16. *This copy.*

Lowndes (Bohn ed.), 1576. *This copy.*

28. MISSALE BAMBERGENSE. *Johannes Pfeyl incola civitatis Bambergensis, 3 Febr., 1506.* Folio. [$12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 186 leaves, 10 of vellum.

The Canon which comprises the vellum leaves in this Edition of the Bamberg Missal is printed in very large Missal type. This copy has been acquired by purchase.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 106. *This copy.*

Panzer, vi. 172.

29. JOHN FISHER (BISHOP OF ROCHESTER). TREATYSE CONCERNYNGE THE FRUYTFULL SAYINGS OF DAVYD THE KYNGE, IN THE SEVEN PENYTENCYALL PSALMES, deuyded in seven Sermons. *London, Wynkyn de Worde, "in the flete strete at the signe of y^e Sonne," 16 June, 1508. Quarto. [7½ × 5½ inches.] 146 leaves.*

Bp. Moore's copy. The only other copy in this state is Mr Grenville's copy at the British Museum, which, however, seems to have only 142 leaves.

Dibdin. Typog. Antiq., ii. 138. *This copy.*

Hartshorne, 148. *This copy.* Bradshaw, Biblioph. *This copy.*

Botfield (B.), Bibl. membr. Brit. sub anno... *This copy.*

Van Praet, 2nd Cat. i. p. 148. Bibli. Grenvill., i. 245.

30. MISSALE SARUM. *In Parisiorum Academia opera Wolfgangi Hopylii, impensis Francisci Byrkman 7 Febr., 1511 (1510—11), et 10 kal. Apr. 1510 (23 Mar. 1510—11). Folio. [12¾ × 8½ inches.] 316 leaves, 2 of vellum.*

The first date is in the imprint, the second on the title. Dean Holdsworth's copy, bequeathed in 1649, see under No. 40, post. Abp. Laud's copy, wholly on vellum, is in Trinity College, Dublin. See also No. 122 and 149, post.

Dickinson, 16. *This copy.* Bradshaw, Biblioph., 107. *This copy.*

Gough, R., Topography, ii. 332.

31. MISSALE LEODIENSE. *In Parisiorum academia, a Wolfgango Hopylio impensis Francisci Byrkman 1 Sept., 1513. Folio. [11¾ × 8½ inches.] 300 leaves, 2 of vellum.*

Bishop Moore's copy. A similar one of this edition of the Liege Missal is in the National library at Paris.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 106. *This copy.*

Van Praet, 1st Cat., i., p. 202, No. 292.

32. MISSALE TRAJECTENSE. *In opido Leydensi partium Hollandiae impressor bibliopola Johannes Zeverinus, Kal. Jun., 1514. Folio. [12½ × 8 inches.] 296 leaves, 2 of vellum.*

Bp. Moore's copy. Another copy of this edition of the Utrecht Missal appeared in a Catalogue of Jo. Palinck of Brussels, 1860.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 106. *This copy.* Brunet, iii. 1767.

33. MISSALE SARUM. *In Parisiorum academia, opera Wolfgangii Hopylii, impensis Francisci Byrckman*, 28 Nov., 1514. Folio. [$12\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 314 leaves.

A very noble copy of the Salisbury Missal, in beautiful condition and printed on the finest vellum. The title is illuminated, and the initials throughout are delicately shaded with gold. There are several woodcut borders uncoloured. It is from Bishop Moore's library. A copy on paper is in Emmanuel College library; another copy, on paper, was priced at £110 in Mr Quaritch's large Catalogue, 1874, No. 1349.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 107. *This copy.*

Dickinson, 17. *This copy.* But it is not stated to be on vellum.

34. MISSALE RATISPONENSE. *In Augusta Vindelicorum (without printer's name) expensis et sumptibus Jorgi Ratdolt Civis Augustensis*, 5 Jan., 1515. Quarto. [$10 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 348 leaves, 12 of vellum.

This copy of the Ratisbon Missal has the woodcuts in the Canon of the Mass illuminated, and is in the original stamped vellum binding, with knotted thongs attached to the principal divisions of the book. Purchased. Another precisely similar copy is in the possession of the writer.

Graesse Trésor, iv. 548.

35. ÆGIDII (DE COLUMNA) ROMANI, TRACTATUS AUREUS DE FORMATIONE CORPORIS HUMANI in utero, philosophis et medicis nec non Theologis et Canonistis valde utilis et necessarius...correctus per...Johannem Benedictum Moncetum de Castilione Aretino. (*Without place or year, Paris*), Ponset le Preux (1515). Quarto. [$7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ inches.] 50 leaves.

Printed in Roman letter, 48 lines to the page.

On the first page is the printer's large device. The dedication to King Henry VIII. is dated Paris, 9 Feb., 1515. On the last page is "*Tumultuarium Panegyricum Carmen Fr. Lodovici Silvii Mauri Philologi Sartani*" addressed to Henry de Horuby, then Master of St Peter's College, at Cambridge, and sometime Chancellor of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond. Bp. Moore's copy. The University Library has also a copy on paper. The above seems the only one known on vellum.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 123, *this copy.*

36. MISSALE EBORACENSE *Opera Petri Olivier Rothomagi commorantis, sumptibus et expensis Johannis Gachet mercatoris librarii juxta prefatam ecclesiam (Eboracensem) commorantis,*

5 Febr., 1516. Folio. [$12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 200 leaves, 2 of vellum.

The woodcut capital, beginning the word *Missale* in the title of this rare Edition of the York Missal, is very large, and is an imitation of the largest engrossed capitals of the time. It contains a scroll with the printer's name, M. P. HOLIVIER.

A facsimile is given by Noel Humphreys in his *Hist. of Printing*. In this copy the corners of some of the leaves are mended. It is from Bp. Moore's Collection. Only four other copies seem known. They are: a recently discovered copy at Pembroke College (see No. 96 post); 2 copies in the Gough and Douce Collections at Oxford; and another at Stonyhurst College.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 108, *this copy*.

Dickinson, 19, *this copy*.

Lowndes, 1575, *this copy*.

Gough, Topography, II. 425, *this copy*.

Brunet, III. 1768.

37—38. LIVIUS T. PATAVINUS HISTORICUS cum L. Flori Epitome, indice copioso et annotatis in libros VII. belli Macedonici. *Moguntiae, in ædibus Ioannis Scheffer*, Nov. 1518. Folio. [$14 \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 460 leaves, bound in two volumes.

Printed in Roman character, and in fine condition. There are handsome woodcut initials, and an elaborate woodcut border to the title. This magnificent work is entitled to rank amongst the finest of vellum printed books. Bp. Moore's copy.

Mr Bradshaw states that the description given in Van Praet is inexact, and he gives a collation in the Bibliophile.

The only other copy on vellum is in the Imperial Library, Vienna.

Van Praet, 2nd Cat., I. p. 15. *This copy*.

Beloe's Anecdotes, IV. 47. *This copy*.

Dibdin's Classics, II. 165. *This copy*.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 126. *This copy*. Hartshorne, 43. *This copy*.

Panzer, VII. 411.

39. DES GROUX (PETRI) ORATIO DE DIVI LUDOVICI Francorum Regis præconiis. Ejusdem sermo de eterna et temporali verbi generatione. *Without place or printer's name (Paris), Veneunt in ædibus Joannis Gormontii ad insigne Geminorum Cipporum* (1519). Quarto. [$7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 74 leaves.

Printed in Roman type, 27 lines to the page.

The dedication to Cardinal Louis de Bourbon, dated "ex regali ludo Navarrico 13 Kal Apr. 1519," has a large woodcut initial, bearing the name

and arms of Francis of Cleves, to whom the author was tutor at that time. The work seems quite unknown to bibliographers. This copy came from the Colbert Collection. It bears on its title "Bibliotheca Colbertinae." It also has the library mark of "Charles Barlow, Esq., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 17...", and was presented to the University in 1738 by William Thurlbourn, the well-known Cambridge bookseller.

Hartshorne, 46. *This copy.* Bradshaw, Biblioph., 125. *This copy.*

40. MISSALE SARUM. *Londini, per Richardum Pynson in flete strete apud divum Dunstanum, 9 kal. Jan., 1520 (24 Dec., 1520). Folio. [15 × 10½ inches.] 210 leaves.*

This copy was specially printed for the Chapels or Chantries, founded by Sir Robert Rede, Lord Chief Justice, in 1509, one of the executors of Henry VII., and founder of the lectureship still known by his name at Cambridge. His arms with those of his wife—On a bend wavy 3 bitterns for Rede, impaling quarterly 1 and 4, a Fess between 3 Boars' heads coupéd. 2 and 3 a chevr. between three bugle horns for Alphegh, with an Inscription below, "Orate specialiter pro animabus Roberti Reed militis nuper capitalis Justiciarii dñi Regis de Co ī bāco et Margaretæ consortis sue, parentum, amicorum et benefactorum suorum omniumque fidelium defunctorum Qui quidem Robertus obiit anno dñi 8 Jun. MDXVIII."—are printed on a curtain of vellum placed over the Royal Arms on the verso of folio 9. This special Inscription is also printed below the woodcut of the Crucifixion, and is the only authority for the exact date of Rede's death. This magnificent volume is finely printed, and has woodcut initials. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the vellum and the printing, unless, perhaps, it be the (if possible) finer copy in the Pepysian Library. See 130, post. The entry of St Edward the Confessor's name is struck out of the Calendar.

This copy formed a part of the large library of about 10,000 volumes bequeathed to the University in 1649 by Dr Richard Holdsworth, Master of Emmanuel, and Lady Margaret Professor as well as Dean of Worcester. The writer is informed by Mr Cox, Bodley's librarian, that a similar copy with Rede Inscriptions, is at the Bodleian. Other copies of the ordinary edition on vellum are at Emmanuel Coll., post (No. 148), at Magdalene Coll., post (No. 130), referred to above; and at St John's Coll., Oxford. A copy in private hands was shown at the Loan Collection of the Caxton Celebration in 1877, No. 262. The copy in the National Library, Paris, is on paper, with 4 leaves only of vellum.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 107. *This copy.* Dickinson, 17. *This copy.*

Van Praet, 1st Cat., i. p. 226. Cotton, Typog. Gaz., 344.

Dibdin, Typog. Antiq., ii. 425. Ames, p. 121.

41. BACULI CURATORUM. Hi sunt per quos deffendere potuerunt oves sibi commissas. (*Paris, about 1520*). Quarto. [7½ × 5½ inches.] 6 leaves.

This is part of an Edition of Statuta Synodalia printed in Gothic letter, in Latin and French.

Presented in 1870 by the writer.

42. THE BODY OF POLICY. *London. John Skot "without Newegate in saynt Pulker's parysshe," 17 May, 1521. Quarto. [8 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.] 90 leaves.*

This is a translation from the French original of Christine de Pisan, the learned authoress of the 14th century, and is the only known specimen of John Skot's printing on vellum. Ames, without doubt, had this copy under his notice (though he does not specially refer to it) when he drew up the description of this book. There are woodcuts, the pages are ruled with red, and the initials illuminated. From Bp. Moore's Collection. A copy of the same translation in manuscript is to found in the Holdsworth Collection in the University Library.

Hartshorne, 165. *This copy.*

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 123. *This copy.*

Herbert Ames, 317.

Dibdin, Typogr. Antiq., III. 74.

43. TONSTALLI (CUTHBERTI) DE ARTE SUPPUTANDI libri quattuor. *Londini in ædibus Richardi Pynsoni, Prid. Id. Oct. (14 Oct.), 1522. Quarto. [10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 204 leaves.*

Printed in Roman character. There are fine woodcut initials, and a rich woodcut border surrounds the title, in which the initials of the designer, Hans Holbein, appear. It is in the finest condition. This book was a farewell to the sciences on the author's appointment to the see of London (see the Preface), and is decidedly the most classical that ever was written on the subject in Latin. The author had read everything on the subject in every language which he knew, as he avers in his dedicatory letter to Sir Thos. More, and had spent much time, he says, *ad ursi exemplum* in licking what he found into shape. This copy was given to the University in 1528 by the author, Bishop Tonstall, and bears his autograph note of gift, "*Cuthbertus Londoniësis eps studiosis dono dedit.*" A similar copy is at Christ's College (see post No. 116), and a third at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford.

Hartshorne, 161. *This copy.* Dibdin, Library Comp. 573. *This copy.*

Dibdin, Typograph. Antiq., II. 478.

Dibdin, Bibliog. Dec. II. 368.

De Morgan (A.), Arithmetical Books, 13.

44. MISSALE PATAVIENSE. *Venetis in ædibus Petri Liechtenstein, impensis Luce Allantse bibliopolæ Viennensis, 1522. Quarto. [8 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 inches.] 370 leaves, 6 of vellum.*

This copy of the Passau Missal has a fine device of the printer, and was acquired by purchase.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 106. *This copy.* Graesse, IV. 548.

45. *MISSALE LEODIENSE. Parisiis per Wolfgangum Hopylium impressorem, impensis Francisci Byrckman bibliopole 4 kal. Dec. (28 Nov.), 1523. Folio. [12 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 410 leaves.*

This most magnificent copy of the Liège Missal is printed on the finest vellum in large Missal type. The initials are gracefully illuminated, the larger ones containing miniatures, the whole painted in the best style of the art of the period. The large woodcut of the Crucifixion opposite the commencement of the Canon has been carefully removed, and is replaced by a fresh leaf of vellum, blank on the one side, and embellished on the other with a large and beautifully painted miniature of the same subject, executed entirely by hand. It is in every way a splendid volume, and from its profuse decorations might almost be mistaken for an elaborately ornamented manuscript Missal. Even the Edition seems to be unknown, and this, Bishop Moore's copy, may be therefore considered unique.

Hartshorne, 45. *This copy.* Bradshaw, Biblioph. *This copy.*

46. *MISSALE SARUM. In Parrhisorum academia (without printer's name), impensis Francisci Regnault librarii jurati universitatis Parisiensis in vico sancti Jacobi ad intersignium Elephantis, penult. Oct. (30), 1526. Folio. [12 $\frac{7}{8}$ × 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.] 304 leaves, 2 of vellum.*

This was Bp. Moore's copy. Another is at the Bodleian.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 107. *This copy.* Dickinson, 17. *This copy.*

Gough, Topography, II. 341.

47. *MISSALE SARUM. Parisiis (without printer's name), impensis Francisci Regnault librarii jurati universitatis Parisiensis in vico sancti Jacobi in intersignio Elephantis ult. Mai., 1532. Folio. [12 $\frac{5}{8}$ × 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.] 304 leaves, 2 of vellum.*

This copy formed a part of the valuable bequest of Dean Holdsworth in 1649. (See also under No. 40.)

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 107. *This copy.* Dickinson, 18. *This copy.*

48—49. *OVIDII NASONIS (P.) Opera. Venetiis, in ædibus hæredum Aldi (Manutii) et Andreæ (Asulani) Soceri, 1533—4. Octavo. [6 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 4 inches.] 3 vols. 1st vol. 32 and 204 leaves; 2nd vol. 12 and 180 leaves; 3rd vol. 24 and 232 leaves.*

Printed in Italic letter, 30 lines on a page.

This copy, the only one on vellum known, belonged to the celebrated scholar, N. Heinsius, and was sold with his library in 1682. It next belonged to Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, whose name is on the

title-page, and to whom Bishop Moore was tutor, and came into the Library with the books of that bishop. The third volume was stolen soon after it came to Cambridge, and passed with Dr Rawlinson's Collection to the Bodleian. One of the volumes still at Cambridge has the Aldine Anchor stamped in gold on both sides of the old calf binding.

Bradshaw, Biblioph. *This copy.*

Renouard, Ann. des Alde, 2nd Ed., I. 260.

Cotton's Typographical Gaz., 345.

Dibdin's Introd. Classics, II. 265.

50. MISSALE SARUM. *Parisiis, impr. in vico Sancti Jacobi in ædibus Francisci Regnault librarii jurati Universitatis Parisiensis*, 1534. Folio. [13 inches × 9 inches.] 304 leaves, 2 of vellum.

This volume was purchased. Another copy seems to be in the British Museum.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 107. *This copy.* Dickinson, 18.

51. SIDDUR, OR JEWISH DAILY PRAYERS after the Roman Rite. *Bologna*, 297 (A.D. 1537.) Octavo. [$5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.]

Printed in Hebrew character. There is an elaborate woodcut border to the title. This copy was recently acquired by purchase. Similar copies are in the Bodleian and British Museum.

De Rossi, Ann. heb. typ., MDI.—MDXL, p. 39, No: 253.

Steinschneider, Cat., No. 2074.

Brit. Mus. Cat. Hebr. Books, p. 483.

52. MISSALE TORNACENSE. (*Without place or printer's name*) *impensis Michaelis Hillenii Antverpie* 24 Mart. 1540. Folio. [$12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 274 leaves, 2 of vellum.

Bp. Moore's copy. There is another copy of this Edition of the Tournay Missal in the National Library, Paris. Van Praet quotes it as printed at Antwerp.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 106. *This copy.*

Van Praet, 1st Cat., I. p. 37, No. 33.

53—54. LA SAINTE BIBLE. *Anvers, par Jean Loe*, 1548. Folio. [$15 \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 528 leaves, bound in two volumes.

Printed in Gothic letter, with woodcut initials. This Edition is a translation by Jacques le Fevre d'Estaples. This copy has on the second leaf the Royal Arms of England, illuminated in gold and colours, and a special inscription to King Edward VI., printed in red and black. There are woodcuts. The book is in perfect condition. The leaves have their

rough edges and are uncut, and it formed a part of Bp. Moore's Library. A similar copy, apparently the only other one known, and having a special inscription to Lord William Paget, Lord Chamberlain to the King, is in the National Library, Paris.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 105. *This copy.*

Van Praet, 1st Cat., I. p. 37, No. 33.

Brunet, I. 885.

55. LE LIVRE DES STATUTS et ordonances de l'ordre de SAINT MICHEL. *Without place, date, or printer's name. Paris, about 1550. Quarto. [8½ × 6 inches.] 40 leaves.*

This copy of the Rules of the Military Order of St Michael, founded in 1469 by Louis XI., was presented to the University by William Thurlbourn, the Cambridge bookseller. It bears the price mark, 10s. 6d., of Tom Osborne, the well-known bookseller, who furnished the shelves of Dr Rawlinson and of many other collectors, and purchased the printed portion of Lord Harley's splendid library in 1743.

Similar copies are at the Bodleian, National Library Paris, and at several other places abroad.

Hartshorne, 41. *This copy.*

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 126. *This copy.*

Van Praet, 1st Cat., v. p. 121. No. 141.

Cotton, Typ. Gaz., 2nd Ed., 351.

56. ORATIO AD PHILIPPUM ET MARIAM REGES de restituta in Anglia religione. *Loranii, apud Antonium Mariam Bergagne Typ. Jur., 1555. Quarto. [8¾ × 6 inches.] 16 leaves.*

Printed in Roman letter, 23 lines to the page. Woodcut device on title, and woodcut initials.

Written by Antonio Fiordibello, of Modena, who accompanied Cardinal Pole on his visit to England as papal legate. See under that name in the Biblioteca Modenese of Tiraboschi, vol. II. pp. 288—302. Bp. Moore's copy.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 125. *This copy.*

Tiraboschi, Bibl. Moden. II. 301, where the date is wrongly given as 1545.

57. MISSALE AUGUSTENSE. *Dilingæ, in ædibus Sebaldi Mayer, mense Julio, 1555. Folio. [14 × 9¾ inches.] Has 8 leaves of vellum.*

The Cardinal Bishop of Augsburg in his preface remarks that all the Missals printed in the diocese before his time had been destroyed through

war and other causes. This copy of the Augsburg Missal is printed in large type, and is in its original binding of oak boards, covered with stamped vellum, with bosses and clasps complete. Recently purchased.

A copy entirely on vellum is in the Royal Library, Munich.

Van Praet, 2nd Cat., I. p. 135.

Brunet, III., 1766.

58. MISSALE SARUM. *Parisiis, typis Joannis Amazeur, pro Gulielmo Merlin super pontem nummulariorum ad sylvestris hominis signum e regione horologii Palatii*, 1555. Folio. [13 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 9 inches.] 312 leaves, 2 of vellum.

The name of the printer does not appear in the title, but in the imprint. The engravings, two in number, on the vellum leaves in the Canon of this Edition of the Sarum Missal are large and fine. That of God the Father crowned with a papal tiara, and surrounded by the Apostolic symbols, on the second vellum leaf, is a rare one, and seldom found in printed Missals. The 1st page has a large woodcut of St George and the Dragon, and the Arms of France and England. On the title of this, Bp. Moore's copy, is written in an old hand, "Pray for ye good prosperite and welfare of Richard Perkens the elder, who gave this Mass Booke to ye parish Church off Sanct. Petr. of Tempsforde 28 day of Novr. Anno D. 1557." Tempsford is in the county of Bedford.

Other copies are at British Museum (imperfect); Nat. Library, Paris; Bodleian and Queen's Coll., Oxford; and see Nos. 93, 109.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 107. *This copy.* Dickinson, 19.

Herbert Ames, 1580. Gough, Typography, II. 356.

Van Praet, 1st Cat., I. p. 228.

59. HEBREW PENTATEUCH. *Sabionetta, Tobias Foa*, 317 (A.D. 1557). Duodecimo. [4 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 3 inches.]

Printed in Hebrew type, and recently purchased. Other copies in the same state are in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries.

Van Praet, 1st Cat., I. p. 12.

Cotton, Typog. Gaz., 346.

Steinschneider Cat., No. 149.

Brit. Mus. Cat. Hebr. Books, p. 108.

60. SIDDUR, OR JEWISH DAILY PRAYERS after the Roman Rite. *Mantua, Jakob b. Naphtali Kohen e Gazolo*, 317 (A.D. 1557). Octavo. [6 × 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.]

Printed in Hebrew type. The title is encircled by a woodcut border. Mr R. L. Bensly, the sub-librarian of the University, informed the writer that no copy of this Edition is to be found in the British Museum or Bodleian Libraries, that though Steinschneider in his Catalogue of

Hebrew books mentions it, he was indebted for the notice to De Rossi, and that he misdescribes the rite, which is Roman not Italian.

De Rossi, *Libri stampati*, p. 49.

Steinschneider, No. 2083.

61. DE ANTIQUITATE BRITANNICÆ ECCLESIE et Privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis, cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem 70. *Londini, in ædibus Johannis Daij, 1572.* Folio. [11 × 8 inches.] 261 leaves, 2 of vellum.

This work was written by Archbishop Parker, who states (see *Strype's Abp. Parker*) in a letter accompanying the copy sent by him to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, that it was composed in his leisure hours. It is also considered the earliest instance of a privately-printed book in England. The two vellum leaves are the principal title and the title to the lives of the Archbishops; these and the capitals are illuminated. The volume is ruled throughout with red lines. It does not contain the life of the Archbishop, and is one of the earlier copies issued. The title is enclosed by the rich emblematic woodcut border used in his largest works, see also post, Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, and there are marginal notes in a hand of the time.

Mr Martin enumerates twenty-two copies in all, almost all entirely of paper. Such copies are at St Peter's College, the gift of Andrew Perne, at Corpus Christi, the gift of Thomas Baker, the Cambridge antiquary; and another and later copy also in the University Library. Lord Spencer has a similar copy with two vellum leaves. The copy under notice belonged to Bishop Moore.

Martin (J.), *Cat. of Priv. pr. books*, 1, 7, 14. *This copy.*

Bradshaw, *Biblioph.*, 126. *This copy.*

Dibdin, *Typ. Antiq.*, iv. 126.

Strype, *Parker*, II. 244.

62. CATALOGUS CANCELLARIORUM, PROCANCELLARIORUM, PROCURATORUM, ac eorum qui in Academia Canteburgiensi ad gradum Doctoratus aspiraverunt et numerus omnium graduatorum 1500—1571. *Without place, printer's name, or date (London, John Day, 1572).* Folio. [11 × 8 inches.] 27 leaves, 2 of vellum.

Although this copy is bound with the preceding book, it is a distinct work, as may be seen by two distinct copies given by Archbishop Parker himself to the libraries where they may now be found. The two vellum leaves are illuminated, and are the title and that bearing the plan of the schools.

Bradshaw, *Biblioph.*, 127. *This copy.*

Dibdin, *Typ. Antiq.*, iv. 127.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST
IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN RICHARDSON
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

IN TWO VOLUMES
THE FIRST
CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST
FROM THE YEAR 1625 TO THE YEAR 1649
IN TWO VOLUMES
THE SECOND
CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST
FROM THE YEAR 1649 TO THE YEAR 1660

LONDON
Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church, in the County of Middlesex.
1749

By Authority, Printed for J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church, in the County of Middlesex.

By Authority, Printed for J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church, in the County of Middlesex.

By Authority, Printed for J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church, in the County of Middlesex.

By Authority, Printed for J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church, in the County of Middlesex.

63. BROUGHTON (HUGH). A concert of Scripture. (*Without place, date, or printer's name, London, Gabriel Simson and William White, 1596.*) Quarto. [$9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 43 leaves, besides four leaves of paper.

The first leaf has been cancelled and has been replaced by an engraved title. On leaf 7 is an engraved map of the world. The other plates are on leaves 40—43, which are printed on one side only and are allegorical representations of (1) Beasts, (2) Man, (3) Nebuchadnezzar, (4) Rome, with English descriptions below. On the four paper leaves at the end are impressions resembling the others with Hebrew inscriptions. It is printed for the most part in two columns in Roman letter, but in the text, Hebrew type is used, forming the earliest example of Hebrew printing in England, and the engravings are specimens by William Rogers of the earliest copper-plate engraving in this country. The author, Hugh Broughton, was a noted Rabbinical scholar, and the work is dedicated by him to Queen Elizabeth. The names of the printers, without the date, is attached to a paper copy in the King's library, British Museum. Simson and White were fined, 18 Aug., 1595, 10 shillings, for printing part of a book by Mr Broughton without authority, and were ordered to bring the leaf into Stationers' Hall. It is very probable that this may refer to the work under notice. Bp. Moore's copy. The Bodleian has two copies, one with the plates printed on paper only.

Ames (Herbert), 1263—7. Van Praet, 2nd Cat., t. 41, No. 75.

Dibdin, Bibliomania, 531. Cotton, Typ. Gaz., 346.

Lowndes (Bohn), 285.

64. A FORM OF PRAYERS, USED BY HIS LATE MAJESTY, King William III., when he received the Holy Sacrament. *London, printed for J. Barnes, 1704.* Duodecimo. [$5\frac{1}{8} \times 3$ inches.] 48 leaves.

Printed in Roman letter, with 15 lines to the page, and compiled from the King's original papers, with a preface by John Moore, Bishop successively of Norwich and Ely. This copy, the only one known on vellum, came to the University with the rest of that Bishop's collection.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 108. *This copy.* Lowndes (Bohn), 1955.

65. IL CASTELLO DI OTRANTO. Storia Gotica. *J. S. In Londra: Presso Molini, Polidori Molini e Co. Haymarket, ed. J. Edwards, Pall Mall, 1795.* Large Octavo. [$8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 134 leaves, besides seven plates, printed on white satin, mounted on vellum and coloured.

The English original of this romance, written by Horace Walpole, has the pretence of being a translation by William Marshall. Of the Italian original, written by Onuphrio Muralto, canon of Otranto, J. Sivrac, whose initials appear on the title of this Italian translation, affects to be merely the editor. He was the author of an English Grammar written in French, London, 1794, 8vo. This copy is bound in blue morocco, and is a most beautiful volume. Purchased 1840—50 by the Rustat fund. Six copies were struck off on vellum. Similar copies are in the library of the Duke of Devonshire, at Eton Coll., and in Nat. Library, Paris.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 125. *This copy.*

Van Praet, 1st Cat., i. 286, No. 444.

Dibdin (T. F.), Bibl. Decam., ii. 346—378.

66. FRY (EDMUND). PANTOGRAPHIA, containing accurate copies of all the known Alphabets in the World, with explanation of the force or power of each letter, and specimens of well-authenticated oral languages. *London, Cooper and Wilson, 1799. Octavo. [10 × 6½ inches.] 170 leaves.*

A complete body of comparative Philology; the specimens of characters are executed with great neatness. In this copy the author has added M.D., to his name on the title, and has written at the top "To the University of Cambridge." It is said that this gift was procured by the eminent scholar, Richard Porson. Two copies only were printed on vellum.

Bradshaw, Biblioph., 124. *This copy.*

Horne, Bibliography, 454.

Lowndes, 844.

67. IL CONVITO O I LAPITI DAL GRECO DI LUCIANO. *Roma, 1815. Nella stamperia de Romanis, con licenza de' Superiori. Octavo. [9 × 5½ inches.] 28 leaves.*

Printed in Roman letter. Opposite the title there is a large frontispiece measuring 6 × 5½ inches, engraved by Pinelli, representing the quarrel between the Lapithæ and the Centaurs. In vellum-gilt binding. Presented by the writer in 1870. Another copy in this state is in the National Library at Paris.

Van Praet, 1st Cat. Supplement, 122. No. 486.

68. KNOWLES (GEORGE PARKER). A genealogical and heraldic account of the COULTHARTS of Coulthart and Collyn, chiefs of the name, from their first settlement in Scotland in the reign of Conarus to the year of our Lord 1854, to which are added the pedigrees of seven other considerable families that

through heiresses became incorporated with the family. *London. Harrison and Sons, 1855.* (Privately printed.) Octavo. [$9\frac{3}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 11 leaves.

Supplement to ditto, 1 leaf.

69. KNOWLES (GEORGE PARKER). A genealogical account of the ROSSES OF DALTON, co. Dumfries. *London, by the same printers, 1855.* Octavo. 4 leaves.

70. — — — —. COULTHART OF COULTHART, Collyn, and Ashton-under-Lyne. A pedigree on a large folding sheet, with woodcuts. *London (1853).* [$31 \times 24\frac{1}{8}$ inches.]

71. — — — —. Notes and memoranda to the COULTHART AND ROSS pedigrees. (*London, 3 Feb., 1864.*) Octavo. 8 leaves.

The five foregoing articles are bound together: they were printed on vellum for private circulation only. For the entire demolition of this extraordinary fictitious pedigree, dating from "Coulthartus, a Roman lieutenant who fought under Agricola," see *Popular Genealogists*, Edinburgh, 1865, pp. 22—53, written anonymously by George Burnett, Lord Lyon. Similar copies, without the Supplement of 1864, are in the libraries of the British Museum and Inner Temple. This copy, specially referred to in page 51 of the above work, was sent by Mr J. R. Coulthart, for whom it was drawn up by Mr Knowles, to Mr J. Gough Nichols, the antiquary, and contains original letters on the subject from Mr Coulthart, from George Burnett, Lord Lyon, from Wm. Courthope, Somerset, and from Sir J. Bernard Burke, Ulster, to Mr Nichols. Presented by the present writer in 1875.

72. (One leaf of) HORÆ B. M. VIRGINIS. (France, c. 1520 ?). Octavo.

From the sequentiæ of the Gospels, printed in Missal type in red and black. 25 lines to page, text $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. On the reverse is an illuminated full-page woodcut of the Betrayal $6\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Presented by the present writer in 1877.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.

73. (One leaf of) MISSALE HERBIPOLENSE. (*In civitate Herbipolensi per Georgium Reyser*), 1481. Folio. [$14\frac{1}{4} \times 10$ inches.]

This is the leaf opposite the commencement of the canon of the Mass, and contains a large copper-plate engraving, measuring $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of the most delicate and graceful execution, representing Christ on the cross with S. Mary and S. John, attended by angels. Views of Wurzburg and of the Castle of Marienburg are in the background. This fine work of art is attributed to Albrecht Glockenton of Nuremberg. Purchased at the Liphart sale, Frankfort, Dec. 1876. Passavant says this engraving almost always occurs on vellum. An imperfect vellum copy of this Wurzburg Missal, with the engraving of the crucifixion wanting, is in the Bodleian. A paper copy of the later ed. of 1483, a re-issue, with nine vellum leaves, the tenth with the large engraving being, as in the Bodleian copy, abstracted, is in the British Museum.

Dibdin, Bib. Dec. i. 31. Cotton, Typ. Gaz. (1824), p. 67.

Passavant, Peintre-graveur, II. 127—8.

There are several engravings on vellum in the magnificent collections of the Fitzwilliam Museum, but, inasmuch as they do not form portions of any printed book, they will not fall within the scope of this work.

74. HORÆ AD USUM SARUM. *Parisius per Philippum Pigouchet*, 1498, 16 May. Octavo. [$7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 128 leaves.

For a description of this edition of the Salisbury Hours, and references, see under the finer copy in the University Library, No. 25. The copy under notice wants seven leaves:—signatures C⁷, E^{2,3}, F^{4,5}, L^{2,3}, thus having 121 leaves, with 26 lines to the page. The name of the former owner, Mr Thos. Kerrich, F.S.A., Librarian of the University, is on the fly-leaf. It was presented with other books by the representatives of the Rev. R. E. Kerrich, M.A., Christ's College, in 1873.

75. HORÆ AD USUM SARUM. *Without place, date, or printer's name (but probably printed in Paris by Simon Vostre about 1500)*. Octavo. [9×6 inches.] 120 leaves.

This beautiful book is unfortunately imperfect, having at present only 111 leaves, the first leaf and the whole of sheet E being wanting, but the signature title is S for Sarum. It has twelve large woodcuts besides the "anatomy," some of them measuring $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ inches, which appear to be impressions from Vostre's largest series of wood-blocks. The whole with the elaborate woodcut borders are illuminated in a very superior style of art.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE
CAUSES, THE PROGRESS, AND THE
CONSEQUENCES OF THE
GREAT CIVIL WAR

BY
JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON:
Printed by J. Sturges, at the
Sign of the Sun in St. Dunstons Church
Lane, near St. Pauls Church.

1724.

THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

There are 30 lines to the page. The title and the Almanac have disappeared being probably on the same leaf, and there is, though the book seems perfect at the end, no imprint, nor any thing to give a clue to its date or printer. On the last leaf is painted a miniature of a lady in an heraldic surcoat, kneeling; above her are two shields of arms. A MS. note opposite, written by F. Townsend, Windsor Herald, 1797, describes her as Catherine Norland, daughter of Thomas Norland, grocer and alderman of London in the time of King Henry VI.: her first husband, Thomas Windout, was sheriff of London in 1497. Her second was Sir Richard Haddon, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1506. Dr Walter Haddon, Master of Requests in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and fellow of King's Coll. Camb., was her grandson. On the fly-leaf at the beginning of the volume is written "See Maskell, Mon. Rit. Eccl. Angl. vol. i. p. clv—clvii Paris, Simon Vostre, 1507," and Mr Searle has described this copy as of this edition. On turning to the place however in Mr Maskell's book, it will be found that he says nothing about the Fitzwilliam copy, but gives at length the contents of a Sarum Book of Hours in his possession printed by Vostre in 1507. This book, which with the rest of Mr Maskell's service-books are now in the British Museum (C. 41 a), has the title as given above in the Mon. Rit.; the date being taken approximately from the Almanac, however, proves on examination to be of an entirely different and much inferior edition to the Fitzwilliam copy, not agreeing in number of leaves, lines, character of type or size. The writer has been unable to identify this edition with any at the British Museum. This volume formed a part of Lord Fitzwilliam's magnificent bequest to the University in 1815.

Searle (W. G.), MSS. in Fitzw. Mus., 172. *This copy.*

76. HEURES A L'USAGE DE ROME. *Paris, Antoine Verard, 21 Jul., 1508. Octavo. [7 × 4 inches.]*

Has the device but not the name of Verard. The word "Rome" has been in the colophon in MS. The woodcuts are illuminated; there are no borders. The Almanac is from 1503—20. Lord Fitzwilliam's copy.

Searle (W. G.) 172. No. 3. *This copy.*

77. HEURES A L'USAGE DE PARIS. (*Paris*) *Simon Vostre (1508). Octavo. [8½ × 5½ inches.]*

The following arms have been painted over the initials of the shield in Vostre's device on page 1 of this volume of Paris Hours: Az. a chevr. or betw. 2 apples proper and a garbe of the second, and a label added with the motto ΕΛΠΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΣΤΑΘΕΙΑ: there is also an inscription painted. The Almanac runs from 1508 to 1528. With the above trifling exception the whole of the woodcuts and woodcut borders are uncoloured: it is in the most perfect preservation, and forms a remarkably fine specimen of this class of book. Lord Fitzwilliam's copy.

Searle (W. G.), MSS. in Fitz. Mus. 172. No. 2. *This copy.*

Brunet (1864), v. 1590. No. 75.

78. HEURES A L'USAGE DE ROME. *Paris, par Jehan Barbier pour Guillaume le Rouge*, 1509, Aout 22. Octavo. [$5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.]

The woodcuts are illuminated. At the beginning is a miniature of a man kneeling at a prie-Dieu before a vision of the Blessed Virgin and Holy Child. On a blue cloth covering the prie-Dieu is a shield charged with a merchant's mark. Lord Fitzwilliam's copy.

Searle (W. G.), MSS. in F. M. 173, No. 4.

Brunet, v. 1668, No. 352 or 353 nearly.

79. HEURES A L'USAGE DE (PARIS). *Paris, 21 Juing*, 1510. *Anthoine Verard*. Octavo. [$7\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.]

The Almanac is from 1503—20. The large woodcuts are illuminated, and each page has rich borders painted by hand. On the title-page is inscribed "Du Mon^{re} de fueilleintines de Paris." Lord Fitzwilliam's copy.

Searle (W. G.), 173, No. 5. *This copy*.

Brunet, v. 1610, No. 148.

80. HEURES A L'USAGE DE SENS. *Paris, pour Simon Vostre* (1512). Octavo. [$7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.]

The large woodcuts are illuminated: there are woodcut borders. The Almanac is from 1512—1530. Lord Fitzwilliam's copy.

Searle (W. G.), MSS. in F. M. 173, No. 6. *This copy*.

81. HEURES A L'USAGE DE BOURGES. *Paris, Jehan de la Roche pour Guillaume Eustace libraire du roy*, 1514. Octavo. [$8\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches.]

The large woodcuts are illuminated: there are no woodcut borders, but painted ones in the style of the Renaissance. Bound in olive morocco. Almanac from 1507—1528. Lord Fitzwilliam's copy.

Searle (W. G.), MSS. in F. M. 174, No. 7. *This copy*.

82. HEURES A L'USAGE DE ROME. *Paris, par Gillet Hardouyn* (1516). Octavo. [$7 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.]

The woodcuts are uncoloured: there are no borders. The "Almanac" is from 1516—1527. Lord Fitzwilliam's copy.

Searle (W. G.), MSS. in F. M. 174, No. 8. *This copy*.

83. HORÆ SECUNDUM USUM ECCLESIE ROMANÆ. *Paris, par Nicolas Hygman pour Guillaume Eustace*, 20 Sept. 1517. Octavo. [8×5 inches.]

The woodcuts are illuminated: there are borders. Lord Fitzwilliam's copy.

Searle (W. G.), 174 No. 9. *This copy*.

84. HORÆ SECUNDUM USUM ROMANUM. *Parisiis, Germain Hardouyn* (1532). Octavo. [$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.]

The Almanac is from 1532—45. The woodcuts are illuminated. Lord Fitzwilliam's copy.

Searle (W. G.), MSS. in Fitz. 175. *This copy.*

85. HORÆ (SEU ORARIUM) SECUNDUM USUM SARUM. *Paris, Germain Hardouyn* (1533). Octavo. [$5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 162 leaves, 29 lines.

The first leaf is wanting, but on sign. *B^b* is to be found the title of this book of Salisbury Hours:—"Horæ sanctissimæ ac intemeratæ Virginis Mariæ secundum usum ac consuetudinem insignis ecclesiæ Sarum:" at the end, "Impressum est hoc Orarium Parisiis in ædibus Germani Hardouyn," etc. The Almanac is from 1533—1546. Lord Fitzwilliam's copy. A copy like this, wanting the title, but only *on paper*, is in the British Museum.

Searle (W. G.), MSS. in Fitz. Mus. 175. *This copy.*

86—86°. FÉNÉLON (FR. DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTHE). LES AVENTURES DE TÉLÉMAQUE. *Paris. De l'imprimerie de Monsieur.* 1785. Quarto. [$13\frac{3}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{8}$ inches.] In four volumes.

A most sumptuous edition of this favourite work, produced under the direction of P. Firmin Didot, and printed in very large and elegant type. This copy has twenty-four large ($8 \times 5\frac{3}{8}$ inches) and beautifully coloured engravings by Parisot from the drawings of Moëtte, which were in the picked copies substituted for the mediocre designs by Monnet, generally placed in this edition. The edges are uncut. These volumes were presented in 1836 by Mr Jonathan Hatfield, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Four copies only were printed on vellum. A copy of this edition (probably on vellum though not so specified) in M. Gonzales' library, splendidly bound in two volumes, sold in Paris in 1876 for £120.

Searle (W. G.), MSS. in Fitz. Mus. 176. *This copy.*

Brunet, II. 1215.

87. LE TRIOMPHE DE LA MORT, gravé d'après les desseins DE HOLBEIN PAR W. HOLLAR. EXPLICATION DES SUJETS DU TRIOMPHE DE LA MORT DE JEAN HOLBEIN. Without date, place, or printer's name. (*London, J. Edwards, 1790*). Octavo. [$7\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$ inches.] 43 leaves.

Thirty subjects of Holbein's Dance of Death engraved by Hollar in 1651: being re-impressions from the old plates with explanations printed in French. This appears to be the edition published by Mr Edwards, the London bookseller, in 1790, some copies of which had a French text. This copy, which is in beautiful condition, and appears to have belonged to Lord

Fitzwilliam, unfortunately wants the first leaf, containing the title above down to "W. Hollar". The second title commencing with "Explication &c.," remains. There are no engraved borders in any of these later impressions, but in the copy under notice each page is surrounded by a delicately painted ribbon border of burnished gold, terminating in tasselled ends. There is a MS. note purporting that at the sale of M. Paris in 1791 it sold for twelve guineas. Six copies appear to have been struck off on vellum. A complete copy on discoloured vellum, without any decorations and very inferior to the above, is in the British Museum, it has 44 leaves.

Searle (W. G.), MSS. in Fitz. Mus. 177. *This copy.*

Douce (F.) *Dance of Death*, 113.

Brunet, III. 238.

88—91. BRETON (M.), LA CHINE EN MINIATURE, ou choix de costumes, arts et metiers de cet empire. *Paris, Nepveu*, 1811. Octodecimo. [$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.] In four volumes.

There are 74 engravings beautifully coloured, and these exquisite little volumes are bound in purple morocco extra, lined with satin and leather joints. They were presented in 1817 by Mr N. Atcheson, F.S.A. Brunet must be in error in stating that only *one* copy was printed on vellum, as Van Praet mentions another in the National Library, Paris, in the General Supplement to both his Catalogues, at the end of the 2nd Cat. published in 1828.

Searle (W. G.), MSS. in Fitz. Mus. 176. *This copy.*

Brunet, I. 1225.

Van Praet, Gen. Supplement at end of the 2nd Cat. p. 129.

92. CREDO DU SIEUR DE JOINVILLE, without name, place, or date. (*Paris, Firmin Didot*, 1837.) Quarto. [$8\frac{1}{4} \times 7$ inches.] 15 leaves.

This is the lithographed facsimile of an illuminated manuscript of the XIII. century written in old French with 26 long lines to the page, with the twenty-five miniatures in outline. It is one of the thirty copies struck off on vellum for the Société des Bibliophiles by F. Didot, but this copy is without the modern French translation forming the second part. La Croix gives a copy of one of these outlines, and states that the original MS. was formerly in the National Library, Paris, but that it was (1874) supposed to be in England. Another copy on vellum, in the Grenville collection, British Museum, also is incomplete. This "Credo" or Creed is broken up into paragraphs written in red, each of which has a lengthy commentary by De Joinville, illustrated by miniatures of Bible scenes and of the adventures of St Louis in the Holy Land. Presented in 1873 by the writer.

Searle, MSS. in F. M. 177. *This copy.*

Brunet, III. 558.

Bibl. Grenville, Part II. 472.

Lacroix, *Military and Religious Life*, fig. 109, p. 129.

ST PETER'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

93. BIBLIA LATINA VULGATA. *In civitate Moguntina per Johannem fust civem et Petrum schoiffer de gernssheym clericum.*
1462. Folio. [$16\frac{1}{3} \times 11\frac{5}{8}$ inches.] 239 leaves.

This is the second volume of the two, into which this, the first printed Bible with a date, is divided. It commences with the Book of Proverbs, the first page opening with the following summary printed in red: "Epistola Sancti Ieronomi presbiteri ad Chromatium et Eliodorum episcopos de libris Salamonis." The colophon in this copy has been almost entirely erased, only a few of the letters in red being faintly visible. This was done possibly with the intention of passing the book off as a ms. Fust and Schoiffer's device in red, however, remains intact. The initial letters throughout are richly illuminated, and the whole volume is perfect and in fine condition, save that one initial has been cut out in the middle of the volume. At the end of the volume are thirty additional leaves in manuscript, being a glossary of Hebrew and Greek names, and words with Latin interpretations, arranged alphabetically in narrow columns. On the first page is a note in an old hand to the effect that in the year 1581 it belonged to a certain Edward Orwell. This important example of early typography was presented in 1662 by Dr Cosin, Bishop of Durham, late Master of the College, and appears to have escaped notice. Similar copies in this country are in the British Museum, the Hunterian library, Glasgow, and in the libraries of Lord Spencer and the Duke of Marlborough. The Bodleian, as here, has one volume only—the first. A complete copy on vellum sold for £780 at the Perkins sale, July, 1873.

Panzer, II. 114.

Hain, *3050.

Van Praet, 1st Cat., I. p. 18, No. 17.

Dibdin, Bibl. Spenc. I. 11.

Dibdin, Northern Jour. II. 737.

Cotton, Typog. Gazetteer, 339.

CLARE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

94. HEURES A L'USAGE DE ROMME, *imprimées a Paris par Gillet Hardouyn Imprimeur demourant au bout du pont nostre Dame Devant Sanct Denis de la Chartre a l'enseigne de la Rose* (1512). Large Octavo. [9×6 inches.] 92 leaves.

There is no date, but the "Almanack" runs from 1512—1523. The book is printed in Gothic letter, 30 lines to the page. Leaf sign. L^r is wanting. So that there are at present 91 leaves. There are twenty large illuminated woodcuts; beside the anatomy and the printer's device; eight of which measure $8 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and fill the whole page. The rich wood-cut borders to each page are uncoloured, and the volume forms altogether

a magnificent specimen of a Book of Parisian Hours. On the first page is written "*Aul. Clar. ex dono Richard Mowse hujus collegii alumn.*" The MS. Library Catalogue states the gift to have been made in the year 1692. Brunet gives nothing exactly corresponding with this edition, under "Hardouyn" in vol. v. No. 234 in title seems to agree, but its Almanac is for a later period.

95. GALENI (C.) PERGAMENI DE CAUSIS PULSUUM latine per CRUSERIUM, Libri quatuor:—

De prasagatione ex pulsibus per CREUSERIUM Libri quatuor. —DE PULSUUM USU THOMA LINACRO ANGLO INTERPRETE Liber Unus. *Without date, place, or printer's name (but probably the edition printed at Paris by Simon Colineus, 1532).* Folio. [$14 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 67 leaves.

Printed in a large and beautiful Roman letter, 45 long lines to the page. An edition of these same three treatises bound up with others by the same writer, and printed by Simon Colineus, at Paris, in 1532, is in the National Library, Paris, and seems to correspond completely in number of leaves and lines to a page with the copy under notice. See collection given by Van Praet.

The Initials throughout this very beautiful volume are delicately illuminated on gold grounds, the vellum is of the finest quality, it is ruled in red throughout, and from the following inscription evidently is the presentation copy to King Henry VIII., from one of the translators of the work. On the first page, painted in large burnished gold capitals is INVICTISSIMO + ILLUSTRISSIMOQUE + HENRICO + OCTAVO + REGI + ANGLIE + ET + FRANCIE + DOMINO + HYBERNIE + AC + WALLIE + CORNUBLEQUE + PRINCIPI + HERMANXUS + CRUSERIUS + CAMPENSIS + S + P + D. The translator of the last piece in the volume is the celebrated Dr Linacre, founder of the College of Physicians and of the Medical lectures at Oxford and Cambridge. The old and much worn binding of velvet, which perhaps might have given some indication as to the donor, or former possessor, has recently been replaced by a handsome covering of red morocco worthy of the volume. The only other similar copy seems to be that at Paris, mentioned above, which is a presentation copy to King Francis I.

Van Praet, 1st Cat. III., p. 63, No. 83. Brunet, II. 1450.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

96. MISSALE EBORACENSE, *Rothomagi, opera Petri Olivier. Sumptibus Johannis Gachet juxta ecclesiam prefatum (Eboracensem)*, 5 Febr. 1516. Folio. [$12\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches.] 192 leaves, 2 of vellum.

This is a recently discovered copy of this rare York Missal, making five copies now known of this edition. This under notice is a larger but less perfect copy than that in the University Library, No. 36 ante (which see for notes and references). This volume lay in fragments unidentified until very fortunately the title was found and the scattered leaves bound together. Eight leaves are wanting. The donor was the celebrated Launcelot Andrews, Bp. of Winchester, and Master of the College in 1589, who amongst other benefactions gave a fine series of Bibles to the library.

97. MISSALE SARUM. *Antwerpice, Christophori Ruremuridi arte atque sedulo labore, prudentie Francisci Byrckman bibliopole eximii.* 28 March, 1527. Folio. [$12\frac{5}{8} \times 8$ inches.] 308 leaves, 2 of vellum.

Similar copies are at the British Museum, the Gough Collection at the Bodleian, and in the National Library, Paris.

Van Praet, 1st Cat., i. p. 221.

Dickinson, 18.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE LIBRARY.

98. MISSALE SARUM, *Parisiis, typis Joannis Amazeur pro Gulielmo Merlin, 1555.* Folio. [$13\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$ inches.] 2 leaves of vellum.

For an account of this edition of the Sarum Missal, and for references, see ante under No. 58, the smaller University copy. There is a third copy at St Catharine's Coll. (No. 109).

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE LIBRARY.

99. MANUALE AD USUM SARUM. *London: Ricardus Pynson ad intersignium Sancti Georgii in flete strete commorans, penes ecclesiam Sancti Dunstani anno domini 1506.* Folio. [$12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 136 leaves.

The whole of the Calendar (probably consisting of 6 unnumbered leaves) and leaves 1, 38, 109, 110, and 112—116 are wanting in this copy of the Salisbury Manual. It begins on leaf 2 with the "Benedictio salis et aquae:" at the end is Pynson's device and the imprint partly copied above. The volume is finely printed in two columns in red and black, with small woodcuts, the letter-press being remarkably brilliant, and the vellum white and even. It is in a fine old calf binding stamped in diaper. This copy probably came with Archbishop Parker's books to the College; for though his Manuscripts have been kept separate, the printed portion of his collec-

the first of these, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Council of the City of London*, is a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government. The second, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Aldermen*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government. The third, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government.

The fourth, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government. The fifth, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government. The sixth, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government.

The seventh, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government. The eighth, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government. The ninth, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government.

The tenth, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government. The eleventh, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government. The twelfth, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government.

The thirteenth, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government. The fourteenth, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government. The fifteenth, the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council*, is also a valuable source of information on the history of the city and its government.

tion appears to have been distributed throughout the general library. The only other similar copy is preserved at Stonyhurst College.

Hartshorne, 245, who wrongly calls it a Missal. *This copy.*

Dickinson, 13.

100. ΕΞΕΓΗΣΕΙΣ ΠΑΛΑΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΛΙΑΝ ΩΦΕΛΙΜΟΙ.

Expositiones antiquæ ac valde utiles in Acta Apostolorum in Septem epistolas in Pauli omnes. Ex diversis sanctorum patrum commentariis ab Oecumenio et Aretha collectæ. *Veronæ, apud Stephanum et fratres Sabios, 1532. Folio. [13½ × 8¾ inches.]* 128 leaves.

Printed in Greek letter, in long lines. This copy contains the Acts and the Catholic Epistles, and appears to be the first volume only of the complete work. It is not a little singular that what would seem to be its complement, the second and third volumes of this very vellum copy, are in the Bodleian Library, together forming what would appear to be the only copy known on vellum. For the following collation I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. S. S. Lewis, the Librarian:—On the back of the title-page is a dedication in latin by Donatus Veronensis to Henry VIII.: then follows on 2 pages, a dedication in latin to Pope Clement VII.: then 2 pages in Greek, headed ΤΟΙΣ ΦΙΔΕΛΛΗΣΙ. (The rest is continuously in Greek.) Then 2 pages of notes on the Lives of the Twelve Apostles, and 1 page, notes on the Life of St Paul:—2 pages of Analysis of the Acts of the Apostles by chapters:—1 page of Old Testament testimonies to Christ:—5½ pages of argument and analysis of the Acts by chapters:—3 pages of argument of the Epistles in iambic verse, ½ page of address of the Editor to his readers, headed Ο την βιβλον επανορθώσας τοις αναγιγνωσκουσι:—2 pages headed, Προλεγόμενα εἰς τας πραξεις καὶ Χρυσόστομον: then follow 232 pages with the pagination printed in black ink, the first page headed with ΕΞΗΓΗΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΠΑΛΑΙ ΑΓΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ, &c., &c., the last page ending with Τέλος τῆς Ἰούδα καθολικῆς ἐπιστολῆς. There are 254 pages exclusive of the leaf upon which the title is printed. As in the preceding case, there is nothing to show precisely who was the donor of this book, the first edition of the Commentaries of Oecumenius and Arethas, but probably it came, like the preceding volume, with Abp. Parker's collection. It is in the original binding of oak boards covered with stamped vellum.

Panzer, viii. p. 562. Cotton, Typog. Gaz. 345.

Brunet, iv. 162.

1870

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the country and its resources. It is found that the country is well adapted for agriculture and stock raising. The soil is fertile and the climate is healthy. There is a large amount of timber in the country, and the water is pure and abundant.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the population and its habits. It is found that the population is increasing rapidly, and that the people are becoming more civilized. They are adopting the habits of the white people, and are becoming more industrious and enterprising.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the commerce and industry of the country. It is found that the commerce is increasing rapidly, and that the industry is becoming more diversified. There is a large amount of agriculture and stock raising, and there is also some manufacturing and mining.

4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the education and religion of the country. It is found that the education is improving, and that the people are becoming more religious. There are several schools in the country, and the people are attending them with interest.

5. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the government and its policies. It is found that the government is becoming more efficient, and that the people are becoming more patriotic. The government is adopting the policies of the white people, and is becoming more just and equitable.

KING'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

101. LITTERÆ INDULGENTIARUM, issued by John de Gigliis, legate of Pope Sixtus IV. for assistance against the Turks. *Westminster, William Caxton, 1481. Broadside.*

This is a slip measuring $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with margin, and containing four lines in width of an edition of this Indulgence printed by Caxton, but differing from that facsimiled by Mr Blades, *ir.* 184, fig. 40. It was discovered by Mr Bradshaw in the binding of a xvth century book in this library, which had been rebound in the last century, but from which the later workman, most fortunately, had not altogether obliterated the traces of the original binder.

102. BOETIUS (ANITIUS MANLIUS SEVERINUS). Vir et eruditione et nobilitate præstantissimus ex Manlio Torquato Romano tum Consularis tum Patricius, DE UNO ET TRINO. *Dedit huic collegio Rich. Dayus eiusdem socius, Anno. Dom. 1575. Folio. [12 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.]*

103. AUGUSTINUS (D. AURELIUS), Ypponensis Episcopus et Ecclesiæ Doctor præstantissimus. DE QUANTITATE ANIMÆ. *Dedit huic collegio Rich. Dayus eiusdem socius, Anno. Dom. 1575. Folio. [12 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.]*

This and the preceding Article are Title-pages specially printed on vellum by John Day, the celebrated printer, or by his son Richard Day, who was in partnership with his father. They are severally prefixed to two fine folio MSS. on vellum of the xiiith century, bound in one volume, and presented, as the titles indicate, in 1575 to King's College, by Richard Day, who was a fellow of that society. The first-mentioned manuscript has the beautifully interlaced illuminated initials usual in rich books of its age. The titles are printed in roman letter within the very elaborate woodcut border of symbolic figures used by John Day for some of his folio books, such as Cunningham's Cosmographical Glasse, 1559, or the De Antiquitate Brit. Eccl. See ante No. 61, which border is described by Dibdin, *Typ. Antiq.* iv. 73.

104. CHRISOSTOM (D. JOH.) Constantinopolitani Episcopi et Doctoris Ecclesiæ singularis OPUS IN MATTHÆUM EVANGELISTUM. *Dedit huic collegio Rich. Dayus eiusdem socius, An. Dom. 1575. Folio. [11 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 8 inches.]*

105. AUGUSTINI (D. AURELII), Ypponensis Episcopi. DE VITA CHRISTIANA LIBER: AD JULIANUM COMITEM EPISTOLA. *Dedit huic collegio Rich. Dayus eiusdem, socius*, An. Dom. 1575. Folio. [$11\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches.]

106. — — — —. SENTENTIA DE RETRACTI-
TONE LIBER EPISTOLA AD AURELIUM. *Dedit huic collegio Rich. Dayus, eiusdem socius*, An. Dom. 1575. Folio. [$11\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches.]

As in Articles 102—3 these three are specially printed vellum title-pages prefixed to manuscripts in this case of the xvth century. The volume is a smaller folio than the preceding. It is scarcely necessary to point out the interest and singularity of such unique evidences of the taste and liberality of these noted printers.

107. STATUTES OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. *Cambridge, printed by C. J. Clay, M.A., at the University Press*, without date (but printed in 1862). Quarto. [$10\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 26 leaves.

The page is surrounded by a border of red lines, the vellum is of good quality, and it is needless to say that the printing is finely executed. Three copies were printed on vellum; one is deposited in the College muniment room, the other two probably are in the possession of the Provost for the time being, and of Eton College, respectively. This volume is the only Cambridge-printed book of this class the writer has been able to discover preserved in the place itself. The only other books printed on vellum issued by the University press appear to be the three following unique copies, all unfortunately in other collections.

Galen, de Temperamentis, *Cantabrigia per Jo. Siberch.* 1521. In the Bodleian.

Codex Th. Bezae Cantabrigiensis ed. T. Kipling, *Cantabrigia in prelo Academico*, 1793. Folio. In the British Museum, from the library of George III., two splendid volumes measuring ($19 \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches.) This seems the only copy struck off: it contains no note of any kind or inscription, and nothing seems known of any other copy on vellum.

The Holy Bible. Cambridge, Pitt Press, 1837. Large Quarto. One copy of this the "Royal Edition" was struck off on vellum. It was intended for William IV., but he dying before it was issued, it was presented to her present Majesty, and probably is in the Library at Windsor.

It is to be regretted that the question of cost, at least in the case of the two more recent impressions, appears to have prevented the University from printing a second vellum copy to be retained by the University itself. Clarke in his *Repertorium*, p. 60, states that a copy of the Royal Visit to Oxford, printed on vellum (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1815), was presented by the University of Oxford to the sister University, but the archives of

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our University Library have been searched, and no trace of any such volume having been received can be found. It may have been considered by the person commissioned to deliver it as of too interesting a character to deposit in a working library like that of Cambridge. Van Praet copies Clarke, and mentions also as being at Cambridge, Sampsonis (R.) Oratio, on vellum, London, T. Berthelet n.d. It cannot be found there: his authority is the Oxford Cat. of 1697, where it is included amongst Bp. Moore's books. Lowndes' Manual, last edition, p. 2182, quotes a similar copy as occurring in the Bindley sale. See also under No. 48 ante.

QUEENS' COLLEGE LIBRARY.

- 107*. MISSALE SARUM. *Parisiis, per Franciscum Regnault*, 1529. Quarto. 4 leaves of vellum.

For notes and references to this edition, see post No. 117.

ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

108. MISSALE SARUM, *opera et industria magistri Martini Morin impressoris Rothomagi juxta insignem prioratum Sancti Laudi commorans, impensa vero Johannis Richardi mercatoris ++ et in papiro et in pergameno venale facili pretio cunctis productum et exhibitum*. 4 Decembr. 1497. Folio. 4 leaves of vellum.

The above imprint is printed in red: on the vellum leaves in the canon of the mass are two large illuminated woodcuts of the Crucifixion and of the glorified Christ. The Canon is a Sarum, and not a Roman, one. There are copies wholly on vellum in the British Museum, the Queen's Library at Windsor, the library of the Duke of Devonshire, and at the College of St Edmond's, Herts.

Gough, Topog. 328.
Dickinson, 15.

Van Praet, 2nd Cat. i. p. 148.
Lowndes, 1576.

109. MISSALE SARUM. *Parisiis, typis Joannis Amazeur pro Gubielmo Merlin*, 1555. Folio. 2 leaves of vellum.

The two large woodcuts on the vellum leaves are coloured. This copy is free from any disfigurements of the services for St Thomas (à Becket) the martyr's day; it has also parchment labels attached to the sides of the leaves marking out the most important passages in the book. At the end are pasted special prayers and thanksgivings for the reconciliation of England under Philip and Mary. For further notes and details concerning this edition, see under No. 58 ante, the copy in the University Library, and also No. 98 ante, under another copy at Caius Coll.

the following: (1) the fact that the number of
 cases of the disease is increasing; (2) the fact
 that the disease is spreading to new areas;
 (3) the fact that the disease is becoming more
 severe; (4) the fact that the disease is becoming
 more difficult to treat; (5) the fact that the
 disease is becoming more difficult to prevent.

The following are the reasons for the increase in
 the number of cases of the disease: (1) the fact
 that the disease is becoming more severe; (2) the
 fact that the disease is becoming more difficult to
 treat; (3) the fact that the disease is becoming
 more difficult to prevent.

The following are the reasons for the spread of the
 disease to new areas: (1) the fact that the
 disease is becoming more severe; (2) the fact
 that the disease is becoming more difficult to
 treat; (3) the fact that the disease is becoming
 more difficult to prevent. The following are the
 reasons for the increase in the severity of the
 disease: (1) the fact that the disease is becoming
 more severe; (2) the fact that the disease is
 becoming more difficult to treat; (3) the fact
 that the disease is becoming more difficult to
 prevent. The following are the reasons for the
 increase in the difficulty of treating the disease:

The following are the reasons for the increase in the
 difficulty of preventing the disease: (1) the fact
 that the disease is becoming more severe; (2) the
 fact that the disease is becoming more difficult to
 treat; (3) the fact that the disease is becoming
 more difficult to prevent. The following are the
 reasons for the increase in the difficulty of
 preventing the disease: (1) the fact that the
 disease is becoming more severe; (2) the fact
 that the disease is becoming more difficult to
 treat; (3) the fact that the disease is becoming
 more difficult to prevent.

JESUS COLLEGE LIBRARY.

110. LITTERÆ INDULGENTIARUM. Issued by John Kendale (Grand Prior of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England), to contributors towards the expenses of the Rhodian expedition. *London, John Lettou (March) 1480. Broadside.*

The document begins, "*Frater Johannes Kendale Turcipeleerius Rhodi*," &c., and ends with the date: "*millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo.*"

111. Another edition of the same Indulgence *by the same printer, 1480. Broadside.*

These Indulgences were discovered, January, 1876, in Jesus College Library, by Mr Bradshaw, in the binding of a Latin Bible, dated Cologne, 1480, and bound in London soon after, by John Lettou: they were cut into slips and used as guards for the quires, but Mr Bradshaw was able to obtain complete copies of both editions. Another edition of this Indulgence, printed by Caxton, is in the British Museum: see *Blades' Caxton*, ii. p. 79, and see also No. 101, ante. John Kendal, the Grand Prior in England, was also *locum tenens* of the Grand Master of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem in Italy, Flanders, and Ireland. The word Turcipeleerius is explained to mean General of the Infantry of the Order of St John of Jerusalem.

112. BREVIARIUM SECUNDUM USUM SARUM. *Without place, date, or printer's name. (Parisiis, 1499?). Svo. [5 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 112 leaves. Pars Hyemalis.*

This is a very imperfect copy of the same edition of the Sarum Breviary as the more perfect one in St John's College Library. See post, No. 121, for the description of this edition. In the present copy the Proprium de tempore and Proprium Sanctorum are wanting.

113. MISSALE SARUM. *Venundatur in aedibus magistri Wynandi de Worde: aut Richardi Facques commorantibus in cymiterio Sancti Pauli London.* At the end: *Absolutum in alma Partrisiuum Acad. anno Xpi Syderum conditoris millesimo quingentesimo undecimo, vj Kl maij. Impensis atque sumptibus Wynandi de Worde, Richardi faques, Joh. bienayse et Jacobi ferrebouc diligentia vero magistri Rudolphi sutoris in pago divi Jude iunctu Carmelitas.* Then follows the large tripartite device of *De Worde* as figured in Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.* ii., No. v. of this printer's marks; and below it: *sane hoc pres-*

sorum digessit arte magister Wynandus de Worde incola Londinii. Folio. [$13\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{5}{8}$ inches] 2 leaves of vellum.

This edition of the Sarum Missal seems unknown; it is handsomely printed in red and black in two columns, and the vellum leaves, as is usual in such books, are at the commencement of the Canon of the Mass, the first one is occupied by the usual large woodcut of the Crucifixion. At the top of the title in an old hand is written: "Liber Thos. Emerson prec. 1s." The edition is not noticed in *Dickinson's English Service Books* nor in *Lowndes' Manual* by Bohn, and no copy appears in the British Museum or the Bodleian catalogues. J. Johnson in *Typographia* i. 332, mentions a later Service book, printed like this for D. de Worde, in Paris, but by a different printer, Paris being then the chief manufacturing centre, so to speak, of Service books for the neighbouring countries. See also under the Great Bible of 1539, at St John's, post No. 126.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

114. MISSALE SARUM. *Londiniis, per Ricardum Pynson* 8 Kal. Mart., 1512. Folio. [$10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 4 leaves of vellum.

On the Title is a large woodcut of the Royal Arms. Of the four vellum leaves in the Canon of the Mass, the first, containing as usual the large woodcut of the Crucifixion, and the last are wanting in this copy which shows signs of considerable use.

Similar copies are at the Bodleian, and Balliol Coll., Oxford, and at the library of Bamborough Castle.

Dickinson, 16. *This copy.*

115. NOVUM TESTAMENTUM OMNE, MULTO QUAM ANTEHAC DILIGENTIUS AB ERASMO ROTERDAMO RECOGNITUM *Basileæ in ædibus Joannis Frobenii, mense Martio*, 1519. Folio. [$12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 344 leaves.

This is a beautiful copy of the 2nd edition of the Greek Testament of Erasmus. The title is surrounded with an elaborate woodcut border, and there are large woodcut initials. The pages are ruled with red; the margins have not been sufficiently respected by the binder, but the volume is in perfect condition and forms a fine example of printing on vellum. The "Annotations," which would make a second volume, are wanting; see post No. 124—5 for a later edition of both volumes.

The College has also a copy of this edition on paper, and a comparison of the two volumes well shows the far superior beauty and brilliancy of the impression on vellum. The only other copies of this edition, in this state,

seem to be at Basle, and in the Chapter Library at York. Dibdin mentions another copy as belonging to Sir M. Sykes, but the last edition of Brunet states that the latter proved to be an imperfect copy of the 1st edition of 1516.

Panzer, vi. p. 211.

Van Praet, 2nd Cat. i. p. 15.

Dibdin (T. F.), Library. Comp., 25".

Brunet, v. 735.

Botfield (B.), Cathedral Libr., p. 504.

116. TONSTALLI (CUTH.) DE ARTE SUPPUTANDI, *Londini in cedibus Richardi Pynsoni Prid. Id.* 1552. Quarto. [11 × 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.] 172 leaves.

This copy is imperfect, wanting the two first, the last, and several other leaves, in all about thirty. The complete number is 204. See ante under No. 43 for the description of this edition and references. The margins of several of the pages have been sadly mutilated, but it is a very large copy and the perfect remaining portions are in the finest condition. On one of the margins the donor's name is written in an old hand: "*Ex dono Cuthberti Watson olim hujus Coll. Socius.*"

117. MISSALE SARUM, *Parisiis, per Franciscum Regnault, in vico Sancti Jacobi e regione, templi Matutinatorum ad signum elephantis*, 1529. Quarto. [9 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.] 4 leaves of vellum.

The vellum leaves are folios 155—158, inclusive; at the end is the device of the printer, and the volume is in fine condition.

Similar copies are at Queens' Coll., see ante No. 107*, the Bodleian, and Oriel College, Oxford.

Dickinson, 19. *This copy.*

Gough's Topography, II. 344.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

118. BONIFACI PAPE VIII. LIBER SEXTUS DECRETALIU
una cum apparatu domini Johannis Andreæ per singularem
juris utriusque doctorem dominum Alexandrum Neuum emen-
datus. *Venetiis, opera atque impensa Nicolai Jenson Gallici*,
1476. Folio. [15 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.]

Printed in Gothic letter, in two columns. This work, known as the "Sext," formed, like the two succeeding works, a portion of the Canon Law or the ecclesiastical Constitutions of the Roman Catholic Church. For an account of the distinguished Canonist of the XIVth century, John Andreas, Bishop of Aleria, see Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, III. 274.

This copy was the gift of Thomas Morton, Fellow of the College, and Bishop of Durham in 1632.

Four copies on vellum only appear to be known. The only one in this

country is in Lord Spencer's library, another, the Pinelli and Macarthy copy, is in the National Library, Paris.

Van Praet, 1st Cat. II. 16.

Panzer, III. 114, No. 223.

Hain, *3592.

Holtrop, Bibl. Hagiana, 393, No. 497.

119. CLEMENTIS PAPÆ V. CONSTITUTIONES una cum apparatu D. Johannis Andreæ. *Venetis, ære atque industria Nicolai Gallici*, 1476. Folio. [$15\frac{1}{8} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.]

This copy of the work, known as the "Clementines," is bound with the preceding but is an entirely distinct work; it is printed in Gothic letter, in two columns, and of course comes from the same donor, Bp. Morton. Five copies on vellum, besides this, appear to be known, including Lord Spencer's, and one in the National Library, Paris.

Van Praet, 1st Cat. II. p. 24.

Panzer, III. p. 114, No. 222.

Hain, *5417.

Holtrop, Bibl. Hagiana, 393.

120. GRATIANI DECRETUM, cum apparatu Bartholomæi Brixiensis et Johannis Theutonicæ. *Venetis Impress. singulari industria atque impensa Nicolai Jenson, Gallici*, 1477. Folio. [$16\frac{1}{8} \times 11$ inches.]

Printed in Gothic letter, two columns of 64 lines each. These "Decretals" or Decrees of Gratian, first arranged in 1150, comprise ecclesiastical legislation from the time of Constantine the Great, at the beginning of the ivth to that of Pope Alexander III. at the end of the xiiith century. This most ponderous volume of Canon Law, like the two preceding works, is in fine condition, and is also due to the benefaction of Bp. Morton. No similar copy appears to be in this country, but there are copies in the National Library, Paris, and in the library of Wolfenbutel.

Hartshorne, 383. *This copy.*

Van Praet, 1st Cat. II. p. 5.

Panzer, III. p. 123.

Hain, 7890.

121. BREVIARIUM SECUNDUM USUM ECCLESIE SALISBURIENSIS. *Without place, date, or printer's name (Parisii 1499 ?)*. Octavo. [$5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 304 leaves.

This, the Pars Hyemalis of an edition of the Salisbury Breviary, is printed in two columns of 37 lines in each. Three leaves are wanting, one of which is supplied by paper; the existing number is therefore 302. It contains: Calendar, 8 leaves; Psalter and Litany, 72 leaves; Commune Sanctorum, 24 leaves; Dedication Service and Servitium B. Mariæ V. 8 leaves. Pars hyemalis (Advent to end of Whitsunweek): Proprium do tempore, 144 leaves; Proprium Sanctorum, 48 leaves. For the above collation the writer is indebted to Mr Bradshaw, the University Librarian.

This edition corresponds in size, appearance, No. of columns and lines, with an edition unfortunately containing the Pars Æstivalis, or other part

only of a Sarum Breviary in the British Museum, C. 41 a., at the bottom of the last page of which is "Impressus Parisiis anno dni M.CCCC nonagesimo nono" without the printer's name. In the copy under notice the tabula festorum mobilium takes the year 1486 for its starting point. At the end is written "anno dni M.CCCCXXXIII anno regis Henrici Octavi XXV^{ti}" but the book is without doubt a deal older than this. The initials are illuminated and the volume is in very good condition, and is one of the books given to the college by Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, of Trinity Hall, the patron of Shakespeare. For another copy of this edition, see No. 112.

122. MISSALE SARUM, *In Parisiorum Academia opera Wolfgangi Hopylii, impensis Francisci Byrkman* 7 Febr., 1511 (1510—11) et 10 Kal. Apr. 1510 (23 Mart., 1510—11). Folio. [$12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 2 leaves of vellum.

Other copies of this edition are in the University Library (see ante, No. 30 for remarks respecting this edition and for references), and in the library of Emmanuel College (see No. 149, post).

123. MISSALE SARUM. (*Rothomagi*) *Petr. Olivier, expensis Jacobi Cousin*, 1519, 24 Decembr. Folio. [$10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$ inches.] 2 leaves of vellum.

In this copy the title is wanting. Inside the cover is written the donor's name: "*ex dono Magistri Gent Ecclesie Burbrooke in Essexia rectoris, hujusque Collegii alumnus.*" For remarks respecting this edition and references, see post No. 137, under the more perfect but similar copy at Trinity College.

124. NOVUM TESTAMENTUM EX ERASMI ROTERODAMI RECOGNITIONE. *Basileæ in ædibus Joannis Frobenii mense Martio*, 1527. Folio. [$13\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 297 leaves.

This is the fourth edition of the Greek Testament of Erasmus, and the first that he corrected from the Complutensian Polyglott. It contains in three columns the Greek text, the Latin version of Erasmus and the Latin Vulgate. This copy is in fine condition, but, unfortunately, the elaborate wood-cut border has been cut away from the title; there are, however, other borders remaining in the volume. Dr Dibdin in his Introduction to the Classics mentions a vellum copy at St John's College, Cambridge, but wrongly states it to be the fifth edition, of 1535. See also No. 115. From the College Book-plate inserted in this volume it would appear to have entered the library in or before the year 1700, as that date appears on it. No similar copy of this edition seems known.

Dibdin, T. F., *Intr. Classics*, I. III. *This copy.*

Panzer, VI. 257.

Brunt, v. 1516.

125. ADNOTATIONES ERASMI ROTERODAMI in Novum Testamentum Basileæ apud Joannem Frobenium mense Febuario, 1527. Folio. [$13\frac{1}{8} \times 9$ inches.] 321 leaves.

This volume of Commentaries is in the paper copies often bound with the preceding, but is here, being on vellum, bound separately, and it forms a volume nearly equal in size to the Greek Testament. The date on its title, it will be seen, is placed a month earlier than on that of the Testament.

The number of leaves stated above is that at present remaining, at least 9 or 10 are wanting at the end of the volume.

Panzer, vi. 257.

126. THE BYBLE IN ENGLYSHE truly translated after the veryte of the Hebrue and Greke textes, (Paris and) London, Rychard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch. Apryl, 1539. Folio. [$16\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{8}$ inches.] 532 leaves including a blank one after the second part of the Prophets.

This is the first edition of the "Great," or Crumwell's Bible, and this copy is that specially printed on vellum for Thomas, Lord Crumwell, under whose auspices this edition was issued. This edition was prepared for the press by Coverdale, and as the resources of the English press were not adequate to carry it out as Crumwell wished, Coverdale, with Grafton and Whitchurch, proceeded to Paris to superintend its printing there, on a magnificent scale, by Regnault, in 1538; but on Dec. 17 in that year, when the work was nearly finished, an order from the Inquisitor General for France stopped the further progress of the work. Coverdale and Grafton managed to convey the presses, types, and workmen to London, where the edition was completed. This Bible is printed in large black letter, with five large and elaborate woodcut titles to the several portions of the volume, and numerous woodcuts. These five titles are beautifully illuminated, all the large woodcuts are similarly treated, and there are hundreds of initials delicately painted in gold and colours, the whole finished in a manner equal to the best illuminated manuscripts of that date. This truly magnificent book is in the most desirable condition, the vellum of even texture and perfect whiteness, with ample margins, and assuredly warrants Mr Hartshorne's assertion respecting it, that it "may be considered the finest book on vellum that exists." Dr J. S. Wood, the President of the College, obligingly informs the writer that though there is no authentic information, yet it is highly probable that this Bible came from Archbishop Williams (the munificent contributor to the erection of the library) whose books were to have come to St John's, but there is some mystery about his library, and it is not certain whether any of his books came to the College, which, however, has the MS. Catalogue of his library, where there is the following entry, "Bible, English, printed on Velams very faire 1539," with the words "covered with red velvet" added in a different hand. The

binding is now different, being of purple morocco of much later date, but it seems very likely that the book is the same. Mr Thos. Baker, the Antiquary, in 1710 shewed this copy to the literary Baron von Uffenbach, who visited the Cambridge libraries in that year; see the IIIrd volume of Uffenbach's *Reisen durch Holland, Engelland, &c.*, Ulm, 1754, where this copy is described. Van Praet, by a mistake, in quoting the Baron, places this book and a 1465 Mentz Cicero in "Peterhouse College library," which has neither, though it possesses a volume of the Mentz Bible of 1462, on vellum; see ante, No. 93. From a letter written by Coverdale and Grafton to Crumwell, and dated Paris, June 23 (1538), the writers state that they intend to print two copies only on vellum, one for Crumwell himself and the other for the King: the latter has disappeared. The vellum copy in the British Museum, at one time frequently considered identical with this, is a later, and entirely different edition (Cranmer's), with altered titles and woodcuts, printed in 1540, after Crumwell's death, therefore the copy under notice has the additional interest of being unique, and is quite perfect.

Hartshorne, 404. *This copy.* Lowndes, Bohn's Ed., 176. *This copy.*

Cotton (Dr) Eds. of Bible 15, 279. *This copy.*

Uffenbach (Z. C. von), *Reisen* III. 53. *This copy.*

Westcott (B. F.), *Hist. Bible*, 95. *This copy.* Dibdin, *Typ. Ant.* III. 438.

127. MISSALE SARUM, *Impressum Parisiis in vico Seti Jacobi in adibus Francisci Regnault librarii jurati almæ Parisiensis.* Without date, (but not later than 1550). Folio. [13 x 9 inches.] 234 leaves.

This fine vellum copy of the Salisbury Missal is imperfect, the title, the first leaf of the Calendar, and the woodcut of the Crucifixion are wanting, so there are at present 231 leaves. The page consists of two columns, each of 43 lines. On folio 1 is a large woodcut and border. With the above exceptions the volume is well preserved and is in a fine old binding of leather-covered thick oak boards with massive bosses. Regnault the printer died about the year 1550. Presented to the college by Thomas, Earl of Southampton, son of the donor of the above described Sarum Breviary. See ante, No. 121.

Hartshorne 388, *This copy.*

Dickinson 19, *This copy.*

MAGDALENE COLLEGE, PEPYSIAN LIBRARY.

128. THE HYSTORY SEGE AND DYSTRUCCYON OF TROYE, TRANSLATED BY JOHN LYDGATE MONKE OF THE MONASTERY OF BURY, and *Emprynted at the commaundment of oure Souraygne Lord the kynge Henry the VIII.* By Richarde Pynson, prynter unto his most noble grace, 1513. Folio. [12 x 8½ inches.]

On the title is a large woodcut of the king's arms, and on the reverse is a singular cut of the city of Troy, with soldiers before it firing great guns, &c.; there are many other cuts dispersed throughout the volume, amongst them a fine large one of King Henry V. sitting in a large room, with officers attending him, receiving this book from Lydgate the monk, who is kneeling. The book is in verse, printed in double columns, and is a paraphrase of Guido de Colonna entitled *Historia Trojana*, which is taken from Dares Phrygius. This beautiful copy is in a sound, well-preserved state, and is in a somewhat ancient binding of oak boards covered with brown calf with gilt edges. Bequeathed by the well known diarist, and Secretary to the Admiralty, Samuel Pepys, coming with the rest of his choice library into the possession of the College in 1703. Only three other copies of this book in any state are known, the only other on vellum is at Bamborough Castle, and is in every way inferior to this.

Hartshorne, 244, *This copy.*

Repertorium Bibliographicum 120, *This copy.*

Dibdin, Typog. Antiq. II. 447.

129. HEURES A LUSAIGE DU MANS, *Paris, pour Simon Vostre libraire demourant en la rue neufue a le seyne S. Jehan, leu angl.* 1515. Octavo. [$6\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 130 leaves.

On the first page below S. Vostre's device is the above title and in addition the following:—"Avec les figures et signes de l'apocalypse, la vie de Thobie et de judie, les accidens de l'homme, le triomphe de Cesar, les miracles de nostre dame." There is no date, but the Almanac extends from 1515—1530. The volume is in capital condition. The large woodcuts 17 in number, and the woodcut borders to each page are uncoloured; it is, like most of Pepys' books, bound in brown sprinkled Cambridge calf with a portrait of the owner inserted; neither Van Praet nor Brunet mention this edition of the Le Mans "Hours", which has 22 lines to the page.

130. MISSALE SARUM. *Londini per Richardum Pynson, in Flete Strete apud divum Dunstanum commorantem*, 1520. 9 kal. Januarii. Folio. [$15\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.]

The arms of England and France are on the title, and other large woodcuts appear in this volume, which is printed in two columns in black and red, in a fine square missal type; it is the same edition as Nos. 40 and 150, but is without the special arms and inscriptions of the former copy in the University library, which see for references. The copy under notice is the finest of the three at Cambridge, even surpassing that in the University library, and is in the finest possible condition, and nothing can be more splendid than the beauty of the vellum and the brilliancy of the letter press; it is wholly uncoloured, and is bound in old blue morocco with gilt edges, and forms a magnificent example of typography.

Hartshorne 245, *This copy.*

131. CALENDAR OR ALMANAC, *London, Wynkyn de Worde, 1523.* Broadside.

The writer was unable to find this Calendar described by Mr Hartshorne. The old MS. Catalogue contains several old Calendars, but neither he nor the librarian of the College were able to identify this, it is however scarcely likely that any books so carefully guarded as Pepys' books are should disappear, and therefore he has admitted it provisionally. This however forms the only instance in which he is unable to speak with certainty as to the existence of any book admitted on this list.

Hartshorne 238, *This copy.*

131*. CALENDAR OR ALMANAC, without place, name, or printed date, (*but probably London, and dated in MS. 1539.*) Broadside. [$30 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.]

This Ephemeris or perpetual Calendar, folds up into a small size for the pocket, and seems wholly printed from wood-blocks. The woodcuts which are rudely coloured represent astronomical objects and signs, with their various astrological influences. In addition to the date there is also in MS. that the Calendar is "secundum usum Sarum non Romanum," the rest is thumbed out. As De Worde died about 1534-5, if the date denote the year of printing, it cannot be the same Calendar as that mentioned by Mr Hartshorne, see above.

132. THE ASSYSE OF BREAD, what it ought to waye after the pryce of a quarter of wheat, and also the assyse of al maner of wood, lathe, bourde, and tymbre and the waight of butyre and chese, enprynted at the request of Mychaell Englysshe and John Rudstone alderman of the Cyte of London. *Enprynted by Rycharde Bankes cum privilegio.* (*London c. 1527*). Quarto. 12 leaves.

The above title is over a woodcut in four compartments; the printer's name is given at the end: there are other cuts in the volume which is printed in black letter on coarse parchment. The John Rudstone mentioned above was Lord Mayor in 1528. The work is bound with sundry other tracts. The writer is indebted for this notice to Mr W. Carew Hazlitt, who in a communication to him of June 8, 1877, states he lately saw it in the Pepysian, but did not take the press mark: he allows his name to be used as an authority for its existence; the writer has in vain searched every likely item in the insufficient Catalogue. Mr Hartshorne's account is very inexact.

Hartshorne 238, *This copy.*

TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY.

133. MISSALE SARUM, *London, Rich. Pynson, mandato et impensis Reverendissimi Joh. Morton Presbyteri Cardinalis Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi* 1500, Jan. 10. Folio. [$12\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 252 leaves.

This is the second edition of the Salisbury Missal printed in *England*. (The earliest being the very rare edition printed by J. Notarie and Joh. Barbier in 1498, a copy of which is preserved in the University Library.) The Canon (5 leaves) of the copy under notice is supplied by MS. The leaf containing the Royal arms and those of Cardinal Morton, at whose expense this Missal was issued, has been removed, and the imprint with Pynson's device has been very carefully erased. Red lines are ruled under each line of type, and thus with so much of its identity destroyed, and the capitals and woodcut borders, of which there are several, illuminated most brilliantly, the volume bears a close resemblance to a MS. on vellum, and was probably intended to pass as such. On the first page is emblazoned—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Az. a griffin passant, or holding a branch vert; 2 and 3 Arg. 3 cross bows stringed and barbed gules. It is finely printed in red and black 39 lines to the page, is in splendid condition and is bound in a fine old stamped vellum binding on oak boards with metal bosses and clasps complete. Presented by Sir Edward Stanhope, Fellow of the College in 1566, founder of the librarianship of Trinity College, and a considerable benefactor both in money and books to the college library. Similar copies of this Missal are at Emmanuel College, see post No. 146, St John's Coll. Oxford, and in Lord Spencer's library. Brunet states that this edition of the Sarum Missal was so rigidly suppressed that but one copy, Lord Spencer's, is known; here then are three others.

Sinker (R.), XV. Century Books in Trin. Coll. Camb. p. 3. No. 9. *This copy.*

Dibdin (T. F.), *Ædes Althorp*. II. 193.

Van Praet, 2nd Catalogue I. p. 148.

Ebert (F.) *Bibliog. Dict.* 1120.

Hain, 11424.

Brunet I. 1244.

134. LES ŒUVRES DE SENEQUE, translateez de Latin en Francoys par maistre Laurens de Premier fait *Paris pour Anthoine Verard*, (without date, but about 1500—1503.) Folio. [$12\frac{5}{8} \times 9$ inches.] 120 leaves.

Printed in Gothic letter, 40 lines to a page. On the second leaf is a finely painted miniature about 6 inches square, representing the translator on his knees in the act of offering his work to King Charles VI. and his uncles the Dukes of Berry and of Orleans. The perfect state of preservation in which this beautiful volume is, the purity of the vellum, the brilliancy of the printing, and the grace of the painted capitals, all warrant the belief

that this copy may have been specially prepared for one of these Royal personages. Another copy on vellum is in the National Library, Paris.

Sinker (R.) XV. Cent. Books in Trin. Coll. p. 41, No. 153. *This copy.*

Hartshorne 282, *This copy.*

Brunet v. 277.

Van Praet 1st Cat., III. 18.

Hain, 14593.

135. HORÆ SECUNDUM USUM (ROMANUM), *without place, date, or printer's name.* (Paris, 1497.) Octavo. [$6\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 126 leaves.

This Book of Hours is defective at the end, wanting the last leaf, also the 108th and 119th. It is printed in Gothic letter, with 22 lines to the page. On leaf 18b below the cut of the tree of Jesse is the title of the Book. "Hore intemerate virginis Marie secundum usum" (a blank left in the book). The use is Roman. On the first page is a representation of the San Graal or miraculous Chalice; there are woodcut borders to every page, and including the anatomical man eighteen large woodcuts, all uncoloured.

The Almanac is from 1497—1520. Presented July 1873, by the writer.

Sinker (R.) XV. Cent. Books in Trin. Coll. p. 50, No. 178, *This copy.*

136. LIBER CONFORMITATUM, OPUS AUREÆ ET INEXPLICABILIS BONITATIS et continentiae: Conformitatum scilicet vitæ B. Francisci ad vitam domini nostri Jesu Christi. *Mediolani, in Ædibus Zanoti Castilionei*, 1513. Folio. [12×8 inches.] 244 leaves, 2 of vellum.

The second edition, an exact reprint of the original edition of 1510. The two vellum leaves in this copy are, a duplicate title page, which has a different woodcut border to the paper one, and leaf 16, containing the dedication: "Reverendissimo dno dno Marco Vegerio, Episc. Prenestinen, &c." On both titles is a large woodcut of our Lord Christ bearing his cross, followed by St Francis bearing a cross also, and there are several woodcut borders and initials. Gothic letter, 2 columns. This work, written by Fr. Barthol. Albizzi, the Tuscan Cordelier, is equally celebrated for its blasphemy and absurdities, and has been ably exposed in the famous Alcoran des Cordeliers. Panzer gives the curious colophon in full. This copy in perfect preservation is from the Libri collection, formed part of the magnificent bequest of nearly 10,000 volumes, by Mr Grylls, (formerly scholar of the college), in 1863.

Panzer VII. p. 393, No. 129.

Brunet III. 1053.

137. MISSALE SARUM. (*Rothomagi*) opera magistri Petri Olivier *expensis Jacobi Cousin elimatissime impressum*, 1519, 24 Decembr. Folio. [$10\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 2 leaves of vellum.

The Initial of the word "Missale" on the title of this Salisbury Missal is of considerable size, and printed in red; it is similar to that used by the



same printer in the York Missal of 1516, see No. 36, and like it has the printer's name P. Holivier on a ribbon. Mr Dickinson, and Mr Bohn in his edition of Lowndes, who copies Mr Dickinson's list of Service Books, quotes this edition as printed at Paris by Olivier, probably the imprint being misunderstood, there being no place of printing mentioned, and a portion of it running "juxta exemplar pridem parisiis impressum," then follows "opera Magistri Petri etc." as above, the word parisiis may have caused the mistake. The Collège is indebted to a former College butler for this volume, for inside the cover is written in an old hand "Ex dono Johannis Valerin Hujus Collegii Promi." A similar but less perfect copy is at St John's College, see No. 123.

138. HORÆ AD USUM SARUM, *Parisius per Hermanum Hardouyn commorantem inter duas portas Palatii Regis ad intersignum divæ Margarete*, 1528. Octavo. [$6\frac{7}{8} \times 4$ inches.] 120 leaves.

This edition of the Sarum Hours is without date. The Almanac or Easter table runs from 1528—1541. This volume is printed in Gothic letter, 32 lines to the page, is in very fine condition and quite perfect. On the first leaf is the printer's device. The large woodcuts, twelve in number besides Hardouyn's device, are illuminated and have painted borders of architectural character, but there are no woodcut borders in the volume. At the beginning opposite page 1, a much larger illuminated woodcut from a different edition, representing the Annunciation, has been inserted. The binding has been a very sumptuous one: the sides which probably were originally covered with fish skin are enclosed by broad chased rims of silver gilt, with cusps or projections from the inner edges. In the centre of each side is a silver gilt boss set with a jasper or hyacinth stone, and the silver gilt clasps, one of which remains, are similarly ornamented with gems. At the beginning is the MS. note "*Donum Domine Anne Sadler.*" This Dame Anna Sadleir was also the donor of several invaluable MSS. to the library. The letter of thanks from the college (in which, by the way, this very beautiful volume is styled a MS.) is dated Aug. 10, 1660. A similar copy, but very inferior in size, measuring only $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in poor condition, is in the Maskell Collection, British Museum.

139. STURMII (JOHANNIS) DE PERIODIS Liber Unus, *Argentorati, Vuendelinus Ribelius*, 1550. Octavo. [$6\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 38 leaves.

Printed in Roman letter, on the title is a woodcut of a female figure holding a square, a saw, and other implements. On the second leaf is the following dedication to the Princess Elizabeth by the author: "*Ad Illustrissimum D.D. Elizabetham Henrici Octavi Angliæ Regis Filiam Joannes Sturmius de Periodis,*" and in the preface, the author, John Sturm, Rector of the Protestant College at Strasburg and sometimes called the German

Cicero, makes mention of the industry and intelligence of the Princess under her tutor Roger Ascham, and expresses a hope that this work might be so fortunate as to teach her something that her tutor had omitted to do. The work seems to be a treatise on the Art of Composition or Logic. It is bound in old blue satin with gilt edges, is in fine condition and has every appearance of being intended for presentation. No similar copy appears to have been described by bibliographers.

140. MARIANÆ (JOANNIS) HISPANI, E SOC. JESU, DE REGE ET REGIS INSTITUTIONE LIBRI III. ad Philippum III. Hispaniæ Regem Catholicum. *Toleti, apud Petrum Rodericum typo. Regium Cum Privilegio, Anno 1599. Quarto. [8×6 inches.]* 232 leaves, 4 of vellum.

The title and three following leaves are of vellum in this copy. The book is very handsomely printed in large Roman letter with woodcut initials and handsome woodcut head- and tail-pieces. On the title is a large cut of the arms of Spain. This is the very rare original edition of a work the publication of which caused considerable excitement, and which was suppressed in Spain at the request of the French Court after it had incurred the censure of the Parliament of Paris. It has 27 long lines to a page. From the Grylls Collection, bequeathed to the college in 1863, see ante, No. 136.

Brunet III. 1422.

141. VALENS (PETRUS) DE NATALI DOMINICO LEMMATA pro strenis. *Without date, place or printer's name. (Paris, Ant. Estienne about 1620?). Quarto. [8½ × 6 inches.]* 4 leaves.

Printed in Italic letter, the dedication on the first page is illuminated in gold and colours and runs as follows, "ad Illustriss. atque omnique pietate colendum D.D. FR. A. RVPIFVCALDO, S R E Cardinalem magnum Franciæ Eleemosynarium Mæcenatem meum ac Patrum Optimum." In this copy the second "que" after "omni" has been carefully covered by a painted panel, and it may perhaps be that presented by the author; the Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Paris, to his patron the literary Cardinal de la Rochefoucault who procured him his post and who was the founder of the college and library of Ste. Geneviève, and whose name is latinized in the above dedication. From the *Biographie Universelle, supplement*, it appears that most of the works of Valens were printed by Ant. Estienne, though this one is not mentioned. The book contains the following MS. notes: "E libris Antonii Martis huj. conventus Maj. Fr. Paris 1669," and below this "Communis bibliotheca majoris ac collegii.....(word illegible) Parisiensis." Presented in 1876 by the writer. A similar copy without any decorations is in the National Library, Paris.

Van Praet 1st Cat. iv. 100, No. 127.

142. TASSO (TORQUATO) AMINTA, FAVOLA BOSCHERECCIA, *Parigi di torchi di P. Didot il magg.* 1813. Octavo. [$8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 65 leaves.

Has a preface by Abbot Serassi. An edition unnoticed by Van Praet, Brunet, or Graesse. The present is one of the two copies finely printed on vellum, it is bound in brown morocco extra, lined with red morocco, the inside almost covered with delicate tooling, with silk linings and morocco joints, by Spachmann of Paris. From the Marchetti collection, with illuminated book-plate. Presented by the writer in 1877.

143. HOLBEIN (HANS), ALPHABET OF DEATH, illustrated with borders engraved on wood with Latin sentences and English quatrains, selected by Anatole de Montaiglon. *Paris. Firmin Didot Freres for Edwin Tross, 28 Rue des Bon Enfants,* 1856. Octavo. [$8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.] 18 leaves.

Printed in Roman letter, the figures, ornaments and subjects from the Dance of Death are facsimiles of those in Simon Vostre's books of "Heures," the finest of their kind. Presented by the writer in 1870.

Brunet III. 259.

144. THE LORD'S PRAYER. *London, privately printed,* 1877. Quarto. 19 leaves, 4 of vellum.

Printed in pica and bourgeois type by Cowper's Parlour printing-press, on satin, vellum, vegetable parchment, and on paper of different materials and colours. Presented by the writer in 1877. No attempt has been made to draw up a list of the very few articles at Cambridge printed on satin, but it may be allowable to mention one or two here. An Almanac for the year 1769 once belonging to the Prince bishop of Osnaburgh, and several prints in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and a large and curious chart of the beautiful Fishery of Whittlesea Mere, by John Bodger of Stilton, May 1786, in the Free Library.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE LIBRARY.

145. CICERONIS (MARCI TULLII) Officia et Paradoxa, *Johannes Fust Moguntinus, civis manu Petri (Schoeffer),* 1465. Small folio. [$10 \times 6\frac{7}{8}$ inches.] 87 leaves.

The imprint is printed in red, and runs "Presens Marci tulii clarissimi opus Johannes fust Moguntinus civis non atramento plumali canna neque aerea sed arte quadam perpulchra Petri manu pueri mei feliciter effeci finitum Anno Mccccxv."

There are four most exquisitely illuminated borders of different designs. Two of these represent cut flowers on a dead gold ground. The borders

1861

My dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above named subject.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Smith

are placed one at the commencement of each book and in all of them the Prince of Wales feathers, the Portecullis, and the Arms of England appear. These painted decorations are equal to those in the finest contemporary illuminated MSS. The first Initial contains a miniature painting of a youth and his tutor with a book open between them. This has been engraved by Mr Hartshorne, who strangely omits to state that the book is printed on vellum; both Mr Hartshorne and an earlier authority the Rev. James Dallaway in his anecdotes of the Arts quote this miniature as an authentic likeness of Henry VIII. when young; a modern MS. note in the College Catalogue states this copy to have belonged to Prince Arthur; it is in a fine state of preservation, but unfortunately some half century ago it was rebound in Russia leather, and probably then all evidence as to its former owners was removed, for there is nothing to show in what way this interesting example of the first printed Classic came to the College, but most probably with Archbishop Sancroft's books, for it was in the possession of the College when Bernard's Cat. of MSS. was made in or before 1697, and was shown to Baron von Uffenbach in 1710 on his visit to the library. 22 other copies are mentioned by Van Praet, of which 12 are in this country, at the British Museum, Lord Spencer's library, at Oxford and elsewhere.

Cat. MSS. Brit. Hibern. 1697 II. 90, No. 47, *This copy.*

Uffenbach (Z. C.) Reisen durch Engelland &c. III. 51, *This copy.*

Dallaway (Jas.) Anecdotes, 429, *This copy.* Hartshorne, 376, *This copy.*

Van Praet 1st Cat. II. p. 51, *This copy.* Panzer, II. 115.

Cotton (II.) Typog. Gazeteer, 340. Hain, 5238.

146. MISSALE SARUM, *London, Rich. Pynson mandato et impensis Joh. Morton Cardinalis Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi* 1500, Jan. 10. Folio. [$10\frac{3}{8} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.]

This Salisbury Missal has been a good deal cut down by the binder. It has the imprint with Pynson's device in red, it also has the leaf with the Royal Arms and those of the Cardinal whereby the similar and far less perfect though larger and better preserved copy at Trinity College was identified; see ante, No. 133, where remarks and references concerning this edition will be found. The copy under notice is uncoloured, and has stamped on the sides of the old calf binding the Arms of Archbishop Sancroft, who bequeathed it with the rest of his valuable library of printed books to this his College.

147. PSALTERIUM EX MANDATO HENRICI SEPTIMI REGIS, *London, per Gullielmum Faquez, 7 Feb. 1504. Octavo.* [$5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 166 leaves.

This copy has at present 166 leaves, the title and several other leaves are wanting, but the first leaf which contains Faques' device of intersecting triangles, and the last on which are the French verses given by Ames as ending the volume, are still remaining. The whole is finely printed in red

and black with a chain border round each page. The first Initial B is a fine woodcut one worked off in red and black. This appears to be the only known copy printed on vellum and to have been hitherto unnoticed; so rare is it, in any form, that only two other copies *both on paper* are known to exist, (1) Mr Grenville's copy at the British Museum, and (2) Mr Donce's at the Bodleian, which like this has no title.

Ames (Herbert) p. 309.

Cat. Grenville Library, Part II. 376.

Dibdin, Typ. Ant. III. 7.

Lowndes (Bohn) 1990.

148. MISSALE SARUM, *impressum in opulenti civitate London, per Richardum Pynson hujus Artis ingeniosissimum mandato et impensa regis Henrici septimi*, 10 Kal. Jan. (Dec. 23), 1504. Folio. [$14\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$ inches.] 4 leaves of vellum.

This missal has Pynson's device. Lord Spencer has a copy printed wholly on vellum, its deficiencies have been restored in facsimile from this copy which has only a few vellum leaves and is perfect. In the Maskell Collection, British Museum, is an imperfect vellum copy.

Lowndes (Bohn) 1576 and Dickinson p. 16, *This copy*.

Ames p. 116.

Dibdin, Typ. Antiq. II. 424.

Dibdin, *Æd.* Althorp. II. 196.

Van Praet 2nd Cat. I. p. 148.

149. MISSALE SARUM. *In Parisiorum Academia opera Wolfgangi Hopylii impensis Francisci Byrkman*, Feb. 1510 et 10 Kal. apr. 1510. Folio. [$12\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.] 2 leaves of vellum.

In this copy the last leaf is wanting. Other copies are in the University Library, No. 30 ante, which see for notes and references, and in St. John's College, No. 122 ante.

150. MISSALE SARUM. *Londini per Richardum Pynson in flete strete*, 9 Kal. Jan. 1520. Folio. [$15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{8}$ inches.] 210 leaves.

This copy of this fine edition of the Salisbury Missal is in good condition but not so fine or large as the similar copies in the Pepysian Library Magdalene College, No. 130, or in the University Library, No. 40, to which refer for notes and references.

150*. HORÆ AD USUM SARUM. *Title*: Enchiridion, preclare ecclesie Sarum: denotissimis precationibus, ac venustissimis imaginibus et ijs quidem non paucis refertum. [Small device of Thielman Kerver.] *Parisijs Ex officina libraria vidue spectabilis viri Thielmanni Keruer*, 1528. *Imprint*: *Impressum est hoc orarium Parisiis in edibus vidue, spectabilis viri Thielmanni keruer in vico diui iacobi ad signum unicornis, Expensis quidem probi viri Alardi plomier mercatoris fide-*

lissimi. Anno salutis nostre, millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo octauo. die .ij. septembris. 16mo. [$4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.] 232 leaves.

The Table for finding Easter runs from 1528 to 1546 inclusive. The title (as above) occupies the first page; and the imprint (as above) is below a woodcut of the "Arma redemptoris mundi" on the last page of this spotlessly perfect little volume, which is a real 16mo. and not a small 8vo. The old stamped gold edges still remain; but the original covering has been replaced by a calf binding of the eighteenth century; by which process all trace of ownership (and with this probably the Sancroft book-plate) has been removed, except the library mark 1.5.65 on the title-page and on the back of the book. The lettering on the back is "Enchiridion Ecclesie Sarum," so that it is somewhat strange that it should have escaped the notice of those who have been for so many years on the look out for treasures of this kind. Mr Bradshaw came upon it by accident, when looking along the open shelves for an entirely different book, whilst this last sheet was passing through the press, and the writer is indebted to his kindness for the preceding notice.

There appears to be a *paper* copy in the Maskell Collection, British Museum, and there seems to be one like this on vellum in the Donco Collection, Oxford.

151. A GOODLY PRIMER IN ENGLYSSHE, newly corrected and printed verie necessarie and profitable for all them that ryghte assuredly understande not ye Latine and Greke tongues. *Imprinted at London in Flete strete by John Byddell dwellynge at the signe of the Sonne next to the Cundite for William Marshall the year of our Lord God 1535, the 16 day of June.* Quarto. [$7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches.] 140 leaves.

The title, first leaf of the Calendar and several other leaves are wanting in this copy, but the last leaf with the imprint remains, there are at present 104 leaves. This, one of the first editions of the Primer wholly in English, is printed in large black letter in red and black with woodcut initials. From the class mark this volume apparently formed a portion of the original donation of Sir Walter Mildmay, who not only founded the College but well furnished the library with books. At the writer's suggestion Mr Pearson the librarian moved it from the comparative insecurity of the open shelves to the locked-up case containing the MSS. and some of the rarer printed books. It is reprinted in Dr Burton's volume entitled "Three Primers put forth in the reign of Henry VIII." Lord Spencer and Lord Ashburnham have similar copies. The library at Emmanuel possesses also copies *on paper* of the Primers of (1534?) 1545, 1546, 1549, and a dateless edition, printed by Byddell.

Hartshorne 377, *This copy.*

Dibdin, Bibliog. Decam. II. 360.

Lowndes, ed. by Bohn, 1970.

Dibdin, Typ Ant. III. 389—392.

Van Praet 2nd Cat. I. 150.

APPENDIX,

BEING A LIST OF WORKS IN MANUSCRIPT AND PRINT REFERRING
TO OR ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PALÆO-
GRAPHY OF CAMBRIDGE LIBRARIES.

THIS list is an attempt to show what has been done to extend the knowledge of the contents of the Libraries of the University.

It is to be hoped that before long, Catalogues of the very valuable collection of fifteenth-century printed books in the University Library, so greatly added to by the zealous care and skill of the present librarian; and of the extensive, but as yet too little known, treasures of early English-printed books in the same collection, may be published. Also that a Catalogue of the large and important section of European manuscripts in Trinity College Library may be printed to follow those of the Oriental portions, which have already appeared. This is required to complete the series of Catalogues of the manuscripts in the principal collections: those of the University, the Fitzwilliam, Corpus Christi, Caius, Queens', and St John's having been published in a separate form, whilst Lists of the rarer portions of the printed books in the University Library would in some measure make up for the want of a general printed Catalogue, which the limited resources of the University exchequer would seem to preclude it from ever attempting to undertake.

* * * The printed books in this list are arranged chronologically, but works by the same writer are placed together, and so follow the date of his first production.

MANUSCRIPTS, BRITISH MUSEUM.

In MSS. Baker, forming MSS. Harleian 7028—7050.

Public Library, Benefactors to	MS. Baker II. 103, xx. 350.
Clare Hall, Cat. of library.....	" II. 163.
Corpus Christi, Cat. library, 1660.....	" VI. 25—27.
Pepys (S.), The disposition of his library	" IV. 208.
St John's Coll., gifts and bequests to libr.	" XII. 204, 221, 222, 256, XIX. 276.
Trinity Coll., notices of books in	" XX. 276.
Trinity Hall Library, Cat. of.....	" II. 404—S.

Volumes xxiv.—xlil. of Baker's MSS. are at Cambridge.

MSS. Harleian.

Libri MSS. Trin. Coll., Cant. (differs from Oxford Cat.).....	MS. Harleian, 694, 184.
MSS. Thos. Gale	" 224.
Cat. MSS. Coll. Johan. ad. 1675 (wanting in Oxford Cat.).....	" 272.
Addend. Bibl. Caiens. 1673	" 302, 338.
Coll. Immanuelis Codices (differs from Oxford Cat.)	" 384.
Coll. Sydneiensis MSS. (differs from Oxford Cat.)	" 390.
Appendix ad Catalogum bibl. Pub. (wanting in Oxford Cat.).....	" 398.
Appendix ad Catalogum Coll. Benedicti (omitted in Oxford Cat.).....	" 402.
Cat. MSS. in Coll. Jesu (fuller than in Oxford Cat.)	" 408.
Coll. Reginalis Codices MSS. (wanting in Oxford Cat.)	" 409.
Libri historici in Bibl. publ. Cant.....	MS. Lansdowne 940, f. 26.
Concerning books presented by K. Geo. I. ...	" 988, f. 276.
Inventarium Libr. Matth. Parker in Coll. Corp. Chr. 1574.....	MS. Bibl. Reg. App. 66, 15, 1.
(A Catalogue of the <i>printed</i> books given by the Archbishop.)	
Copy of Visitation of County of Cambridge in libr. of Caius.....	MS. Add. 5812, MS. Cole xv.
Books received into the Public Library, Cambridge	" 5820, MS. Cole XXIII., f. 68—86.
Memoranda of books in C. C. Coll., by Dr Tanner	" 6261, ff. 130—150.
Donation of books by Abp. Parker to C. C. C.	" 6403, f. 1.

Memoranda of printed books and MSS. in the library of Dr John Moore, by Dr Tanner...	MS. Add. 6261, ff. 54, 55; 6262, ff. 31, 47.
Memoranda of MSS at Pembroke, by Dr Tanner	6261, f. 161.
Notes of MSS. at Emmanuel, by Dr Tanner ...	6262, ff. 192--3, f. 213.

MANUSCRIPTS, BODLEIAN, OXFORD.

Notice of Welsh MSS. at Cambridge	MS. Tanner, xxii. 38.
List of MSS. in Public Library.....	„ LXXXVIII. 105.
Appendices to James' Cat. Pub. Libr.....	„ CCLXVIII. 170, 272, 209.

MANUSCRIPTS, CAMB. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Books in Dr Holdsworth's library	Dd. viii. 45.
Catalogue of University Library, including the Lambeth Collection	Mm. iv. 2.
Catalogue of MSS. University Library	Oo. vii. 53, 55.
Benefactors to Public Library.....	MS. Baker xxxviii. 197.
Catalogue of Books in Corpus Christi Coll.....	Gg. iv. 8.
MSS. in the Library of Christ's, 1785.....	Mm. v. 41, f. 60.
MSS. given by Whitgift to Trin. Coll.....	Baungartner Papers vii. 30.
Letters in the Library, Emmanuel Coll.....	Baker xxx. 413.

PRINTED BOOKS.

- PARKER (M). *De Antiquitate Brit. Ecclesiae*. London, 1572. fol. At the end are lists of the MSS. given to the Public Library by the author, Archbishop Parker.
- CAIUS (JOHN). *Historia Cantabr. Academicae*. London, 1574. 4to. At page 85 is a list of the books then remaining in the Public Library, Cambridge.
- HENTZNER (PAUL). *A journey into England in 1598*. Printed from the Latin. Strawberry Hill, 1757. 8vo. Mentions the large MS. psalter of Osorius, Bp. of Cadiz, taken by the Earl of Essex on the capture of the city, as being in the library of King's College; where it may be still seen.
- JAMES (THOS.). *Elogia Oxonio-Cantabrigiensis, tributa in duos libros*. London, 1690. 4to. This is a catalogue of all the MSS. in the Oxford College libraries and in the University and College libraries at Cambridge.
- SCRIVERIUS (PET.). *Manes Erpeniani*. Lug. Bat. 1625. 4to. At the end is a catalogue of the Oriental MSS. of T. Erpenius. These were presented by the Duchess of Buckingham to the University in 1632.

- BERNARD (E.) *Catalogus librorum MSS. Angliæ et Hiberniæ*. Oxon. 1697. fol. This is known as the "Oxford" Catalogue. As concerns MSS. at Cambridge, this is, so far as many Colleges are concerned, a mere reprint of James' Catalogue, but it includes some additions, and gives the collections of Bp Moore, Dr Gale, and S. Pepys, which afterwards came to the University, Trinity and Magdalene Libraries. Vol. II. contains lists of MSS. at the University or "Public" Library, Peterhouse, Pembroke, Corpus Christi, Trinity Hall, Caius, Kings', Queens', Jesus, Trinity College, Sidney, and Emmanuel.
- WANLEH (HUMPHREDI) *Librorum Vett. Septentrionalium Catalogus qui in Angliæ bibliothecis extant*. Oxon. 1705. fol. On page 106 begins *Catalogus MSS. Anglo-Saxonicorum qui adservantur in bibliothecis Acad. Cantabrigiensis. Coll. Corp. Chr.*, pp. 106—151. *Biblioth. publicæ*, 152—165. Trinity Coll. 166—173. Trinity Hall, 172—173. These Catalogues are very full, and types to represent the Anglo-Saxon character are used. The volume forms Vol. II. of Dr Hickes' *Ling. Septentr. Thesaurus* of the same date and place.
- A Catalogue of the library of Wisbech, in the Island of Ely. 1718. Svo.
- Catalogus Librorum MSS. in Bibliotheca Coll. Corporis Christi in Cantabrigia quos legavit Matthæus Parkerus*. 1722 fol. Drawn up by Dr Stanley.
- MIDDLETON (Dr CONYERS). *Bibliothecæ Cantabrigiensis ordinandæ methodus quædam*. Cantab. 1723. 4to.
- — — — — *Origin of printing in England*, Camb. 1735. 4to. At the end is a list of books printed by Caxton, in the Public Library, Cambridge.
- Catalogus Libr. Orientalium MSS. quibus Academia bibliothecam locupletavit Rev. Vir Georgius Lewis*, 1727. Svo.
- NICOLSON (W.) *Historical Libraries*. London, 1736. fol. The preface gives short notices of the Cambridge libraries and of the library of Bp Moore.
- Catalogue of Duplicates in the Royal Library, Cambridge, sold by auction at Cambridge, March 29th and Dec. 1st, 1742*. Svo.
- OSIANDRI (J. A.) *Orationum Academicarum biga, quorum prior agit de manuscripto Codice Cantabrigiensi Græco-Latino Theodori Bezae*, Tubingen, 1742. 4to.
- LONG (R.) *Astrological MSS. at Pembroke Coll., Philos. Trans.* XLVIII. No. 43. 1751.
- KENNICOTT (BENJ.) *The state of the printed Hebrew text of the Old Testament considered*. Oxford, 1753-9. Svo. In the second part is an account of the various Hebrew MSS. at Cambridge.
- UFFENBACH (Z. C.) *Reisen durch Engelland, &c.* Ulm, 1754. 3 vols. In the 3rd vol., pp. 1—84, are notes made of MSS. seen by him on his visit to Cambridge in the year 1710.
- LELANDI *Collectanea. De rebus Britannicis*. London, 1770. Svo. Tom. III. (often bound as Vol. IV.), pp. 15—21, gives a list of some MSS. in the following Cambridge libraries at Leland's visit, about 1535:—Barn-

well Priory, the greater and less Public Library, Augustines, Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesus Coll., Benet Coll., Trinity Coll., Kings' Hall, Valence Mary (Pembroke), Queen's Coll., Clare Coll., Gunvyle Coll., and Peterhouse.

TRYSON (M.) An account of an Illuminated MS. in the library of C. C. Coll. Camb. 1770. 4to. With a plate of a miniature with portraits of Henry V., &c., in the MS. of Bonaventura's Life of Christ, at Corpus Christi Coll. See also *Archæologia*, II. p. 194.

Catalogus librorum in Bibliotheca Aulae divæ Catharinæ Cantabrigiæ. Cant. 1771. 4to. Priv. pr.

NASMITH (J.) *Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum quos Collegio Corporis Christi et B. Mariæ Virginis legavit M. Parker Archiep. Cant.* Cambridge, 1777. 4to.

Catalogue of Mr Capell's Shaksperiana, presented by himself to Trinity College, Cambridge. Printed from an exact copy of his own MS. 1779. Svo. Reprinted by Mr. Hartshorne. pp. 290—319.

ASTLE (THOS.) *Origin and Progress of Writing.* 1784. 4to. In the various plates facsimiles of the text of MSS. in the Public Library, and in those of Corp. Chr., Trinity, and Emmanuel Colleges are given.

Codex Bezae. Ed. Thomas Kipling, DD., Cambridge. 1793. 2 vols. fol.

RITSON (J.) In his numerous publications of ballads and ancient songs, 1783—1830, and JAMIESON (ROB.) in similar publications, 1806, have made use of the rich stores of early English literature in the MSS. of University Library.

The first Report of the Parliamentary Committee on public Records, London, 4th July, 1800, fol., gives, pp. 360—374, lists of historical MSS. in the Cambridge libraries. See also the appendix to this Report, London, 1820, pp. 336—352, for additions.

MONTAGU (BASIL.) *Enquiries respecting the University Library of Cambridge.* Camb. 1805. Svo. Gives a list of the few books received in 1803 from the Stationers' Company.

CHRISTIAN (E.) *Vindication of the right of the Universities to a copy of every new publication.* Camb. 1807. 8vo.

CLARKE (E. D.) *Greek marbles preserved in the Library of the University.* Camb. 1809. Svo.

Catalogus Librorum qui in Bibliotheca Cathedralis Eliensis adservantur 1815. R. 8vo. pp. 130. See also Botfield's *Cathedral Libraries*, p. 131, under Ely.

The *Classical Journal*, London, 1818—21, vols. XVII. 183—8, XVIII. 92—95, and 251—3, describes the classical, biblical, and biblico-oriental MSS. in the Public Library.

Repertorium bibliographicum (W. CLARKE), London, 1819, 8vo, 107—121, gives concise lists of rare books in the Pepysian, University, Benet, St John's, and Trinity libraries.

DIBDIN (T. F.) *Bibliographical Decameron* III., 275, 1817, describes the Pepysian Library; and in his *Library Companion*, 1824, *Bibliomania*,

1870

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the country, its position, its climate, its soil, its vegetation, its animals, and its minerals. The second part is devoted to a description of the population, its habits, its occupations, its commerce, and its industry. The third part is devoted to a description of the government, its constitution, its laws, and its administration. The fourth part is devoted to a description of the education, its system, its progress, and its results. The fifth part is devoted to a description of the religion, its doctrines, its practices, and its influence. The sixth part is devoted to a description of the science, its progress, its discoveries, and its applications. The seventh part is devoted to a description of the art, its progress, its productions, and its value. The eighth part is devoted to a description of the literature, its progress, its productions, and its value. The ninth part is devoted to a description of the history, its events, its characters, and its lessons. The tenth part is devoted to a description of the future, its prospects, its dangers, and its hopes.

- 1811, and Introduction to the Classics, 1827, are many references to books at Cambridge.
- The Roxburghe Club printed: Six Bookes of Metamorphoseos of Ovyde, translated by Wm. Caxton, from a MS. in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge. 1819. 4to. Seynt Graal, from a MS. in C. C. Coll. 1863-4. 4to.
- DYER (G.) Privileges of the University of Cambridge, 1824, 2 vols., Svo., has short lists of some of the Oriental, English, Latin, and Greek MSS. in the University Library, also of the MSS. at Corpus Christi and Emmanuel.
- HORNE (T. H.) A Catalogue of the library of Queens' College, Cambridge, methodically arranged. Camb. 1827. Svo. 2 vols. This includes the small collection of MSS.
- WRIGHT (THOS.) Alma Mater, 1827, Svo., has a woodcut of a MS. Indulgence in Trin. Coll. Library.
- Retrospective Review, 2nd series, II. 490—500, 182, art. by Mr Hartshorne, on the Cambridge libraries. 1828. Svo.
- HARTSHORNE (C. H.) Book Rarities in the University of Cambridge, London, 1829, Svo., gives lists of rare printed books in the Public Libr., pp. 1—173; King's, 176—216; Pepysian, 217—269; Trinity, 271—319; St John's, 323—461. Shorter lists: Corpus Chr., 245n, 385; Queens', 266, 149; Emmanuel, 375; Pembroke, 192, 333n. Also woodcuts of initials, &c., from the Public Library, p. 173, 219, 269, 273, 319, 323; Trinity, p. 1, 216, 219, 273, 323; King's, 177, 178; St John's, p. 1, 177; Emmanuel, p. 375.
- — Ancient Metrical Tales (from MSS. at Cambridge), London. 1829. Svo.
- HAENEL (GUSTAV) Catalogi Libr. MSS. qui in Bibliothecis Galliae, Helvetiae, Belgii, Britanniae, etc. Lipsiae, 1830. 4to. Supplement with additions to the Oxford Cat., comprising short lists of the MSS. at Christ's Coll., Clare Hall, Magdalene Coll., Old Library, and Trinity Hall.
- SHAW (II.) and MADDEN (F.) Illuminated ornaments. London, 1833. 4to. Two borders from MSS. in the Fitzwilliam Museum are given.
- Mr Hunter's Report on MSS. illustrative of English History or Law in the Cambridge libraries is printed in the appendix to the General Report of the Committee on Public Records. London, 1837. fol. pp. 336—352.
- Some account of the Cambridge libraries is in the Report on Public Libraries. London, 1849. pp. 144—153.
- LAMB (JOHN). Letters, statutes, and other documents from the MS. Library of C. C. Coll. 1500—1572. London, 1838. Svo.
- The Maitland Club printed Lancelot du Lak from a MS. in Camb. University Library. 1839. 4to.
- The Camden Society has printed:—Warkworth's Chronicle, from a MS. in Peterhouse Library. 1839. 4to. Diary of Dr John Dee, from a MS. in Trin. Coll. 1842. 4to. And Thornton Romances from MSS. at Cambridge. 1844. 4to.

- The Cambridge Portfolio, Camb. 1840, 4to, has some representations of initial letters and descriptions of MSS. in the libraries there.
- CORRIE (G. E., D.D.) Catalogue of the Original Library of St Catharine's Hall. 1475. Publications of Cambridge Antiquarian Society. 1840. 4to.
- — An ancient Calendar preserved in the library of Jesus College. Camb. Antiquar. Society Communications, Vol. I., 147, 1851.
- — List of books presented to Pembroke College, Cambridge, by different donors during the 14th and 15th centuries. Camb. Antiq. Soc. Comm., Vol. I. 11. 1860.
- — Catalogue of the books given to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by the Founder. Camb. Ant. Soc. Communications, II. 73. 1864.
- VOGEL (E. G.) *Literatur früherer und noch bestehender den europäischer öffentlicher und corporationsbibliotheken.* Leipzig, 1840. Svo. On p. 389 &c. is a list of works referring to Cambridge.
- HALLIWELL (J. O.) Account of MSS. once belonging to Durham Cathedral, now in Jesus Coll. Library, in *Gent's Mag.*, Feb., 1840, p. 151.
- — Manuscript Rarities of the University of Cambridge. London and Camb. 1841. Svo.
- — *Historia Coll. Jesu Cantabr. Shermanni* from MS. in Jesus Coll. Ed. for Camb. Ant. Soc. 1840.
- — Catalogue of the books bequeathed to Corpus Christi Coll. in 1439 by Tho. Markaunt. Camb. Antiq. Soc. 1848. Svo.
- COWIE (M.) Catalogue of MSS. and scarce books in St John's College, Camb. 1842—3. 4to. Camb. Ant. Soc. Pubs.
- WESTWOOD (J. O.) *Palaeographica Sacra Pictoria*, London, 1845, 4to, has facsimiles and descriptions of the following Cambridge MSS.:—The Syriac Pentateuch (plate No. 6), Codex Bezae (No. 10), Latin and Anglo-Saxon Psalter (No. 41), Anglo-Saxon Gospels of Leofric (No. 45) in the University Library; the Latin Gospels of St Augustine (No. 11), St Augustine on the Trinity (No. 10), Anglo-Saxon Gospels of Ælfric (No. 45) at Corpus Christi; the Psalter of Edwine (No. 43) at Trinity; the Latin Psalter (No. 18) at St John's Colleges.
- — Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible. London. 1846. Svo. The last plate is a facsimile from a XII. Cent. Apocalypse at Trinity Coll.
- — Miniatures and ornaments of Anglo-Saxon MSS., 1868, fol., are facsimiles of the Book of Prayers of Bp Æthelwold, plate 24, and p. 43, and of the Book of Deer (plate 51), and descriptions only of Gospels of St Luke and John, p. 47, and Anglo-Saxon Psalter of Sir N. Bacon, p. 120, in the University Library; facsimiles of the Psalter of St John's (plate 30), do. of Latin Gospels (plate 42), and description of Psalter of Edwine, p. 146, in Trin. Coll. Descrip. of Gospels of Bp Ethelstan, p. 143, in Pembroke Coll. Descriptions of Latin Gospels of SS. John and Luke, p. 49, Red Book of the Peak, p.

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- GOODWIN (J.) *Evangelia Augustini Gregoriana*. A description of MSS. 286 and 197 in Parker Library, C. C. Coll., with eleven plates. Cambridge Ant. Soc. 1847. 4to.
- CRANWELL (EDW.) *Index to English Books printed before 1600 in Trin. Coll., Cambridge*. 1847. 8vo.
- Index to the Baker MSS.*, by four members of the Cambridge Antiq. Soc. Camb. 1841. 8vo. 19 of the 42 vols. are at Cambridge, the rest at British Museum. See ante under Manuscripts.
- SMITH (J. J.) *Catalogue of the MSS. in Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.* 1849. 8vo.
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- COLLETT (W. R.) *Early printed books in Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.* 1850. 8vo.
- The Caxton Society has printed *Walteri Abbatis Dervensis Epistolæ*, from a MS. in St John's College, Cambridge. 1850. 8vo.
- DICKINSON (F. H.) *List of printed service books of Anglican uses*. Lond. 1850. 8vo. Many volumes at Cambridge are particularized.
- The Percy Society has printed:—Six ballads from MSS. in Corp. Chr. Coll., 1844, 8vo., and an *Anglo-Saxon Passion of St George*, in the Camb. Univ. Library. 1850. 8vo.
- COTTON (H.) *Editions of the Bible in English, 1505—1820*, Oxford, 1852, 8vo., specifies many editions in the Cambridge libraries.
- PRESTON (T.) *Catalogus bibliothecæ Burckhardtianæ cum appendice librorum aliorum orientalium in bibliotheca Academiæ Cantabrigiensi asservatorum*. Camb. 1853. 4to.
- WAAGEN (Dr.) *Treasures of Art in Great Britain*, III. 444—454, describes some MSS. &c. at Cambridge.
- NOVELLO (VINCENT). *The Fitzwilliam music*, being a collection of pieces selected from MSS. of Italian composers in the Fitzwilliam Museum, now for the first time published by permission of the University of Cambridge. London, 1854. fol. For some remarks by Mr Goldschmidt on the autograph musical MSS. of Handel, Boyce, Blow, Purcell, and Croft, and on the rest of the musical collection in the Museum, see *Cambridge Reporter* (1877), p. 497.
- PALEARIO (AONIO). *Trattato del Beneficio di Giesu Christo*. Verona, 1543. A reprint from one of the only two copies known, in St John's Coll., with an English translation from an unpublished MS. in the University Library, and a French translation. Edited by Churchill Babington. London and Camb. 1855. Small 4to.
- Catalogue of the MSS. preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge*. (This does not include the Oriental portion.) Cambridge, 1856—67. 8vo. 6 vols, including index by Mr H. R. Luard.
- Chronicles of Great Britain*, published under the direction of the Master of

the Rolls. 1658. 8vo. In progress. The following is a list of some of the Cambridge MSS. that have been published in this series. A facsimile of a page from each is given :—*La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei*, The Buik of the Chronickis of Scotland, Capgrave's Chronicle, Richard of Cirencester, Pecoock's Repressor of overmuch blaming the Clergy, in the University Library; *Historia Monasterii St Augustini Cantuariensis*, in Trin. Hall Library; *Memoriale Fratris Walteri de Coventria*, in Corpus Christi Coll. The descriptive Cat. of MSS. relating to the history of Great Britain and Ireland, by Thomas Duffus Hardy, in the same series, 3 vols., 1862—1871, contains notices of many MSS. in the Cambridge libraries. In Vol. III. are several facsimiles of MSS. of Matthew Paris in Corpus Christi Coll. Ed. by Mr H. R. Luard and others.

SOTHEY (S. L.) *Principia Typographica*. London, 1858. 4to. On pp. 65, 66, is a description of the *Biblia Pauperum*, a Block-book in the library of Corpus Christi.

HARDWICK (C.) Some account of a scarce "Lyfe of St Radegunde" (pr. by R. Pynson) in library of Jesus Coll. Communications to Camb. Antiq. Soc., I. p. 29. 1859. 8vo.

SCRIVENER (F. H.) *Codex Augiensis*, a Græco-Latin MS. in Trin. Coll., Camb., with facsimile. Camb. 1859. 8vo.

— — Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament, Camb. 1861. 8vo. On page 465 are indexed the Greek MSS. in the Cambridge libraries.

— — *Codex Bezae Cantabrigiensis*, with notes and facsimiles. Camb. (1863.) 8vo.

COOPER (C. H.) *Memorials of Cambridge*. Camb. 1860. 8vo. In the 3rd vol. is a fuller list of the benefactions to the University Library than had appeared up to the date of its publication.

BLADES (W.) *Life and Typography of William Caxton*. London. 1861—3. 4to. 2 vols. Contains the "Caxtons" in the Cambridge libraries. Perhaps a copy of the "Polychronicon," 1482, at St Cath. Coll., a 4to. leaf of the "Image of Pity," in the University Library, and the little slip at King's Coll., p. 45 ante, are the only ones omitted. A new edition of Mr Blades' book has appeared in a cheaper form.

PHILPOTT (HENRY) Documents relating to St Catharine's Coll. Camb. 1861. 8vo. Priv. pr.

BRADSHAW (HENRY) On the Recovery of the long-lost Waldensian MSS. Communications to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, II. 203. 1862. 8vo. See also post for a later work, by Dr Todd, of Dublin, on the Waldensian MSS. generally.

— — Two Lists of Books in the University Library, one made in or ante 1424, the other in 1473. Camb. Antiq. Soc. Commun., II., 239. 1863. A few mentioned in the earlier list are still on the shelves of the Library.

— — Catalogue des livres de la Bibliothèque de l'Université

- a Cambridge imprimés sur velin. This Catalogue appeared on pp. 105—108 and 123—127 of *Le Bibliophile*. Londres, 1863. Svo.
- BRADSHAW (HENRY). The Printer of the *Historia S. Albani*, with a photographed facsimile of "Tractatus de Successionibus ab Intestato," from the copy of the work in the Camb. University Library. Camb. 1868. Svo.
- — The University Library (an account of its history and progress), contributed by the Librarian to the Cambridge University Gazette, commencing on Wednesday, Feb. 1869, and continued for several weeks. As this paper is defunct, copies are difficult to meet with. A reprint of it would be valuable.
- — A Classified Index of the xv. Century Books of M. J. De Meyer, sold at Ghent, Nov., 1869. London, 1870. The greater portion of these, as specified in the book, were transferred into the Camb. University Library.
- — On two hitherto unknown MS. poems by John Barbour, discovered in the University Library. Camb. Antiq. Soc. Communications, III. 111. 1866. Svo.
- PALEY (F. A.) Manuscripts at Cambridge, in the Home and Foreign Review, Oct., 1862, pp. 471—500, has descriptions with long extracts from the following MS. Service books:—The Book of Cerne, Book of Deer, Codex Bezae, York Manual, Tewkesbury Missal, Missal and Processional, Psalter, Do., Life of Edward the Confessor, in the University Library; Persius XIII. Cent., in Clare Coll.; St Augustine's Gospels and Irish MS. of VII. Cent., in Corpus Christi Coll.; the Psalter in St John's Coll., and the Psalter in Trinity Coll.
- SEARLE (W. G.) Catalogue of the Library of Queens' College in 1472. Camb. Antiq. Soc. Commun., II. 165. 1862. Svo.
- — Catalogue of the Illuminated MSS. in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. 1876. Svo.
- Catalogue of Adversaria and Books containing MS. notes in the Cambridge University Library. Camb. 1864. Svo. (A portion of the Cat. of MSS.)
- MAYOR (J. E. B.) Letters of Archbishop Williams relating to St John's College Library. Camb. Antiq. Soc. Communications, II. 25. 1864.
- The Early English Text Society in 1865 and succeeding years has printed the following, amongst other works, from MSS. at Cambridge:—Chaucer on the Astrolabe, Merlin, or the Early History of King Arthur, King Horn, Lancelot of the Laik, Piers the Plowman, Three Fyttes of Thos. Ercehoune, in the University Library; The Holy Grail, Genesis and Exodus, in Corpus Christi Coll.; William of Palerne, or William and the Werwolf, in King's Coll.; The Bruce, King of Scotts, The Romans of Partenay, Old Homilies, Piers the Plowman, The Pilgrim's Sea Voyage, Generydes, in Trinity Coll. Edited by W. W. Skeat, F. J. Furnivall, R. Morris, and others.
- TODD (J. H.) Books of the Vaudois preserved in Trin. Coll., Dublin, and

- other libraries. 1865. 12mo. Describes the Waldensian MSS. at Cambridge.
- ELLIS (A. A.) Notes extracted from the Bentley MSS. in Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Camb. 186-. Svo.
- PEARSON (J. B.) Index to the English books in library of Emmanuel printed before 1600. Camb. 1869. Svo.
- AUFRECHT (Th.) Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. in the library of Trin. Coll., Camb. 1869. Svo.
- SINKER (R.) Testamentum XII. Patriarcharum. Camb. 1869. Svo. Describes several Greek and Latin MSS. of the Testamentum in the Cambridge libraries.
- — Catalogue of the xv. century printed books in the library of Trinity College. Camb. 1876. Svo.
- The Book of Deer, a Scotch or Pictish MS. of the ninth century, in the University Library, Cambridge. Edited for the Spalding Club by John Stewart, M.D. Edinburgh, 1869. 4to. plates.
- SKENE (W. F.) Coronation Stone. Edinburgh, 1869. 4to. Has a photolithograph of the coronation of Alexander III., from the MS. of Fordun in the library of C. C. Coll., Cambridge.
- EDLESTON (J.) Correspondence of Sir Isaac Newton, from MS. originals in Trin. Coll., Camb. 187-. Svo.
- LUARD (H. R.) List of Documents, &c., in the Registry of the University which concern the University Library. Cambridge, 1870. Svo.
- PALMER (E. H.) Catalogue of Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew, and Samaritan MSS. in library of Trin. Coll., Camb. 1870. Svo.
- WALTON (H. B.) and MEDD (P. G.) The first Prayer-book of Edward VI. 1870. Svo. Several copies at Cambridge are mentioned, but the authors do not mention the copy in Pembroke College.
- Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. 1870, etc. fol. In progress. The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth Reports contain full descriptions of and extracts from documents and MSS. illustrative of English history in Christ's, Corpus Chr., King's, Pembroke, Queens', St John's, St Peter's, Trinity, Downing, Sidney, Emmanuel, St Catharine's, Magdalene, and Pembroke Colleges, also those in the Registry of the University and belonging to the Corporation of the town of Cambridge.
- The Palaeographical Society, London, 1873, fol., in progress, has photographed in Pt. II., plates 14 and 15, the Codex Bezae; in Pt. III., plates 33 and 34, and in Pt. IV. plate 44, portions of the Gospels of St Augustine, in Corpus Christi Coll.
- CAMPBELL (M. F. A. G.) Annales de la Typographie Neerlandaise au xv. siècle. La Haye. 1874. Svo. In this Cat. references are made to a large number of early printed books from presses in the Low Countries, in the University Library at Cambridge.
- PINK (J.) Cat. of Books in the Free Library, Cambridge, Reference Department. 1874. Svo. At the end is a list of books relating to the topography of the county.

- SCHILLER-SZINESSY (Dr S. M.) Catalogue of the Hebrew MSS. preserved in the University Library, Cambridge. Vol. i. Camb. 1876. 8vo. In progress.
- HAZLITT (W. C.) Collections and Notes, 1867-76. London. 1876. 8vo. (An account of Early English Literature.) Many rare works in the University, Pepysian, and Emmanuel Libraries are noted, especially in the additions at the end. The Handbook to the popular, poetical, and dramatic literature of Great Britain, London, 1867, has also many references to Cambridge rarities.
- History of Nepaul, translated from the Purbatiya, with an introductory sketch by Daniel Wright, M.D. Cambridge, 1877. In an appendix a list is given of the very ancient Sanskrit MSS. procured for the University Library by Dr Wright in 1876.
- TAYLOR (C.) Sayings of the Jewish Fathers, in Hebrew and English, with specimen pages of the Cambridge University MS. of the Mishnah Jerushalmith from which the text is taken. Cambridge, 1877. 8vo.
- ZANGEMEISTER (KARL.) Description of the Latin MSS. of the Early Fathers in the libraries of the British Museum, at Oxford, Cambridge, &c., in the Proceedings of the Academy of Vienna, Dec. 1876.
- LIGHTFOOT (J. B., D.D.) St Clement of Rome, with translations of the newly-recovered portions of the Epistles from a Syriac MS. in the Camb. University Library and a Greek MS. at Constantinople. London, 1877. 8vo.
- LUPTON (J. H.) Dean Colet's Letters from MSS. in the C.C.C.C., Trinity, and University Libraries. This work has been announced.
- WAITZ (G.) Reise nach England und Frankreich im Herbst 1877.—*Beilage* of the *Neues Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde*. Vol. iv. Hannover, 1878. 8vo.

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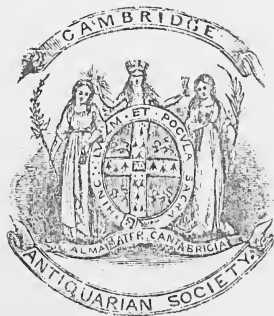
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NO. XVIII.

PREFACE.

MY "forewords" are only words of thanks, (1) for the use of wood-cuts and electrotypes, to the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, our patriarch, Messrs J. R. Daniel Tyssen, North, Llewellynn Jewitt, and Clowes, and the firm of Moore, Holmes and Mackenzie; (2) to L. B. Clarence, formerly of Trin. Coll., and now a Judge in the Supreme Court at Colombo, and to fellow-labourers of his, unknown to me, for their work in past days in Cambridge-shire towers; (3) to the following junior members of the University, W. H. St John Hope and M. C. Potter, of Peterhouse; W. C. Pearson, of Clare; W. H. Brown, of Caius; R. W. K. Edwards, of Jesus; C. R. Edwards, of Sidney, for the like labours in later times; (4) to the Rev. Dr Luard, the Rev. T. M. N. Owen, the Rev. Hugh Pigot, the Rev. T. Archer Turner, the Rev. W. C. Lukis, the Rev. K. H. Smith, Mr J. H. Sperling, Mr Amherst D. Tyssen, Mr W. Aldis Wright, and many other clergymen and laymen for valuable help of various kinds; (5) to the Dean and Chapter of Ely for leave to examine the Sacrists' Rolls, and to the Master and Fellows of Downing College for access to Bowtell's MS.

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THE CHURCH BELLS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It is little more than thirty years since the attention of antiquaries was first directed to the history of our Church Bells, and to the evidences of that history recorded on the bells themselves. At that time not a stamp, initial cross, or other sign had been investigated. The names of a few ancient founders had been preserved, but they were seldom connected with existing bells. The work had to be taken up from the very outset. And it is not easy work, involving long journeys on foot to remote places, the ascent of crazy ladders, the deciphering of inscriptions of all degrees of difficulty in themselves by a light generally defective, the reader in peril of rotten planks, anointed with grease from the gudgeons and powdered with fine dust from decomposing jackdaws' nests. But the very discomforts, hardships and dangers of the work proved its strong attraction; once taken up, a man could not drop it. My own investigations were early connected with Cambridgeshire, and I continued them with a possibly excessive zeal in my College days. Others took up the labour where my powers failed, and by degrees the County was so far complete that the inscriptions appeared in instalments in the *East Anglian*, published by the late Mr Tymms, of Lowestoft. The collection of these contributions, with a dissertation prefixed, formed a little volume entitled *The Church Bells of Cambridgeshire*, which saw the light in May, 1869.

Now the last eleven or twelve years have added so largely to our resources that the readers of the first edition of this book

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN B. BOWEN
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I.
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. BOWEN, 1847.

will expect to find it somewhat modified in its second issue at this present time, under the auspices of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

It does not fall within the scope of my subject to investigate very particularly the early history of bells, and their introduction into the Christian Church.¹ This species of "musical furniture" may have been in use in England before the coming of Augustine, in 596; but it is not likely that the bells of so remote a period were cast in a mould.

Such specimens as may have existed in the district at a time previous to the entrance of the craft of the bell-founder into England seem to have been thus made:—Two shovel-like sheets of iron, with the edges well turned up and made to lap one over the other, were united with copper rivets and dipped into molten copper, so as to form a wedge-like figure about nine inches high. In the longer diameter of the crown are two holes through which a stout iron wire passed, forming outside a kind of handle or cannon, and terminating within in two hooks to hang the tongue upon¹.

In the collection of the Archbishop of Armagh there is a bell called *Barre Garreagh*, probably one of the earliest attempts at casting. It is somewhat smaller than its more ancient sisters in the same collection, but their shape is scrupulously followed. The metal is latten, or something of the kind; but the bell was never good for anything, from the number of flaws in the casting.

And such, probably, if any, were the contemporaneous bells of Cambridge; nor is it possible now to trace the various gradations from these cymbals of early use to those which loudly sounded on solemn days during the Saxon period. That peals of bells, more or less in tune, were at this time tolerably abundant in England is rendered more than probable, as well by the size of the bell-chamber in the Saxon towers of Northamptonshire, as by direct testimony. The words, for instance, in which Ingulphus describes the Crowland peal of seven: "*nec erat tunc*

¹ A bell about four inches high, made somewhat after this fashion, of very uncertain date, was dug up at Crowland some years ago, and is now in the possession of the Rev. William Bates, vicar of the parish.

tanta consonantia campanarum in tota Anglia," seem to indicate the existence of many peals in England. Whatever may be the date of the tower of St Benedict, Cambridge, it is evidently meant to contain a peal of bells, and was the mother-church of the town in that respect, as we shall see. When we come to the Norman period we find several other instances of this adaptation of towers to peals of bells—as Downham-in-the-Isle, Babraham, Duxford St Peter, Ickleton, and, above all, the western tower of Ely Cathedral. To these may perhaps be added the ruined tower of Swaffham St Cyriac. Round towers are of course ill-suited for bell-frames; but I believe that the county of Cambridge now contains only two round towers, Bartlow and Snailwell. The tower of Westley Waterless, which was round, has disappeared.

The Crowland peal above mentioned, which boomed over the fens of the north part of the Isle of Ely, was destroyed by the great fire at that abbey in 1091. Ingulphus himself had a narrow escape from the streams of molten metal—the remains of the late *Pega*, *Bega*, *Tatwin*, *Turketyl*, *Bettelin*, *Bartholomew* and *Guthlac*. The monks of Crowland (according to Peter de Blois) visited Cambridge in 1110, but it does not appear that they gave any impetus to the mystery of bell-founding. Perhaps the lapse of something more than a century had dissipated the love of bells fostered by old Abbot Egelric, the founder of the first peal, for the Crowland Abbey was served, till the end of the 14th century, by two small bells ("*duo Skilletæ*") which were given by one Fergus, a brazier of Boston¹.

In 1112 arose Pain Peverell's Priory at Barnwell, which appears to have possessed a fine tower, though we hear nothing of its bells. In fact, there is very little to be gleaned concerning the bells of this county for three centuries after the Norman Conquest. We have, in this county, to the best of my knowledge, but few bells which may be even conjecturally referred to the 12th or 13th centuries. I may mention the 2nd at Kennett and the first at All Saints' Cambridge, as bells without any inscription, the elongated shape of which indicates considerable

¹ Ingulphus, as quoted in the *History of Lincolnshire*, i. 213.

antiquity. With these, perhaps, may be joined the 3rd at Elm, and the 2nd of the old five formerly at King's College, a good bell, weighing 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs., which came into their hands by exchange in 1598¹. Had these bells been the handiwork of ecclesiastical founders, we should have expected some invocation or dedication-hexameter upon them. I suppose them to have been made by some itinerant practitioner of the craft of bell-casting, but this is mere supposition. We must be content to emerge gradually from the slough of hypothesis and conjecture to the terra firma of fact.

In 1273, we hear of the bell of the church of St Benedict, Cambridge, and its use in convening clerks to extraordinary lectures. We ought not, I think, to infer from this that the church possessed but one bell. Probably Bene't possessed a peal of four or five, and the tenor was the best bell in the town. Be this as it may, there was a quarrel between Alan the Rector and the Chancellor, as to the right of the University to the use of the bell. Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, was called in to arbitrate between the parties, and a composition was effected, by which the bell was suffered "to be rung in a civil and honest manner," with the condition, however, that the clerk of the church should be satisfied for such ringing in the usual manner².

By what means, or in what way, the University removed its bell-patronage from the church of St Bene't to that of St Mary-the-Great, it does not now appear; but it is clear that the arrangement at the former church did not last two centuries. In the Proctor's book for 1457 there is an item, "pro corda³ et le Baldrick⁴ pro magna campana in Ecclesia S. Marie." "By this," says Bowtell, "it seemeth the *University* had the use of the *old* church⁵."

We now turn to Ely in the days of Alan de Walsingham, who was Sacrist in the year 1322, when the square tower which formed the centre of the cathedral fell down. It appears that in this year there were two bells in the western tower, for the

¹ *Camb. Ant. Soc. Comm.* Vol. iv. pt. III. 1879.

² Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, i. 54.

³ A bell-rope.

⁴ A strap for fastening the tongue to the staple of the bell.

⁵ MS. vi. 2006

Sacrist's roll contains a charge for the clapper of the great bell called *Bounce*, and of another called *Peter*. A little more than twenty years after this we find great works in bell-casting going on in the cathedral, under the superintendence of Alan de Walsingham, now Prior, and Robarte Aylesh'm, Sacrist. It is instructive to note the exact time of these works. A great struggle at Ely had ended disastrously for the band of those noble East Anglian monks, to whose genius and energy we owe so mighty an architectural debt. Alan de Walsingham, the great representative man of this body, had been unanimously chosen bishop by the convent, but Pope Clement VI. refused to confirm the appointment, and nominated the unpopular and tyrannical Thomas de l'Isle in Walsingham's place. The vast influence in wealth and position which the Bishopric would have conferred was gone, but the Prior and Convent pressed on with their work, and the roll of Robarte Aylesh'm, Sacrist, Annis XIX. and XX. Edwardi III., bears witness to their perseverance. The account for the bells is the last in the roll, and is noted in the margin *Cust' magn' campan' de nov' Sacri' cu' me jam expens'm*. Though beautifully written, the roll is not easy to read, from the faded ink and discoloured parchment. I have enclosed the parts which are more or less doubtful in brackets. It runs as follows:—

In argill. emp. ap'd Lenn. ijs. ij*l*. In exp'ns mag'ri Johan. de Gloucestre eunt' v'sus Lenn [v. s.] In aquag' eiusdem p aqu'm v's Ely, x*l*. In argill. emp. ap'd Erythe cu aquag' v's Ely p. v. p'dict . . . [jxs. x*l*.] [In rod's] emp. p. fornac. faci'd. p. vic. x*vd*. Lib. Cok v'sus Lenn p. ij vic. p. copro et stagn' [e'llig^a] vijs. v*jd*. In exp's p'dicti mag'ri Johis p ips. queren'd ap'd North'mton et alibi p d'vrs vic' iijs. In pakkeyerdevic. x*jd*. In dcccxliv libr. stagn' emp. p. dict' campan' v*jd*. xixs. p. cent' xvs. min' m^o iijs. ob st'm. In ccxx libr' stag' emp. p. eisd'm xxxjs. viii*l*. p. centen. xiijs. In [mv^e] copr. emp. p. dict' campan' x*jd*. vs. p' cent. xvs. In dcccxi libr. copr. emp. p. eisdem iiij*l*. vjs. viij*l*. p. cent. xiijs. In ccccxiij lib' copr' emp. p. eisd'm ij*l*. xvijs. v*jd*. p. c. xiijs. In vLxv libr' copr' alb' emp. p. eisd'm iiij*l*. viijs. p. cent. xvjs. vnde anaiug' ex pondere jx libr. In [e'rv']¹ emp. die [qua] fund't'r

¹ Mr Francis Nichols, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan, 1862, p. 60, gives an extract from a MS. of the time of Edward II. containing a list of places in England, and the things for which they were famous. Among them is *Cerreyse de Ely*. See *East Anglian*, i. 20.

metall' magne campane p't'r staur' iijs. viijl. In fform' p iiij camp'ns
 faci^d et fusione iiij camp'm de [ore] p'dict' pondere hoc. videlt. camp'm
 voc't'm Ihe ^xmmddcc ^xiiij xij libr. camp'm voc't'm Ioh. mmdcc iiij libr.
 camp'm voc't'm Marian mmo iiij libr. xvijl. xvijjs. p qual'ib't lib. ob. min.
 m^{to} iijs. [In] p. fusion' iiij^{te} camp. voete Walsyngh'm pon-
 derant' videlt. vjmcciiij libr. In pol. p. [pendic' dict' camp'] et tren-
 del.¹ p. eisd' de pondere et al. rebs. g'nibs. ponder'nt cccclxv libr.
 xvs. ijel. In faciend. p. fornac. et mols fac^d in p^{te} ijs. iiijl. In
 carbon' emp. p. fusione ear'd'm vijs. viijl. In et aq' vs Ely iijs.
 In emp. p. eisd'm iijs. In faci'nd' ferrament' p. vj campan'
 campanil. de ferro dd. de st^o Epi' emp. xxxijs. ijel. In vj.
 claperys de novo fact' ex f'ro dd. de st^o epi' cū d'm cū vij
 h'n'bs p. iiij Sept. iiijl. xvs. ijel. scil' p. qual'ib't lib. lib. ex igne, vs.
 [In exp's Rog'i carpent'] p'dict' vj campan' pendent' lxs. ip'e el'me' cū
 Garc' et equo In vj eord' emp. p. [camp'. p'dict'] xvjs. viijl. Dat'
 Garcoi'bs p'det'r Mag'r' Joh'is et Rog'i in recessu eor' jxs. vj. In c lib
 [ferri] In stapel. et haspis de eod'm faci^d iijs. vj. In ij cor' equin'
 emp. p. bauderrikes und fact' In facci' eor'd'm xl. In fil. emp.
 iiijl. In [soles] emp. p. dict. bauderykk iiijl. In di. cent. redis emp. ap
 Thorneye p. focali ijs. In aquag' eord'm vs. Ely, ijs.²

And the roll ends with the words

S'm o'm exp'ns et lib. nov. oper.'

To some of my readers a translation of this account will be
 acceptable. That which follows must be taken at its worth:—

	£	s.	d.
For clay bought at Lynn		2	2
For the expenses of Master John of Gloucester going to Lynn		5	
For the water-carriage of the same by water to Ely		10	
For clay bought at Erith, with the water-carriage to Ely at the same time		9	10
For rods bought once for making the furnace		15	
The account of Cok to Lynn twice, for collecting copper and tin		7	6
For the expenses of the aforesaid Master John for seeking the same at Northampton and elsewhere on several occasions		3	

¹ Cf. *Gest Historiale of the Destruction of Troy*, ii. 453,

"Hir (Melea's) Ene as a trendull turned full rounde
 first on hir fader, for feare that she hadde,
 And sethyn on that semely with a sad wille."

² For the corresponding Exeter items see Ellacombe, *Church Bells of Devon*,
 &c., p. 547.

For packthread [bought on several] occasions	£	s.	d.
For 8 cwt. 44 lbs. of tin bought for the said bells, at 15s.			11
per cwt. [with a deduction of 4s. on account of what was had from the store]			
For 2 cwt. 20 lbs. of tin bought for the same, at 14s. per cwt.	6	19	
For 15 cwt. of copper bought for the said bells, at 15s. per cwt.	31	8	
For 6 cwt. 21 lbs. of copper bought for the same, at 14s.	11	5	
per cwt.			
For 4 cwt. 12 lbs. of copper bought for the same, at 14s.	4	6	7
per cwt.			
For 5 cwt. 65 lbs. of white copper bought for the same, at 16s. per cwt., whence there is a tret of 9 lbs. from the weight	2	17	6
For beer bought on the day on which the metal of the great bell is melted, beside what was had from the store	4	8	
For moulds for making four bells, and the casting of four bells from the aforesaid ore, of the following weight, that is to say :—			
The bell called JESUS, 37 cwt. 52 lbs.			
The bell called John, 27 cwt. 4 lbs.			
The bell called Mary, 21 cwt. 4 lbs.	18	18	
For [a mould] for the casting of the 4th bell, called Walsingham, weighing [18 cwt. 4 lbs.]			
For poles for the hanging of the said bells, and wheels for the same according to weight, and divers other things			
weighing 3 cwt. 65 lbs.	15	2	
For making for the furnace, and making moulds in part			
For charcoal bought for the casting of the same	2	3	
For and water-carriage to Ely	7	8	
For bought for the same	3		
For making ironwork for the six bells [hanging in the great] belfry, of iron, half bought from the bishop's store	4		
For six clappers new made from iron, half from the [said] Bishop's store, with	33	3	
For the expenses of seven men for four weeks			
For the expenses of Roger the carpenter hanging the aforesaid six bells	4	16	3
[Clement himself] with his boy and horse			60
For six cords bought for the aforesaid bells	16	8	
Given to the boys of the aforesaid Masters John and Roger, at their departure			
For 1 cwt. of iron	9	6	
For making staples and hasps from it			
For two horse hides bought for making buldricks thereof.....	3	6	

Vol. 10, Part 1, 1900.
No. 1, 1900.

Published by the
Royal Anthropological Institute.

London: Printed by
W. & A. G. & Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

Price, 10s. 6d. per volume.
Single parts, 5s. 6d.

Subscription price, 55s. per annum.
Single copies, 1s. 6d.

Advertisements accepted for insertion.
The rate is 1s. per line per week.

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	£	s.	d.
For making the same			10
For thread bought			3
For soles bought for the said baldricks			4
For half a hundred reeds bought at Thorney for fuel		2	
For water-carriage of the same to Ely		2	

It might have been hoped that through this record of operations we should have been able to arrive at the proportion of metals adopted by Master John of Gloucester in bell-casting. Unfortunately, there are no data through which this may be obtained, for it is evident that there must have been a considerable store [*staurum*] of metal, which does not enter into the Sacrist's account. The amount of copper—25 cwt. 33 lbs., of tin—10 cwt. 64 lbs., of white copper—5 cwt. 65 lbs., gives a total of 2 tons 1 cwt. 50 lbs., which falls short of half the registered weight of the four bells, *Mary*, *John*, *Jesu*, and *Walsyngham*, viz., 5 tons 3 cwt. 64 lbs. Perhaps the metal of *Bounce* and *Peter* may have formed part of the *staurum*.

It appears strange that copper and tin should have been weighed on a different system: yet, whereas the items for copper will be found correct at 112 lbs. the cwt., the items for tin seem to indicate a rate of 80 lbs. to the cwt. for that metal. The "white copper," possibly pewter collected from place to place, appears to have been reckoned at 121 [112 + 9 anaiug] lbs. to the cwt. It is instructive to compare with these prices of metals those recorded in the Exeter Cathedral *Compotus* of 1372, 3½d. per lb. for copper and 2d. per lb. for tin. Thus though copper had nearly doubled its price in the interval of 25 years, tin had remained about stationary. At Exeter the tin appears to have been reckoned at 100 lbs. to the cwt.

"Staples" are for hanging the tongue upon: "hasps" probably belonged to the tackling of the bell itself. The process of boring the crown of a bell from the inside for the insertion of the staple is represented in the first scene in the "Bell Window" in York minster.

I have interpreted the weights of the bells called *Jesu* and *Walsyngham* to the best of my power; but the notation may have deceived me. In the case of the former, I take every *i* in

the row of four which is surmounted by *x* at the beginning and end of it to indicate 10, and thus I obtain the weight of 37 cwt. 52 lbs. In the case of the latter I suppose *vj* to be placed before *m* by way of subtraction, and the result (18 cwt. 4 lbs.) renders it probable that this is right, for the four bells seem to be arranged in the account in descending order of magnitude.

Perhaps at some future time the investigation of the casting of the bells *Bounce* and *Peter* may throw some light on these items. The Ely rolls deserve the attention of a ripe antiquary. I earnestly hope that the publication of this account, which throws so much light upon the unassisted labours of those gallant East Anglian monks, may lead to a thorough examination of all the rolls. And here, with feelings of the greatest respect, I take my leave of Alan de Walsyngham and Robarte Aylesham.

The evidence of the suspension of these four bells in Alan de Walsyngham's Lantern will be best told in Bishop Goodwin's own words:

"While I was Dean of Ely I made it a practice to print and publish from time to time an account of what was being done in the Cathedral. Such notices have permanent value as records; frequently, in the absence of notes made at the time, it is very difficult to trace the exact history of what has been done in a building. Moreover, curious facts turn up from time to time which, unless recorded by some one who takes an interest in the building, are likely to be forgotten again.

"Let me give an instance. It was a question when I first went to Ely, and when the restoration of Alan de Walsyngham's Lantern was undertaken as a memorial to Dean Peacock, how the bells in the Lantern were rung: in fact some bold sceptics questioned whether there ever were any bells, notwithstanding distinct documentary evidence of their existence. One day, while the work of restoration was going on, a carpenter told me that he had found the marks of the ropes: and he shewed me, upon one of the vertical beams forming the south side of the Lantern, three parallel grooves, which had evidently been worn by ropes. My remark was, 'If these

be the mark of bell-ropes there ought to be four, as I know that there were four bells.' A little examination soon brought to light the fourth rope-mark. I then directed the carpenter to remove some of the wooden groining below, in order that we might see where the rope-marks pointed; he did so, and we found that they pointed to the base of the eastern column of the arch of the south transept. Here therefore stood the brother whose business it was to chime the bells: from the position occupied by him the ropes would *clear* the stalls which then extended under the lantern; and, to complete the story, I found in the discovery the explanation of two marks in the pillar near which the chimner stood. I had never been able to guess what they were, but I now found that they were the marks of the pegs upon which the ends of the ropes were twisted when not used for chiming. Thus the problem of ringing the bells in Ely Lantern was completely solved¹."

An industrious topographer of the last century has the following note on the Lantern. The bells referred to are Penn's little peal, cast in 1723.

"The Lanthorn built by *B. Hotham*, wherein the Labour of 20 Years, and 5000*l.* expended, is a master-piece of Architecture; when the bells ring, the wood-work shakes and gapes, which is no defect but the perfection of Architecture, and exactly falleth into the joints again²."

As a Gloucester man has been the first to come before us as a founder working in the county, it does not seem courteous to dismiss him without a reference to his locality. The Roman station *Glevum*, on the Severn, could hardly fail to have been the market for iron ware produced at the great works established by that people in the forest of Dean, and from the days of Edward the Confessor to the present time there has never ceased the glow of the furnace on the same spot. *John of Gloucester*, named in the Ely rolls, appears to have been a successor of *Sandre* (Alexander) *of Gloucester*, whose seal (fig. 1), assigned to the end of the 13th century, is here given by the kindness of the

¹ Bp. Harvey Goodwin in *Essays on Cathedrals* (Murray, 1872), p. 21, note.

² Burton's *Admirable Curiosities* (1737), p. 22.



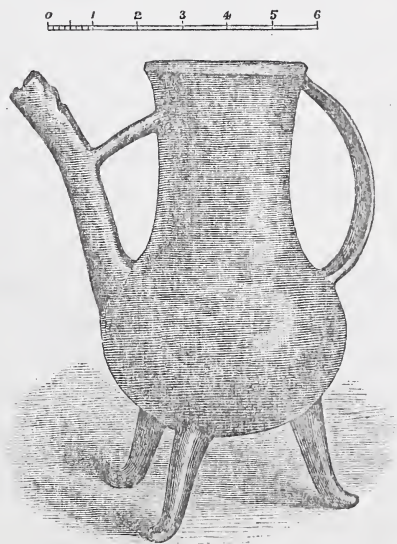
Committee of the British Archæological Institute, who allowed an electrotype to be taken from their woodcut. A detailed account of the seal may be read in their Journal, No. 49: but here it will be enough for us to note the star, which we shall frequently find in foundry stamps, the bell, and the other main product of the Gloucester foundry, the ewer or laver-pot, in this instance standing on three feet. In the article to which reference has just been made a pot has been engraved bearing the inscription + VENEZ LAVER, and no doubt the middle of the latter word is the AVE which appears on the seal of Sandre de Gloucetre.

Fig. 1.



The specimen, represented here (fig. 2), which is of brass, is

Fig. 2.



in the possession of Mr Robinson, Manager of the Cumberland Union Bank, Maryport. It was found at Allonby in 1876, near the sea, six feet deep in the sand. When another some-

what similar one was being scoured with hot water after its discovery, an aromatic smell came from it, as though the lees of some spiced liquor had remained in it during its long burial. We shall soon find other traces of the union of the trades of "bellezetter" and potter.

When we come to the examination of inscribed bells, it is only with the greatest caution that dates can be assigned even by way of comparison. To what cause the absence of dates on our mediæval bells is due is a great mystery; but the fact remains. There is not a *dated* Ante-Reformation bell in the county, which runs very short in mediæval specimens. The Isle of Ely is swept all but clear of them, and in the rest of the county they are under the Sussex average, which is ten per cent. Out of seven hundred and ten bells, there are but fifty-five to which can be assigned a date earlier than the middle of the sixteenth century, and of that nearly half (twenty-six) are in the two Deaneries of Bourne and Fordham, the former of which contains fourteen out of seventy-nine, and the latter, twelve out of seventy-two. Perhaps, of all the inscribed bells, the most ancient is the 3rd at Stetchworth, which bears only the words *oms sus* (omnis spiritus) *laudet dnm oms sus laudet dnm* (Ps. cl. 6, Vulg.). There is not a single stop, stamp, or initial cross, from which to draw any conclusion as to the date of this bell, or its relation to other bells in the district. The rudeness of the lettering seems to suggest an early date; but this is not a sure criterion.

In the group of some ten bells inscribed in the uncial mediæval lettering, commonly called Longobardic, there is one to which we may assign a date ranging from 1350 to 1390 or thereabouts. This is the 2nd at Conington, inscribed, *ASSVMPTA EST MARIA IN CELVM GAVDENT ANGELI LAVDANTES BNEDICVNT* (*sic*) *DOMINVM*. The lettering on this bell is identified by Mr L'Estrange with that placed by one *Wilelmus de Norwyco* on several bells in the county of Norfolk, and in particular on one at Hellesdon, cast before 1384¹. Now it has been discovered by the same unwearied investigator, that

¹ L'Estrange's *Church Bells of Norfolk*, pp. 10, 25.

in 1376 *William Brasiere de Notyngham* was admitted to the freedom of the city of Norwich. It seems only natural that this man, after exercising his craft some few years in Norwich, should call himself by the name of his adopted home. He is therefore, probably, the *Wilelmus de Norwycio* found at Hellesdon. From the position of Conington, which is equidistant from Nottingham and Norwich, we may conjecture this bell to have been cast during the founder's migration from the former place to the latter.

The following Nottinghamshire bells deserve more complete investigation with reference to the history of this founder:—Kirklington, treble; Edingley, treble; Rolleston, 3rd.

Four bells, Madingley treble, with a curious inscription, DICOR EGO THOMAS LAVS EST XPI SONVS OMAS¹, Toft, 2nd, Caldecot, 3rd, and Cherry Hinton, 2nd, bearing the salutation AVE MARIA, in Longobardic lettering, are all of one origin. The last had another inscription, of which a few letters—MAGN—only are now legible. They all bear the initial cross (fig. 3), and the last two a Royal head (fig. 4), generally thought to be that of Edward III., the place of which in the Toft bell is taken by three roundlets in a vertical line (fig. 5). With these may be compared the 2nd at Calthorpe, Leicestershire², simply inscribed JOHANNES, the 1st and 2nd at Slapton, Northamptonshire, inscribed respectively VLTIMA SU(M) TRINA CAMPANA VOCOR KTE-

Fig. 3.

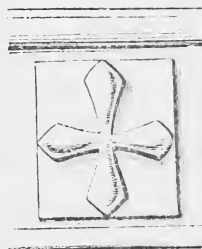


Fig. 4.



1

"My name is Thomas, and I can
Sound forth the praise of Christ, O man."

Notes and Queries, 1861.

² North's *Church Bells of Leicestershire*, pp. 85, 160.



RINA (sic) and XPE : AVDI : NOS¹, and the 4th at Stowe-nine-

Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Churches in the same county, inscribed AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA², which last bears not only the "Edward III." head, but that of a Queen (fig. 6) by hypothesis Philippa. Now fig. 3 at Madingley, Toft and Slapton appears identical with that used by *Johannes Aleyn* at Southease, Sussex, whom Mr A. D. Tyssen connects with *Walterus Wimbis*, by cross and lettering³, while the little Priest's bell at Slapton is by *Richard de Wambis*⁴, apparently identical with Richard de Wymbissh, potter and citizen of London, whose recognizance for casting a bell of 2820 pounds "every hundred-weight thereof containing 112 pounds" for the Priory of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Aldgate was cancelled

after delivery of the bell, in 1312⁵.

This rather slender chain of evidence appears to draw us towards a series of Metropolitan founders beginning as early as the reign of Edward II., and using the head of the great and popular Edward III. and his Queen for many years after their death⁶.

We have now to enter upon the history of one of the bells formerly belonging to King's College, on which great light has been thrown by Mr J. W. Clark, in No. XXI. of the Communications of this Society. A reference to the engraving here inserted from Mr Clark's paper, copied from a careful sketch of the inscriptions on four of these five bells⁷, will shew

¹ North's *Church Bells of Northamptonshire*, pp. 65, 66, 398.

² *Ibid.* pp. 55, 409.

³ *Church Bells of Sussex*, p. 6.

⁴ North's *Church Bells of Northamptonshire*, p. 398.

⁵ Riley's *Memorials of London and London Life*, p. 100.

⁶ This Royal head actually appears on a bell at Duffield, Derbyshire, cast by George Hedderly of Nottingham in 1786. See *Reliquary*, xvi. 113.

⁷ In the Muniment Room, King's College.

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† In Moltis I  D

† T V C  R T

† Per Atria Canum Sanctum.



eat



MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

TO : THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

FROM : THE CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: The proposed plan for the reorganization of the Army Staff, as recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in their report of 15 October 1947, and the plan for the reorganization of the Army Staff, as recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in their report of 15 October 1947.

1. The proposed plan for the reorganization of the Army Staff, as recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in their report of 15 October 1947, and the plan for the reorganization of the Army Staff, as recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in their report of 15 October 1947.



2. The plan for the reorganization of the Army Staff, as recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in their report of 15 October 1947, and the plan for the reorganization of the Army Staff, as recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in their report of 15 October 1947.

1.st

✠ In Multis Annis Resonet Dampana Iohannis I  D

5.^d

✠ SVCCURRERE REGIBUS ANGLIE PER

4.th

✠ Per Atria Cantabo Laudes Tuas Domine ^{FD} Laudibus Celebrabo Nomen Tuum Sanctum.

5.th

   Teneatate Sacra Eiat Nec Campauna Beata  

*Inscriptions on the Bells of Kings College
taken before the Sale in 1736*

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that the 3rd of these bells belongs to the group of which we are treating, indeed that the inscription (with all its detail) only differs slightly in arrangement from that at Stowe-nine-Churches, the initial cross (fig. 7) being in all probability the same in both cases. In this conclusion I am sustained by Mr Ellacombe, and accordingly venture to give, side by side, the restored inscription on the 3rd at King's and that on the 4th at Stowe-nine-Churches.

Old 3rd at King's:—

[+7] AVE [□ 4] MARIA [□ 6] GRACIA [□ 4] PLENA

4th at Stowe-nine-Churches:—

[+7] AVE [□ 4] MARIA GRACIA [□ 6] PLENA [□ 4].

Unfortunately we have no clue as to where this bell came from. We learn from the Mundum book that it came to King's by exchange in 1598:—

“Item solut M^{ro}. Nicholson pro exchanging the second and third belles, and 168¹/₂ of over weight of mettell ad 6d. le pownd

xvij*li*. xs. viii*d*.”

It must have been a grand bell, weighing 21 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs., with a diameter of 4 ft. 2 in., and measuring 3 ft. from shoulder to skirt, but described by Mr Betham, Senior Bursar of the

Fig. 8.

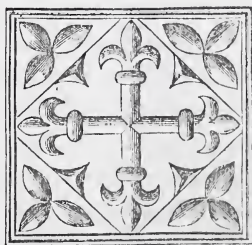
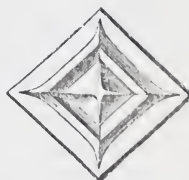


Fig. 9.



College as “still lower (than the treble and 2nd) as to tin, and not so well cast: better metal than the other two (the 4th and 5th).”

¹ *Camd. Antiq. Soc. Comm.* Vol. iv. part iii. 1879.

There is some connection between this group and the 3rd and 4th bells at Chippenham, with initial cross (fig. 8) and stop (fig. 9). The former bears the Salutation, the latter SANCTA · MARGARETA · ORA · PRO · NOBIS, followed by the name DERBY. That

Fig. 10.



this is the founder's surname is evident from the bell at New Houghton, Norfolk, inscribed + SANCTE · PETRE · ORA · PRO · NOBIS · DERBY · FECIT · ISTA ·, with the same initial cross and stop. There are three heads on the Chippenham 4th (fig. 10), supposed to be Edward I., which are found at Dyrham, Gloucestershire, with the initial cross (fig. 7) as at Stowe-nine-

Churches, and presumably on the 3rd formerly at King's¹.

The marks of this founder, perhaps a resident in Derby, passed into the hands of Henry Oldfield of Nottingham, about the close of the 15th century². He is known in other counties.

Fig. 11.



The Great Shelford 2nd, now recast, also bore the heads of a king and queen, without inscription. From my pen-and-ink sketch of the latter I think it must have been the annexed (fig. 11), which is supposed to represent Eleanor of Castile.

One bell from the mediæval founders at Lynn, the work of *Thomas de Lenne*, the tenor of West Wratting, was recast in 1860. An account of this foundry may be found in L'Estrange's *Church Bells of Norfolk*. From him we learn of a Thomas Belleyeter in that town in 1333, and of another or others in 1418 and 1440³.

Bowtell⁴, in his account of the old peal at St Mary's-the-Great, Cambridge, has preserved an inscription on a bell, the 4th, cast by a founder whose works are well known in Leicestershire—JOHANNES YORKE ME FECIT IN HONOREM BEATE MARIE. His initial crosses (figs. 12, 13), stops (figs. 14, 15), and an angel

¹ Ellacombe's *Church Bells of Devon*, p. 33.

² North's *Church Bells of Leicestershire*, pp. 82, 83, 84.

³ L'Estrange's *Church Bells of Norfolk*, pp. 22, 23.

⁴ MS. vi. 2256, &c.

found on the 2nd at Wanlip, Leicestershire (fig. 16), are here given as connected with a "past Cantab." Mr North assigns John of Yorke to the latter part of the fourteenth century, and

Fig. 12.

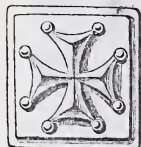


Fig. 14.

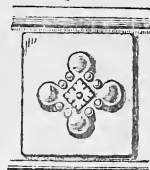


Fig. 15.

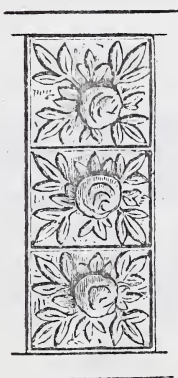


Fig. 13.

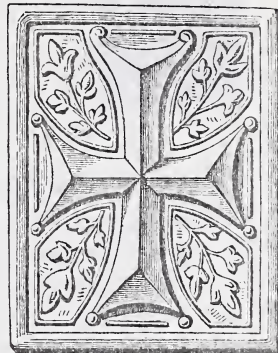


Fig. 16.



considers that he may have learned his art from Richard Tunnoc, bailiff of the city in 1320—1, and representative of York in Parliament in 1327, by whom, or in memory of whom, the celebrated Bell-founder's window in the Minster was set up¹.

¹ North's *Church Bells of Leicestershire*, pp. 77, &c.; of *Northamptonshire*, pp. 50, &c.

As instances of lettering I give a letter from each of the types of the Cherry Hinton 2nd (figs. 17, 18).

Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.



With this we end the inscriptions in capitals, with a few necessary exceptions, and proceed to a larger number in ordinary "black letter," and fortunately find a connecting link between the two classes. This is a very pretty quartett, the Impington 2nd, the Wood Ditton 3rd, and the tenors at Croxton and Eltisley. All have the shield (fig. 19), bearing in chief three mullets inverted, and below a chevron a crescent inverted. I cannot speak fully as to the detail of the Croxton and Eltisley

Fig. 19.

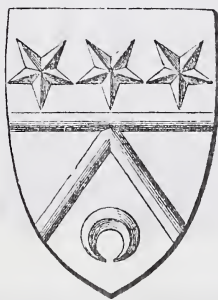
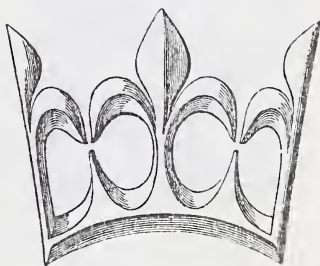


Fig. 20.



bells, but the other two bear likewise a fleur-de-lis surmounted by a crown (fig. 20), which occurs as a stop on a bell at Fairlight, Sussex, inscribed SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM¹. This inscription is on three of the four mentioned, the exception being the Impington 2nd, which has the legend ✠ Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis, and the Apocalyptic Emblems of

¹ Tyssen's *Bells of Sussex*, p. 10.

the Evangelists in the following order:—the Bull of S. Luke, the Angel of S. Matthew, the Eagle of S. John, and the Lion of S. Mark (figs. 21, 22, 23, 24). These figures, as well from their

Fig. 22.



Fig. 21.



Fig. 23.

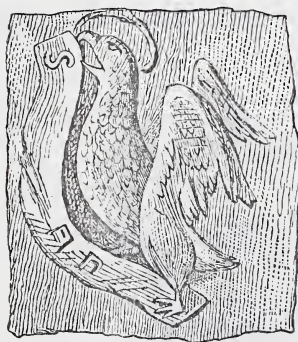
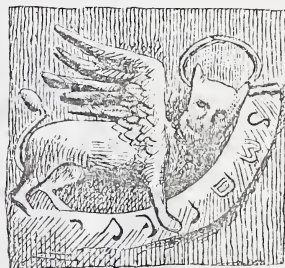


Fig. 24.

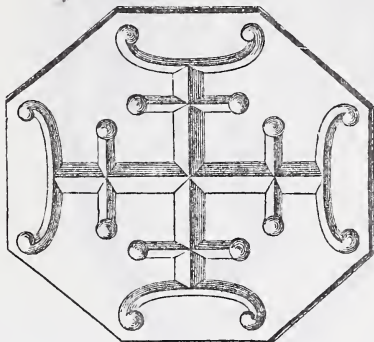


rarity as from their subject, are peculiarly full of interest. I am referred to Saxmundham, Suffolk, and to Norton, Hertfordshire, for similar specimens, but I have been unable to visit those places. At Mumby, Lincolnshire, are two good bells from the same foundry, of which Mr North will doubtless treat, all well, in his forthcoming *Church Bells of Lincolnshire*. I cannot help thinking that the shield on the 6th at Heytesbury, engraved in Mr Lukis's book, is identical with our fig. 19, and I would suggest that the moon and stars denote workmanship in silver

and other metals. There is a resemblance between this shield and the seal of Sir William de Edryngham¹.

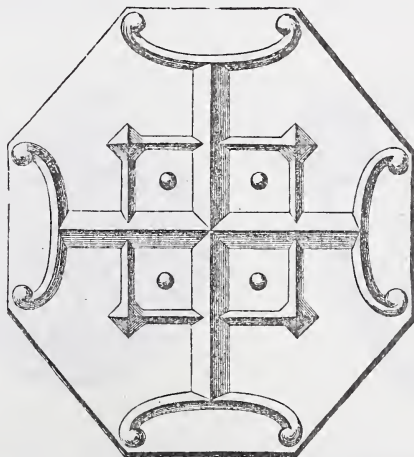
We now reach a group which we may certainly connect with the metropolis. And here the tenor at Newton first claims our

Fig. 25.



attention. The initial cross (fig. 25) is similar in form to those

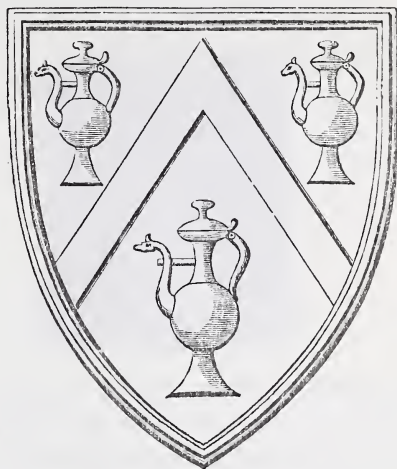
Fig. 26.



(fig. 26) on many bells, *e.g.*, the treble and second at Ilketshall S. Margaret, Suffolk, and the second at Ninfield, Sussex, which

are stamped with the shield: *a chevron between three ewers*

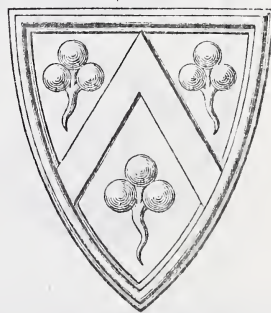
Fig. 27.



(fig. 27). This is a mark often used by one *William ffoundor*, whose trade-name may be seen on fig. 28, and whose handiworks

Fig. 29.

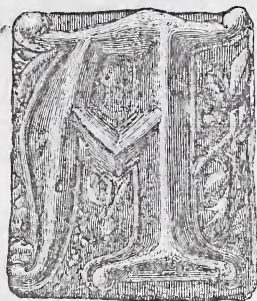
Fig. 28.



are to be found in almost every part of England. The shield (fig. 29), bearing the arms of Underhill, is often found with the laver-pots, and in one instance, at Southelmham S. Peter's, Suffolk, with the mark which contains William ffoundor's name. This would appear to Mr Ellacombe and Mr North satisfactory

proof that William's surname was Underhill¹. The accompanying A (fig. 30) is a good specimen of William ffoundor's capitals. Through Mr Daniel-Tyssen's *Church Bells of Sussex*,

Fig. 30.



we are able to connect William ffoundor with another group of bells. We cannot say that they were made by him, but there is a link connecting his foundry with that from which the bells in question come. That bell is the first bell at Clayton, in

Fig. 31.

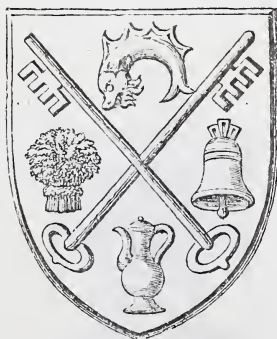


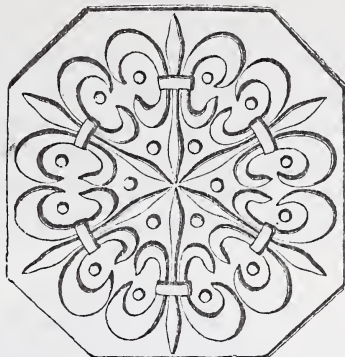
Fig. 32.



Sussex, which bears the shields (figs. 31, 32), and an octagonal medallion with six fleur-de-lis (fig. 33). Now this medallion has been found by me at Pebmarsh, in Essex, in conjunction with William ffoundor's initial cross as given from Newton.

¹ Ellacombe, *Church Bells of Somerset*, p. 137; North, *Church Bells of Northamptonshire*, p. 57.

Fig. 33.



Some facts with regard to lettering (*Church Bells of Sussex*, p. 14) lead to the same conclusion.

With the Newton tenor we thus connect the 4th bell at West Wickham, the 4th at Guilden Morden; the three bells at Bartlow; and the four at S. Botolph, Cambridge; and, among extinct bells, the late 4th at Mildenhall, Suffolk; a bell formerly

Fig. 35.



Fig. 34.



standing in the north aisle of S. James's Church, Bury S. Edmund's; and the late treble at Chardstock, Dorset. That there is some connection between William ffoulour and the maker of

these bells ought to be evident, but that they were not made by him would seem probable from the absence of his better-known stamps (figs. 26, 27, 32, 33). The following stamps, shields, &c., are found on the Cambridgeshire bells above mentioned. On the Guilden Morden 4th the marks are in this order, 33, 34, 35.

On the West Wickham 4th are the medallion (fig. 36), and the arms of France and England quarterly, crowned (fig. 35).

On each of the bells at Bartlow are the octagonal medallion (fig. 36), the shield with the monogram containing a T (fig. 32),

Fig. 36.



and the shield bearing the dolphin, sheaf, bell and ewer, between cross-keys (fig. 31).

On the treble at S. Botolph are a stop (fig. 34), found also at West Wickham, and a plain cross floré in an octagon, not engraved.

The second places the royal arms between the stop and the cross; the third and fourth omit the cross. The treble bears initials, probably those of the founder, which Blomefield considers to be *J. D.*; but Mr Lukis writes them *T. D.* To me they seemed be *J. D.* The peals at Bartlow and S. Botolph are both in excellent tune. The latter bells are said to be remarkably thin at the sound-bow. The date of this foundry must be subsequent to 1413, when Henry V. substituted three fleur-de-lis in the first and fourth quarters of his coat, instead of a semeé of fleur-de-lis.

These stamps are of the highest interest to all Cambridge antiquaries as connected with the greatest work in bell metal which has been heard in town or county, the five bells which formerly inhabited the clochard of King's College.

In Mr J. W. Clark's paper on the subject¹ ample and most interesting items are quoted from the College "Mundum Books," to which I shall have occasion to refer, for with their help, and that of the accompanying engraving, reproduced by him from a careful drawing found in the Muniment Room, campanalogists in every part of the kingdom will find traces of this well-known mediæval foundry, a conclusion which I had come to on p. 20 of my first edition of the *Church Bells of Cambridgeshire*.

First, then, to the marks on the bells, with which we may compare Blomefield's account²:—

"On the first is this:—*In multis annis resonet Campana Johannis*. And the arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, with *J. D.* for John Dogget, who was Provost here in 1500, when it was new run'd. The second hath nothing. The third hath *AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA*. The fourth hath,

Nomen tuum Sanctum per atria cantabo
Laudes tuas, Domine, Laudibus celebrabo.
F. D.

The fifth weighs, according to common report, 57 hundred weight, and hath the arms of France and England quarter'd, and the impressions of a coin or two, on one is a cross floré, on another, a person standing by a crucifix, and this, *Trenetate Sacra fiat hec Campana beata*. I take it, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th have been run'd since they were first made, though the 3rd is, and perhaps the 5th may be, the same that were first run'd. The 1st, 4th, and 5th, are cracked³."

Blomefield's account thus tallies very fairly with the discovered drawing. We have therefore on the 1st bell a cross floré, probably in an octagon, as at S. Botolph (1st and 2nd), and, among other places, at Mildenhall, Suffolk, where the 5th

¹ *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Comm.* Vol. iv. pt. iii. pp. 223, &c.

² Blomefield, *Coll. Cant.* p. 126.

³ *Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ*, p. 127.

bears the same reference to S. John¹, and the same Royal Arms,

Fig. 37.



uncrowned, (fig. 37)², and a reversion of the C in *Campana*, which suggests that the last letter is a reversed C, not the D reported by Blomefield. We are, however, on insecure ground, as the pencil sketch which accompanies that in ink does not contain the horizontal bar in the last letter.

"The second hath nothing." *Ex nihilo fit nil*.

The third we have already treated of.

The fourth, after various changes, is that recast by Richard Nicholson in 1599—1600. There is very little on it but the inscription. The initial cross certainly looks like a reproduction of that on the first bell, and there is F. D. in an oblong, the initials of some person unknown. But the 5th, which does not seem to have been recast since 1466, may be taken to be *Henry Jurden's*³ bell, and it draws the first in with it. We have on it, then, a floriated cross, a square medallion representing the

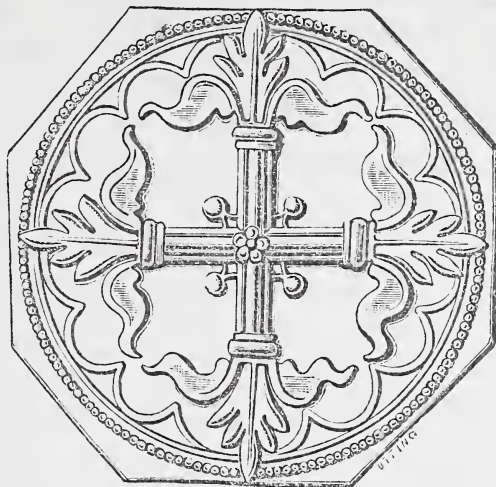
¹ S. John the Baptist. The form in which the inscription occurs at Beddingham and Twineham, Sussex, on two bells made by John Tonne, c. 1540, is in multis annis nomen baptiste isihannis. The word baptiste occurs at the end of the more usual form, on the fourth bell at Buckhorn Weston, Dorset. Mr Clark suggests that in this dedication we have a confirmation of the position of the belfry within the churchyard of S. John the Baptist.

² We must beware of forming any theory as to the difference between arms crowned and uncrowned. On the Mildenhall fourth, now recast, evidently cast with the 5th, the arms were crowned.

³ "Item sol' Henrico Jurden in festo sancti Nicholai (6 Dec.) in partem solutionis de xl li pro quadam conuencione facta pro Campanis—x^{li}. Item sol' Henrico Jurden in partem contentacionis debet' pro le Campanis ij^o die Julii—x^{li}." *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Comm.* iv. 232.

crucifixion, the Royal Arms crowned, the inscription *Trenetate Sacra Fiat hec Campana Beata*, followed by a repetition of the medallion and arms. Now it is the opinion of Mr Ella-

Fig. 38.



combe, in which I entirely agree, that the cross is this (fig. 38), a very rare one, only found at West Monkton, Somerset, in conjunction with the well-known mark (fig. 34), which is constantly seen, as we know, with the Royal Arms, crowned as well as uncrowned. The character of this cross is rather French than English, and reminds one strongly of the floriated crosses on the reverses of French coins of the period. I cannot think that if the cross had been the familiar one (fig. 36) our very careful draughtsman would have omitted the words "*ihu·merci·ladi·help·*" inside the circle.

The representation of the Crucifixion is similar to, probably identical with, that on the bell at Tarring Neville, Sussex, which bears the marks (figs. 31, 36, 32) as well. This seems to be as far as we can get in the identification of the marks on the first and fifth bells. The extreme rarity of the cross and medallion on the fifth suggests an idea, which I put forward with great diffidence, in connection with the two traditions about these bells, (i) that they were given to Henry VI. by Pope

Calixtus III., (ii) that they were taken from a church in France by Henry V. after the battle of Agincourt. If there be any truth in the latter tradition, not in itself improbable when English irritation at the Alien Priories is borne in mind, the former tradition representing some manner of Ecclesiastical Sanction for the "conveyance," emanating perhaps from Chichele, these marks may have been passed on from bell to bell, at each successive recasting. The fifth bell, if it came from France originally, certainly was broken either in the transit or during its sojourn in London, for the "magna campana," of which the Mundum Book for 1443 speaks, was hallowed as a new bell in London in that year. The second item quoted by Mr Clark is

"XX die Julii. Item Willelmo Hawke pro panno lineo et aliis necessariis in benedictione magne Campanæ apud London iij. s. iiij. d." This "pannus lineus" is called in the Pontifical "lintea munda ad extergendam campanam, quando opus erit." The principal "alia necessaria" were *oleum sanctum infirmorum*; *sanctum Chrisma*; *thymiana*; *thus*; *myrrha*. The use of these implies the entire service, and the service implies that the bell is a new one, as may be seen by any who will be at the pains to read it. The weight of this new-hallowed fifth bell may be inferred in a rough way, from the cost of its carriage from London, Robert Oliver and Richard Eskham receiving xls. for that service. In 1460 Coke received iij. l. xij. s. iiij. d. or more than twice as much, for bringing "Danyell fonder's" fifth bell from London to Cambridge. This latter could hardly have been decreased by Henry Jurden in 1466, if we may draw a conclusion from the large sum of £40 paid to him by the College. Jurden's bell weighed 2 tons 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. If we take the 1443 fifth to have weighed about a ton, we shall probably not be very far out. This would make the original peal a good one in point of weight, but nothing extraordinary. "Danyell fonder," the artificer of 1460, seems to have been more ambitious, but by no means successful. At once a bell founder and a vintner¹, his works in the former capacity only lasted six years, when after an outlay of nearly £9 in legal expenses, and

¹ "Item sol' Danyel Belfounder v^{to} die Sept in partem solucionis de evjs viij. d. sibi debitis pro j. lolio vini. liijs iiij. d."—*Camb. Antig. Soc. Comm.* iv. 228.

£40 to Henry Jurden, the College appears to have rested awhile from its labours. We have already noticed the recastings of the second bell. The first of these operations was carried out by "Thomas harrys de London Belfounder," whose initial T may perhaps be noted in the stamp [fig. 31], or who may be identical with the T. H. found at Blatherwycke and Potterspury, Northamptonshire¹. We know nothing about him except from the accounts, which shew £10. 9s. 8d. to have been given him "pro mutacione" (which seems synonymous with "pro fusione") secunde Campane. This is a large sum, hardly warranted by a bell lasting but twenty-two years. Mr Harrys consumed five pennyworth of wine on the occasion of the bell being brought home, and the very moderate sum of three pence was spent in beer at the casting, a cheering consideration for the total abstainer, who will find in our previous pages that at Ely in 1347, 4s. 6d. was spent, "præter staurum." The bell recast by John Harrison (of whom also we know nothing) in 1482—83 cannot have been one of the peal. The clapper cost but 10d., which at 3d. per lb. would give a weight of little over 3 lbs. The carriage from London was only 6d. This may have been the bell recorded by Bowtell as hanging in the north-east pinnacle of the Chapel, used as a clock bell, inscribed with the Salutation. With these observations we pass for the present from Mr Clark's most valuable paper on the King's College bells, which have fallen into their place in our treatise through their connection with the contemporaneous stamps of a London foundry or foundries. I venture to suggest that the more elaborate stamps (figs. 30, 31, 35) came into use after the days of Henry Jurden.

Of all foundries in East Anglia none was greater than that of Norwich. The trade-name of Brasyer, to which we have been already introduced, was well known in that city to the middle of the sixteenth century. The Brasyers were followed by the Brends, the last of whom cast bells up to the time of the Restoration. During the whole of the fifteenth century and the earlier part of the sixteenth, the bells issuing from this foundry bore thrice on the crown three bells with a ducal coronet in fess, the field

¹ North's *Church Bells of Northamptonshire*, p. 74.

Fig. 39.



being sometimes ermine and sometimes sprigged (fig. 39). Mr L'Estrange's conjecture that the sprigged shield is the earlier one, the ermine being introduced to make it more heraldic, is not unreasonable. In Blomefield's time there seems hardly to have been a tower in Norfolk without one or more of these beautiful bells—for beautiful they are alike in tone, in shape, and in lettering. Even now there remain many of them in Norfolk and Suffolk, but I know only of four beyond those limits—one at Chrishall, Essex, now recast; one which I was astonished to find at Ford Abbey, Dorsetshire, some years ago; and two in Cambridgeshire. These are Landwade 2nd, and

Fig. 40.



Fig. 41.



Kennett 3rd. They are both of the sprigged kind, the former inscribed: ✠ *Virginis Egregie Vocor Campana Marie*: and



THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919
Vol. 21, No. 19
Subscription price, \$5.00 per annum in advance.
Single copies, 15 cents.
Entered as second-class matter, May 2, 1912.
Postpaid.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.
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Printed at the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



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Fig. 42.



Fig. 43.



Fig. 44.



Fig. 45.



Fig. 46.



Fig. 47.



Fig. 48.



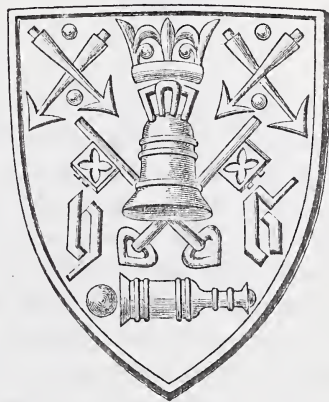


the latter: ✠ *M*eritis *E*dmundi *S*inus *A* *C*rimine *M*undi. They both bear an initial cross formed by four leaves, with a face in the centre (fig. 40), and at the rhyming word in the line a lion's head (fig. 41).

From these marks, the two bells may be set down as the work of one of the two founders who bore the name of *Richard Brasyer*, of whom the former died in 1482, and the latter in 1513. A full account of this foundry is given by L'Estrange¹. The elegance of the Norwich lettering will be shewn by the accompanying C. D. F. H. L. M. N. from the Brasyer alphabet.

Another important local foundry was that existing at Bury St Edmund's in the latter half of the fifteenth century. The

Fig. 49.



shield (fig. 49) contains in chief a coronet with cross-arrows on each side of it (the symbol of St Edmund), a bell in the centre, and cross-keys saltireways, the vacant spaces being occupied by the letters *h s*, and in base a cannon, with a ball coming out of its mouth. This cannon appears to mark the foundry as one for guns as well as bells. A smaller shield of a like character is sometimes found (fig. 50). Bells thus stamped are found only in the eastern counties, with the exception of two in Northamptonshire, Bozeat 2nd and Newton Bromswold 2nd². In Cam-

¹ *Church Bells of Norfolk*, p. 31.

² *Church Bells of Northamptonshire*, p. 70.



bridgeshire they are principally inscribed with *Gra Pro Nobis*, Cheveley, 2nd, and Cambridge St Edward's, 5th, being dedicated to St Anna; Snailwell, 3rd, to St Peter; Wicken, 3rd, and

Fig. 50.



Conington, treble, to the Virgin; Stetchworth, 4th, to St Margaret; Kingston, 2nd, to St Catherine; and Isleham clock bell, to St Andrew. The Priest's bell of Trinity parish, Ely, is from this foundry, inscribed: ✠ *abe gracia plena*, also Trumpington 4th, with its incomplete motto *Celi. Det. Munus*; ✠ *Qui. Regnat. [Trinus] Et. Unus*. Conington tenor, inscribed ✠ *Virgo Coronata Duc Nos Ad Regna Beata*; and the third at Isleham, which is stamped with the arms of Bernard and Peyton, and bears a long intercessory prayer addressed to the angel Gabriel, for the souls of John Bernard, Thomas Peyton, and their wives. The fact that John Bernard died in 1451, and Thomas Peyton in 1484, gives an approximate date for this bell.

From the initial cross, stops, and lettering of the Coton tenor, which bears the same inscription as that at Conington, there can be no doubt that it is from this foundry. The letters, of which figs. 51, 52, 53 are specimens, are all capitals, of the Bury type, and the cross (fig. 54) and stop (fig. 55) are identical with those on the tenor at Risby, Suffolk, which bears the Bury stamp. At Wicken, Conington, Stetchworth, and Kingston we find the same initial cross. One of a similar character is found sometimes in a square and sometimes in an octagon.

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Fig. 51.

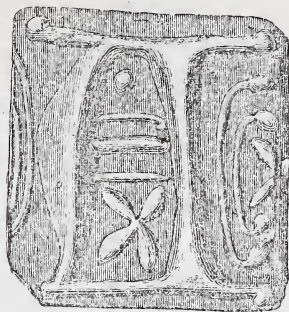


Fig. 52.

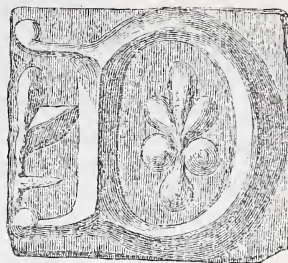


Fig. 53.

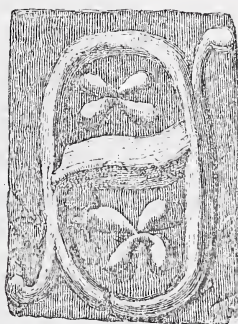


Fig. 54.

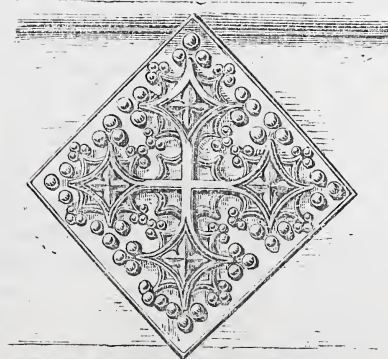


Fig. 55.





I should consider the two little bells which hang in that miracle of architectural construction, the tower at Carleton; to be very early instances of Bury founding.

Should any campanalogist wish to see them, an early visit is requested; as before long in one of these high gales they will be deposited; possibly not uninjured, on the floor of that little church. The smaller of the two has the Bury S (fig. 53), which never can be mistaken, but the letters of the inscription *Sancta · Maria* are set with intervals, which is generally a sign of earlier date. The larger one, inscribed with the Salutation, has a common Bury small stop. Here the letters are grouped into words, but the bell is remarkably long-waisted.

From the letters on the Bury shield it would seem that the initials of the first founder who used it were *M. S.*, but afterwards this foundry was carried on successively by two men named Chyrch, Chirche, or Church—father and son—*Reignold Chyrch* and *Thomas Chyrch*. The former, who is described as a burgess of Bury St Edmund's, died in the year 1498, and the following extracts from his will, dated 16th February in that year, have been supplied to me by Mr Tymms:—

"My body to be buryed in Seynt Mary chyrche, in the Ele of Seynt Pet', vnder the marble ston ther be me leid. To the parysshe preest of the same chyrche to p'y for my soule, and to reherse my name in the bederolle eu'y Sunday be an hooll yeer, vjs. viij*d*. Myn executo's shall visite all the psones that lye sike & bedred, gevy'g eu'y pson iiij*d*., or more, as they thynke nede. My executo's to kepe a sangrede & an ertltyde yeerly for my soule, &c., in the chyrche of our lady. To the new werke w'in the Monast'y of Seynt Edm'nd x m're. To the gilde of the holy name of Jhu' xs. To the gilde of Corpus Xpi, xij*d*. To the gilde of Seynt Petyr, xij*d*. To the gilde of the Purificac'on of our lady callyd Candelmesse gilde, xxs. To the gilde of Seynt Margerete, iij*s*. iiij*d*. To the gilde of the Decollac'on of Seynt John Baptist, xxd. & a cuppe of silu' called a peace. My iij smale ten'ntries set in Reyngatestrete shall remayn to almesis housis for eu'. Itm. I will Avery foppys have hir dwellyng in on of the same almesse housis duryng hir lyve. Itm, I will the seid Avery foppe haue of my goods quarterly, xxd. as longe as she levyth, after the discresson of myn executo's. Itm, I will that Alis Power haue hir dwellyng in the hous that I bought of hir duryng hir lyffe, and aft' hir decease I will the seid hous shalbe leten eu' aft' to thentent that the seid almesse



housis may be repared & susteyned vp w^t the ferme of the same hous for eu^r. I will that Thoms Chirche my sone do make clene the grete lectorn that I gave to Seynt Mary chirche quart^{ly} as longe as he levyth."

The younger Chyrche makes his appearance in the Mundum Book at King's College for the year 1500, in connection with the bells of which we have already spoken.

The second of these bells appears to have passed through unusual mutations. In 1460 it was recast by "Danyell fonder." In 1466 it was again recast with the rest by Henry Jurden. In 1478 it was recast by Thomas Harrys "de london Bel-founder¹." In 1500 it was recast by Thomas Chyrche, who justifies the name *Potter* as assumed by mediæval founders by supplying the College kitchen with various culinary vessels. I give the extracts from Mr Clark's paper:—

Mundum Book (1500—1501). *Custus ecclesie.*

"Item xij^o die Februarii Solⁱ thome chyrche de bury in partem Solutionis secunde campane de novo fuse x^s

Item xviiij^o die aprilis Solⁱ thome chyrche de bury in partem solutionis secunde campane de novo fuse..... x^s

Item xij^o die Septembris sol thome chyrche de bury in plenam solutionem secunde campane de novo fuse iiij^{li}

Expense necessarie

Item xv^o die septembris sol thome chyrche de bury pro vna olla pro coquina pondⁱ ij quartⁱ of C & v li cum cambio antiqui metalli pondⁱ j quartⁱ of C & vj li, et pro ij ladylls..... xvj^s

Reparaciones

Itⁱ iiij^{to} die novembris solⁱ iiij^{or} carpentariis per iiij^{or} dies v^a iiij^d et pro le hangyng secunde campane ij^s vij^s iiij^d"

Finally, in 1598, it was exchanged with Mr Nicholson for a blank bell, as we have already seen. After all this, strange doubts as to what constitutes the identity of a bell cannot fail to enter the mind.

Thomas Church was also employed by the authorities of Cambridge St Mary-the-Great, in 1514, the parish-book for that year mentioning "an obligacyon for Tho. Church, bell-founder of Bery." The will of Thomas Chyrch, dated 12th July, 1527,

¹ *Mutacione* in the accounts is clearly synonymous with *fusione*. See Mr Clark's paper, p. 23.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the budget, including the projected income and expenses for the upcoming year. This section also discusses the various financial risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's financial stability.

3. The third part of the document addresses the operational aspects of the organization. It describes the various processes and procedures that are in place to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of services. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the human resources of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the current staff levels and the various roles and responsibilities of the different departments. This section also discusses the various training and development programs that are in place to ensure that the staff is equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties effectively.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the legal and regulatory aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various laws and regulations that the organization is subject to and how they are being complied with. This section also discusses the various legal risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's legal compliance.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the environmental and social aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various environmental and social issues that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed. This section also discusses the various initiatives that are in place to promote sustainability and social responsibility.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the future of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various strategic initiatives that are in place to ensure the organization's long-term success. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the conclusion of the document. It summarizes the key findings of the various sections and provides a final overview of the organization's current status and future prospects.

has been examined by Mr Tymms, who has kindly supplied me with these extracts:—

“My body to be buried in Seynt Mary chirch in the Ele of Seynt Petyr’, vnd’ the ston ther be me layd. A priest to syng for my soule at the Awter of Seynt Thom’s, &c., for 5 yrs. To the seid chirche of o’ lady oon food of led. To eu’y of the iiij priests that shall bere my body to chirche, xij*d*. To Margaret my wyfe, my ten’t ioyning to the capitall ten’t late my ffadres in the Southgate strete, su’tyme called Cobbolds. To Seynt Nicholas Gylde holdyn in the College w’ thyn the seid Town of Bury, a litil stondyng maser.”

After the death of Thomas Chyrch the Bury foundry was continued under Roger Reve, who cast the 2nd bell at Depden, or Debden, Essex, in 1533, giving an “obligacyon” in the sum of £40 for the bell remaining good for a year and a day. As this bond would probably be similar to that entered into by Chyrch in 1514, I give it as found in the *East Anglian*¹.

The condicon of this obligacon is suche that if the meane belle whiche the w’inbound Roger Reve hath made newe to the p’isse Church of Depden, in the Countie of Essex, dure p’sever and abide save and holl in towne Sounde & metall Well & sufficiently concordyng to the other belle of the said Church be on holl yeer and one day immediatly folowing aft’ the Date w’inwriten that then this p’sent obligacon to be void. And if it happen the said meane Belle to discorde or breke through defeaute of woorkmanship w’in the said yeer & on day, Then the said Roger or his assignes Agen shall make, or cause to be made, or chaunge the said meane belle, untill the saide meane Belle be Sufficent in concord to the other Belle of the saide church. And the w’innamed Will’m Will’m & Richard or they’ assignes shall carie & recarie the said meane belle from Depden forsaid to bury Saint Edmonds, & agayn from Bury to Depden as often as nede shall be. And the said Roger to content & pay for the cariage of the same meane belle. And the w’innamed William Will’m & Richard, or their assignes, shall take up & downe the said meane bell out & into the Steple of the said Church, And Sett it in the church yard ther rely to the carte as often as nede shalbe at their p’pre coste & charge. Moreov’, it is agreed between the said p’ties that, if the said meane belle be more in pondes whan it is now new yoten than it was before, then the said Will’m Will’m & Richard, or one of them, to content & pay to the said Roger Aft’ the Rate of xxxs. the hundred of v^s & xij to the hundred; And if it waye lesse, the said Roger to content & pay to the said Will’m Will’m & Richard Aft’ the Rate of xvs. the hundred aft’ the same waight or ells this p’sent obligacon to stond in full strength & use (!)

¹ *East Anglian*, ii. 25.

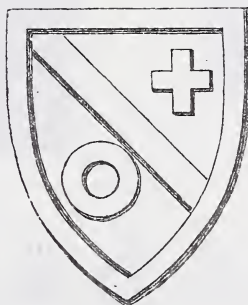


On the other side of the parchment is written :—

Nov'int univ'si p. psentes me Rog'um Reve de Bury sc'i Ed'i in Com' Suff., clothear teneri & firmit' obligari Will'mo West de Depden in Com' Essex, Gentilman, Will'mo Byrde et Ric'o hamond de ead'm yomen in quadraginta libr' Sterlingor' Solvend' eisd'm Will'o Will'o et Ric'o seu eor' attorn.....vel execut' et assign' suis Ad festum nativit's Sc'i Joh'is Bap'te pxfutur' post dat'.....Ad quam quid'm Solvend, bene et fidelit' faciend' obligo me hered' & execut' meos pp'sent Sigillo meo Sigillat'. Dat' Decimo octavo die Junij Anno regni Regis henrici Octavi Vicesimo quinto.

The treble at Impington bears a shield (fig. 56), which is known in many parts of England, from Tixover in Rutland-

Fig. 56.



shire¹ to St Michael Penkivel in Cornwall². The lettering used in connection with this stamp is said by Mr Tyssen³ to have fallen into the hands of a founder whose initials were J. S. These initials are found at Long Stow in this county, and in many other places, sometimes in conjunction with the Royal Arms surmounted by a small lozenge. The fleur-de-lis in the first and fourth quarters are three in number. From the large number of bells in Kent bearing this shield Mr Tyssen thinks that it was originally the mark of a founder from that county. The latest known use of it is at Kingsbury, Middlesex, on a bell dated 1604.

¹ North's *Church Bells of Rutland*, p. 43.

² Dunkin's *Church Bells of Cornwall*, pp. 33, 43.

³ *Church Bells of Sussex*, p. 13.

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Two other bells deserve notice as connected with this stamp, the Tadlow bell and the second at Caldecote. The former, inscribed ✕ *Sancte Andrie* (sic) *Ora Pro Nobis*, is very indistinct in its lettering and marks, but may in my opinion be referred to this group. The latter is of a type

Fig. 57.



Fig. 58.

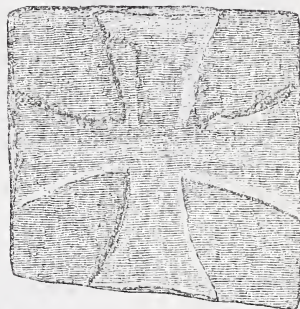
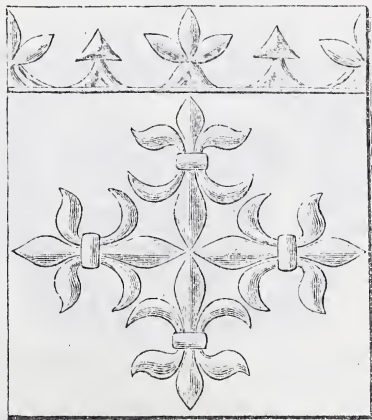
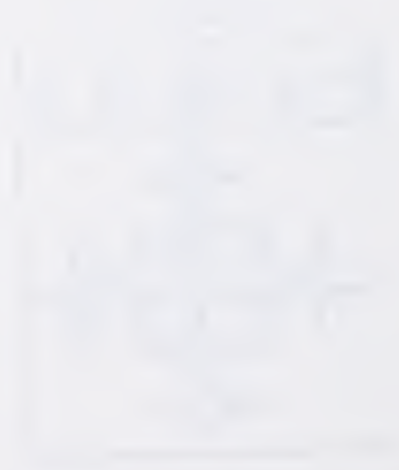


Fig. 59.



unique in this county, but not uncommon in the Midlands. The marks on it are in the following order: (1) Fig. 57, which is a crowned W, most likely the initial letter of the founder's Christian name; (2) the reverse of an English coin; (3) a cross (fig. 58); (4) another formed by four fleur-de-lis meeting at their

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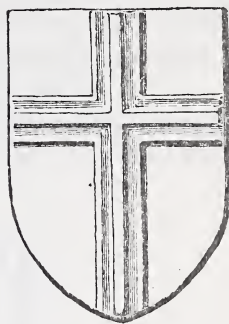
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tips, under a coronet-moulding (fig. 59); (5) a large-eared head with protruding tongue (fig. 60); and (6) a shield bearing a cross

Fig. 60.



Fig. 61.



(fig. 61). The last but one is to my mind a better representation of the head in question than is that which we find in Mr Ellacombe's and Mr North's books (fig. 62), which I here give

Fig. 62.



for identification. Now the connection of this make with the cross-and-ring shield (fig. 56) was shewn by Mr A. D. Tyssen¹ and confirmed by Mr North²; but whether J. S. stands for John Saunders of Reading, who cast bells in that town from

¹ *Church Bells of Sussex*, p. 13.

² *Church Bells of Northamptonshire*, p. 66.

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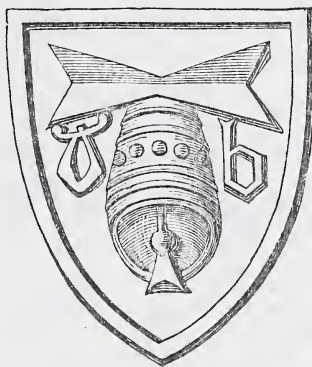


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1539 to 1559, it is impossible now to say. We must hope to read some of these riddles hereafter. Mr Ellacombe notes the shield No. 61 as on the tenor at Whatley, Somerset, which bears the initials V. H. with capitals crowned like those on the Caldecote 2nd. He supposes (with a query) that these initials may be those of William Henshaw of Gloucester, who died in 1509¹. The Caldecote W may then possibly be his.

We now come to three bells marked with a shield, bearing a bell between the letters *T. b.* (fig. 63). These are Little Grans-

Fig. 63.



den 2nd, and the 2nd and tenor at Rampton. Bells bearing this stamp are found in many parts of England. I have found one (Cudham 2nd) in Kent, and there is a complete peal of five in St Bartholomew's, Bartholomew Close, London. The tower of Llandewednack, in Cornwall, contains two of them. Mr A. Daniel Tyssen notes four in Sussex. His argument as to the locality of the foundry being London, and its age about the middle of the sixteenth century is quite satisfactory; but I do not see why the founder's name should not be *Bullisdon*, a name which occurs as that of a London founder in 1510². As the well-known stamp (fig. 34) occurs on both the Rampton bells, this founder is probably a successor to Henry Jurden and others associated with him in London in the middle of the 15th

¹ *Church Bells of Somerset*, p. 91.

² *Church Bells of Sussex*, pp. 15, 16.

century. A clue was given to the date of this stamp by its occurring on a bell at Weeley, Essex, with an intercessory prayer for the souls of William and Agnes Brooke. Mr A. D. Tyssen followed it up at Somerset House, and comes to the conclusion that the Agnes Brooke in question died in 1506. This jumps well with Bullisdon's date.

Perhaps the most elaborate shield is one (fig. 64) which only occurs once in the county, on the Landbeach tenor. From

Fig. 64.



the figure of the bird (which, though really more like one out of a child's "Noah's Ark" than anything else, was supposed to resemble a peacock) added to the P below the tongue of the bell, the founder's name was conjectured by some to be *William Pecoche*. Another theory, that of the name *William Byrd*, or *William Sparrow*, is suggested by the words *In d'no ro'fido*: an allusion being imagined to the continuation of the verse of the Psalm (xi. 1)—"quomodo dicitis animæ meæ: Transmigra in montem sicut passer?" "How say ye then to my soul that she should flee as a bird to her hill?"

These guesses of the rebus, however, were finally disposed of by Mr A. D. Tyssen¹, who has shewn the name of the founder

¹ By letter to me, 1880.

to be *William Culverden* ("Culver" being an old word for wood-pigeon, probably corrupted from *columba*), who was carrying on his business in 1510, in which year his name occurs in the parish accounts of St Mary-at-Hill, London.

It is very pleasant to find an extinct old English word occurring in a rebus, and I have collected in the appended note a few instances of its use in our early literature and dialect vocabularies¹.

Through the kindness of Mr J. R. Daniel Tyssen I am enabled to give the will of this founder, whose business seems to have been of an extensive character, though very few of his bells remain. There are none in Norfolk, Sussex, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Devon, Cornwall and Somerset. All that I have ever heard of are at Boughton Aluph, Kent; Brentford, Middlesex; Elsenham, Takely and Wicken Breaux, Essex; Furneaux Pelham, Hertfordshire; Stratford St Mary, Suffolk; and Steeple, Dorset. The will speaks for itself, the testator's gratitude to the place of his education and faithful-

¹ See the *Blickling Homilies* (not later than A.D. 971), E. E. T. S., p. 157, where our Lord addresses the Virgin Mary 'Aris þu min seo nehste & min eulfre & mines wuldres eardung.' Cf. pp. 23, 135.

"Under thi colver hous in alle the brede
Make mewes tweyne."

Palladius on Husbandrie, E. E. T. S., p. 21.

"Natura columbe et significacio.
D^r culver haueð coftes gode,
alle wel ogen to hauen in mode."

(From a Bestiary of the 13th century, contained in the "Old English Miscellany," edited by Dr R. Morris, E. E. T. S., p. 25.)

It is included by John Worlidge of Petersfield in his *Dictionarium Rusticum* (1681), "a pidgeon or dove; thence *culver-house*;" and by John Ray in his collection of South and East-country words (1691), "ab A. S. *eulfre*, *columba*," excluded from his North-country list; included in W. Marshall's *West Devon Pronunciations*, 1796; and in Pegge's *Alphabet of Kenticisms* occurs the word Culverkeys, s. pl. cowslips; from *culver*, a pigeon.

"Culver" is included in the Lancashire Glossary (p. 96) by Nodal and Milner, with quotations from Spenser, Sonnet 38, and *Tears of the Muses*, l. 245; is noted as obsolete in Peacock's Manley and Corringham Glossary, and virtually so in Parish's *Sussex Dialect*, p. 33, where the author says "A pigeon or dove. This name is retained in a field at Selmeston, which is called the culver ake (the pige n's oak)."

ness to his guilds shewing well for his character, though the executors found themselves unable to carry out his intentions:—

In the name of God Amen : the xxixth day of the moneth of september, in the yere of our Lord God a thousande fyve hundred and xxij : and the xiiijth yere of the reigne of king Henry the viijth.

I Willm Culverden, citezen and brasier of London, and parishoner of the parishe of sanct Botulph without Algate of London, being in my goode hole and parfite mynde (lawde and praise be to Almighty God) make and ordeyn this my pnt testament and laste will in maner and fourme folowing, that is to wit.

Ffirst & principally above all things I bequeth and recomende my soule to Almighty God my maker savyor and redemer, to his most glorious and blissed moder saint Mary the virgyn and to all the holy company of hevyn,

and my body to be buried in the church or churchyarde of saint Botulph aforsaid where and in such place as myn executours by the advise of myn overseer underwritten shall thinke most convenient, and I will that my said executours shall doo for me at my buriall as they shall thinke best by the advise of my said overseer.

Item I bequeth to the high awter of the said parishe of saint Botulph for my tithes and oblacions neeligently forgotten or in any maner of wise witholden xij^d.

Item I bequeth towards the mayntenance of the brotherhed of Ihu kept wⁱⁿ the said church of saint Botulph wherof I am brother xij^d.

Also I wil that my executours pay for me such ducties towards the lights and other brotherhedds by me due in the same church for the yere past as I have been accustomed to paye.

Also where I am bounde yerely during my life to paye xvj^d to the guylde of our blessed lady of Boston wherof I am brother I will that myn executours paye for me xvj^d, which I owe to the said guylde for this yere past.

Also where I am brother of diverse other brotherheds and in diverse other pardons as apperith by diverse tres of the same I will that myn executours shall pay my duetie for this yere past yf it be asked.

Also I bequeth to the abbey of Westmynster where I was brought upp in my youth to be bestowed in the same church for the welth of my soule xxxiiij^s viij^d yf it may be borne of my goodes after my detts be fully paide or ells not.

And as towching my termes of yeris yet to come of my house shedds and gardyn, which I nowe dwell in, w^t all the comodities and appurtennes bilonging to the same, sett lying and being in Houndisdich within the said parishe of saint Botulph, which I have of the lees & graunt of the priour and covent of Crists church in London, apperyng by indenture bitwene them and me therof made, I have solde to Thomas Lawrence

of London Belmaker for the yerely rent of x mres by yere, to be paide unto me or to myn executours as by a paire of indentures of covennts bitwene the said Thomas and me made doth playnly appere; which yerely rent of x mres by yere I will that myn executours shall [] and suffre the said Thomas Lawrence, for the discharge and savegarde as well of himself as of me and myn executours, yerely to paye to the said prior and covent of Cristis church forsaide, for the yerely rents of x mres to them coming and due of the said hous and appurtennts during the said termes,

for as moch as I stande bounde by the said indenture of covennts to discharge the said Thomas and his executours of almaner quite rents going out of the same hous and appurtennts; and that the said prior and covent for lak of payment may at altymes reentre and distreyn upon the same grounde and goodes founde upon the same;

provided alweys that this articull be not preiudiciall no hurt to me nor myn executours concerning the other covennts expressed and declared in the said indenture of covennts.

And furthermore as touching all & singular my belmolds and implements wth all other stuffe wth in the said house grounde and shedds necessarye and belonging to the crafte or science of Belfounders or brasiers which particularly ben expressed in an other pair of indentures made also bitwene me and the said Thomas Lawrens, I have in like wise solde to the said Thomas Lawrence for the sume of one hundred and twenty pounds sterling to be paide to me or myn executours or assignes as by the said indenture of covennts playnly doth appere;

which termes of yeres and belmolds implements and other stuffe I will and charge myn executours that they suffre the said Thomas Lawrence to have and enioye accordyng to his bargeyn and covennts resited in the said indenture; so that the said Thomas Lawrens well and truly observe fulfill kepe and performe all and ev'y the covennts graunts and payments which on his partie owen to be performed observed and kept in maner and fourme as in the said indentures of covennts is specified and declared.

which money I will that myn executours shal receyve of the said Thomas Lawrence and his executours at the daies expressed in the said indenture as they shall come and growe oon after the other, and therwth to paye my detts as ferre as the said money will extende.

And for lack of payment of the sume of cxx^{li} or any parte therof to be paide in maner and fourme as in the said indenture of covennts is declared and specified I will that myn executours shall reentre into and upon the said house grounde and shedds with the appurtennces and also belmolds implements and other stuffe accordyng to the tenor and effect of the said indentures.

The residue of all & singular my goodes catalls and detts, my detts

paid my funeral costs doon and my bequests fulfilled, I geve and bequeth hooly unto my very trusty goode frends, Sir Roger Preston clerk, Sir John Osborne clerk, parishe prest of the parishe church of saint Botulph, William Gurrowe Talughchaundeler and John Ryon fruterer citezens of London, whom of this my present testamet and last will I make ordeyn and specially require in the way of charitie to be myn executours and to se my detts paide as farr as my goodes and detts will extende.

And if any overplus of my said goodes and detts shall then remainy, they to bestow it at their free will for the welth of my soule and all xpen soules.

And I bequeth unto every of them for their payne and labour to be had in and about the premisses xx.

And overseer of this my present testament and last will I ordeyn and make Thomas Thacker gentilman and desire him in waye of charitie to be counseilling and helping to my said executours for the performans of this my said testament and last will, and I geve and bequeth unto him for his payne and labour to be had in that behalf x.

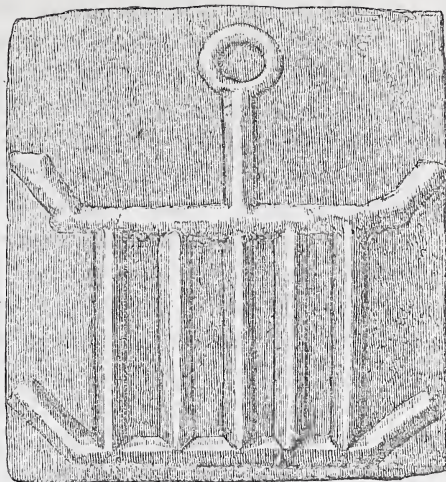
In witnesse wherof to this my present testament and last will I have subscribed my name with myn own hande the daye and yere above wryten Thise being witnesse unto the same, Thomas Holland, John Tynny, Thomas Lawrence, John Leyland, Willm Anys, Robert Pemberton, Thomas Hayward, with diverse other parsones.

Secundo die mensis Junii anno dni millimo quingentesimo xxiiij^o coram p^rfato comissariis in ecclia cath divi pauli London dns Rogerus Preston clicus & Johannes Ryon executores testamenti prescripti Willi Culverden defuncti recusarunt in se assumere omis execucionis dei testi Et comissa fuit administracio ante prefator^o et more patrum om & singulorum jurum & creditorum dei defuncti p^rfat dno Rogero Preston et Johanni Ryon per vian^o intestati de bene et fideliter administrand. Ac de pleno et fideli in^{to} citra festum nativitatis sti Johnis Bapte prox futur exhibend necnon deplano & vero compoto reddend ad sancta dei evngelia in debita juris forma jurat¹.

Two of the names in the document are to be observed, Thomas Lawrence and John Tynny. It seems strange that the former, for whom Culverden designed his business, should have left such scanty traces of himself; but I am inclined to attribute to him the tenor at Kingston, which bears the accompanying representation of a gridiron (fig. 65), which I have but once heard of elsewhere, at Margaretting, Essex. Lawrence may have used this mark, being the symbol of the saint whose name formed his own surname. It is placed between two impressions of the reverse of some coin of the period, after the manner of William

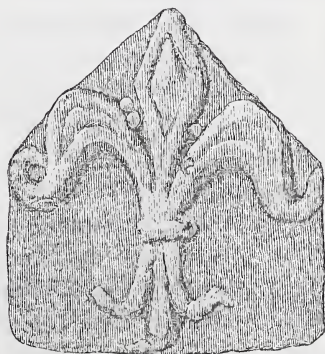
¹ P. C. C., Somerset House, 8, Bodfelde.

Fig. 65.



Culverden. Thomas Lawrence appears to have migrated into Norfolk and ended his days at Norwich. A bell-founder of the name was admitted to the freedom of that city 23rd March, 1541, and buried 3rd December, 1545, in St Stephen's Church.

Fig. 66.



The only other mark on the Kingston tenor is a fleur-de-lis in an inverted shield (fig. 66), the inversion very possibly denoting a desire to avoid collision with heralds, who (according to



Favine) fined heavily those tradesmen who presumed to place their marks within shields instead of targets. Mr Owen directs my attention to the similarity of No. 66 to a fleur-de-lis on the clock-bell at Hampton Court. They certainly seem identical, saving that the latter is in a square. The cross on this bell is not unlike No. 58, but in an octagon, and there are the initials T. H., which seem to suggest the Thomas Harrys of the King's College "Mundum" Book. Many of the stamps of this period interlace almost enigmatically.

The other name in Culverden's will which I do not feel justified in passing over is that of John Tynny. I rather lean to identifying him with John Tonne, of whose life as well as that of Stephen of the same name, probably his son, we have some traces which illustrate the history of religious opinion side by side with that of trade, in the Tudor period. The principles of protection had extended themselves to bells by the year 1483, when in the list of imports prohibited in 1 Ric. III. c. xij. we find divers articles of "laton," lavers, which have been already shewn to be among the ordinary products of the English foundry, and "Champnoils, vulgarement appellez belles." The law-making class, however, must be charged with selfishness in the solitary exception, "forprizez haukes belles." Encouragement to native industry is important, but sport to the true Briton is a paramount consideration. The British leopard in this respect has not changed his spots. In spite of protective statute a few specimens of bells from Venlo and Louvain found their way into England, so few that the statute seems to have done its work efficiently. But if the handiwork was barred the craftsman could enter and set up for himself or seek employment at the hands of master-founders. A foreigner who really knew something about bells would be an acquisition in the establishment of "Danyell Fonder," or Roger Reve, with their minds distracted by their other business, the one as a vintner, the other as a clothier. Then protection takes a further step. The man must be protected as well as the master. And thus in 1523, it was enacted (14 and 15 Hen. VIII. c. ij.) that no alien should take an alien apprentice, nor keep more than two alien journeymen. Foreign craftsmen of all

The American Medical Association is a national organization of physicians and surgeons, organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine, and of improving the medical education of the people. It is a non-profit corporation, organized under the laws of the United States, and is not a part of the government. It is a voluntary association, and its members are free to join or leave it at will. It is a body of men, and its actions are subject to the control of its members. It is a body of men, and its actions are subject to the control of its members.

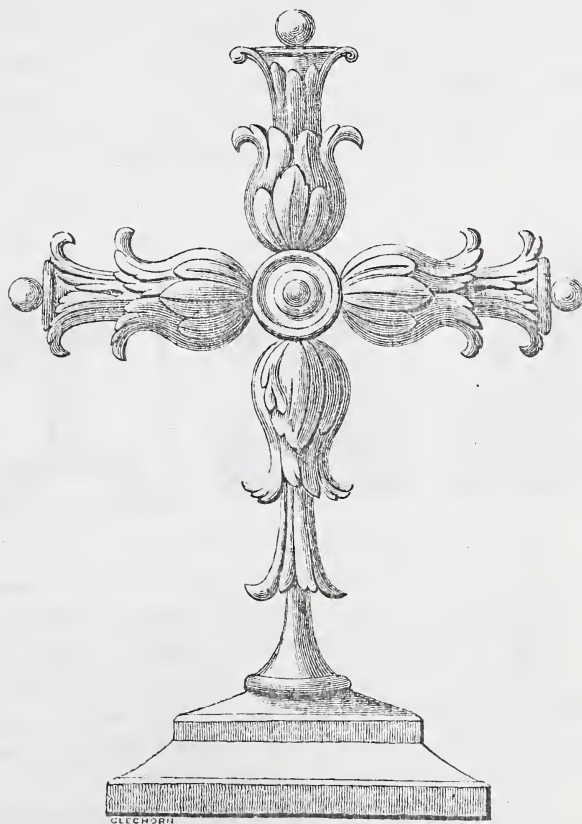
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kinds in the metropolis were sharply looked after, including of course founders, the statute proceeding in these terms :—

“And that the Wardens of the said Citie of ev’y such handye crafte, with one straunger or housholder as is aforesaid of the same crafte, have full power and auctorite by this p’sent

Fig. 67.



acte to lymytte and appoynt to ev’y straunger of the mystery and handy crafte that they be inhabityng withyn the said Citie Suburbes places or pcynte above remembred a pper marke without takyng any thyng therfor, by the which their wares vesselles and workmanshipes that they make may be knowen.”



However, whether John Tonne was employed in Culverden's foundry, or in whatever way he managed to get into the kingdom, we find him casting in Sussex as early as 1522, the year before Culverden's death (which coincides curiously with the year of the statute), when he made the treble at Sullington¹. In 1536 he cast the first three at Botolph in the same county, and in 1540 he is at Stanstead Mountfitchet in Essex. About the same time, probably, he cast the only specimen of his work which we have in Cambridgeshire, a beautiful and interesting bell, the 4th at Balsham. His ornamentation is thoroughly continental in its character, the bells bearing a large cross (fig. 67) on the waist, together with the Royal Arms, busts of Henry VIII., medallions, coins and other devices, of which the

Fig. 68.

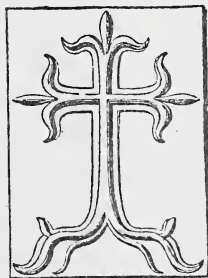


Fig. 69.

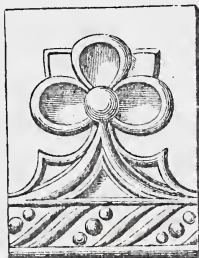
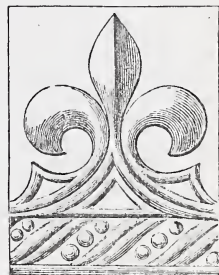


Fig. 70.



annexed (figs. 68, 69, 70) occur on the Balsham bell. Mr A. D. Tyssen, who has examined several bells in Picardy, and whose experience is hardly inferior to that of any man, gives me the following five reasons for considering John Tonne a foreigner: (1) his habit of occasionally dating his bells; (2) of putting his name on them; (3) of putting a cross on the waist with his name beneath, which is the regular practice abroad; (4) the nature of his name—Tonne, Tonni, Tony—being derived from Antoine; (5) the French character of his lettering. I may add that his inscriptions vary a good deal from the received English formulæ. The Balsham bell indeed is inscribed ✠ Entonat. Et celis. Vox. Campana. Michaelis, which is also found on a mediæval bell, bearing Henry Jurden's stamps, at Bramfield,

¹ Tyssen's *Church Bells of Sussex*, p. 16.

The first of these is the fact that the
 Chinese people are not a homogeneous
 mass, but are divided into many
 different groups, each with its own
 interests and aspirations. This is
 due to the fact that the Chinese
 people have lived in a country
 which has been divided into many
 different provinces, each with its
 own laws and customs. This has
 led to the development of a
 complex system of social and
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Suffolk, and on the tenor at Angersleigh, Somerset, with presumably London stamps. But elsewhere we have ✠ in multis annis campana baptiste johannis and other abnormal forms, recorded in the *Church Bells of Sussex*. I must call attention to two of these ✠ birginis assupte nomen gero dñe marie, and ✠ ⊕ sancte stephane. We have already seen the doctrine of the Assumption of the Virgin on William de Norwyco's bell (the 2nd) at Conington. We shall see it again in a remarkable way when we come to the Elizabethan bells.

One instance of a Louvain bell is found in Cambridge, the little Hall bell at Peterhouse, inscribed, PEETER VANDEN GHEIN HEFT MI GHEGOTEN MDXLVII. I am unable to give much detail as to the history of this foundry; but perhaps Mr Haweis, for whom no corner of the fusorial world has more potent charms than those of Louvain, will take up the story. We have few of their bells, but a good many of their bell-metal mortars. The Peter Vanden Ghein mentioned above appears to have been followed by Jan Vanden Ghein, who made in 1558 a mortar, now in the possession of Mr Fitch of Norwich; Jan succeeded by another Peter, the Petrvs Gheinevs who made the hand-bell of the Corporation of Rye in 1565, and in 1580 a mortar which I saw at Bungay.

Before we come to the post-Reformation bells there yet remains Austen Bracker, whose elegant initial cross (fig. 71)

Fig. 71.

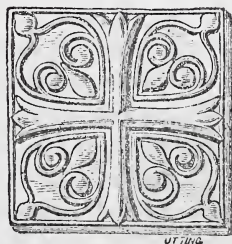
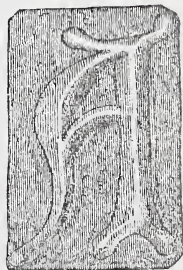


Fig. 72.



is here given, together with the letter A as a specimen of his lettering (fig. 72). He is a perplexing character, for his comparatively late date would not have been inferred from his ornamentation. Only seven of his bells have been as yet discovered,

four in Norfolk, the two at Islington, the 3rd at Shouldham, and the clock-bell at Long Stratton; one in Leicestershire, the treble at Catthorpe; and two in Cambridgeshire, the tenor at Harston, and the 3rd at Newton. Mr Ellacombe¹ calls him a London founder, in which view he has been followed by Mr L'Estrange², and with a little misgiving by Mr North³. There appears, however, to be no evidence to connect Austen Bracker with the metropolis, and the locality is decidedly against such a presumption. Perhaps the idea arose from the well-known London crosses (figs. 25 and 26) being assigned to him by mistake, as from the three bells at Woolborough, Devonshire. His date is recovered from one of the Islington bells, which is inscribed + FOR THE YERE OF OVR LORD GOD XDLVI, which can only be interpreted to mean 1556. The combination of Christian and surname in his case is so peculiar that I cannot be very far wrong in supposing a man bearing the same names in the next century to be his descendant. To him refer the following extracts from the register at Crowland, Lincolnshire:—

1639. Judeth the daughter of Austine Bracker and florence his wife was buried March 3.

1640. John and Elizabeth the son and daughter of Augustine Bracker and fillorence his wife was baptized 9ber 8.

Mr Agustin Bracker Clarke the 13 day Jan. (buried).

The clerical Bracker of the Stuart period was probably a more learned man than his ancestor, who as often as not puts the inscriptions on his bells backwards. That the bell-founder was not a follower of the Reformation may be inferred from the name of St Catherine on the Catthorpe treble. As if to cross the evidence as to his date he gives us on the Shouldham 3rd two shields bearing the three lions of the earlier Plantagenet kings, and two bearing the Yorkist rose-en-soleil.

While speaking of the mediæval bells yet existing in Cambridgeshire, I must not forget to touch upon a few that have passed away. The Rood-screens in Abbey Churches, and probably in many others, possessed a tiny ring of bells about the size of common house-bells. Thus Jocelin of Brakelond de-

¹ *Church Bells of Devon*, p. 27.

² *Church Bells of Norfolk*, p. 56.

³ *Church Bells of Leicestershire*, p. 77.

scribes the reception of Abbot Sampson de Tottington, at Bury St Edmund's, to have been with ringing of bells within and without the choir. In some cases such bells were used for the purpose of a Sacring bell, which was rung shortly before the Elevation in the Mass office, to draw the attention of the people to that ceremony. "When the Inventories of Church furniture appertaining to Cambridgeshire parishes come to be examined, no doubt plenty of "sacryng belles" will be found recorded.

Only one Sanctus bell that I know of remains in this county, at Over, though there are cots (or traces of cots) for them on the clerestory gables of the churches of Papworth St Everard, March, Wisbech St Peter and Wisbech St Mary, and the small bells yet remaining as "Ting-tangs," may be regarded as Sance bells either in their original condition or recast.

I cannot satisfy myself with a distinction between the Sacring bell and the Sanctus bell, unless it be that the former was inside, and the latter outside the building. The *Ter-Sanctus* (from which the Sanctus or Sance bell undoubtedly takes its name) is so close before the "Canon" in the Mass Service that there would hardly be time, much less occasion, for a second ringing between the two. The only Inventories which I have seen in the county bear out the view that the Sacring and Sanctus bells were different things. At Tydd St Giles's we have: "Item, in the steeple three great Bells. Item, another little bell standing on the ground, and a Sanctis bell¹." Here, "the little bell standing on the ground" would be the Sacring bell, dislodged from its place in the choir. The list at Whittlesea St Mary's is more extensive: "Item in the steaple iij great bells a Sanctus bell and ij handbells and a Sacrey bell²."

In text B of Canon Simmons's Edition of the *Lay-folks Mass-book*, which he regards as written 'c. 1375, the practice of ringing a small bell at this part of the service is referred to as a known custom:

"A litel belle men oyse to ryng.
pen shall pou do reuerence
to ihesu crist awen presence."

¹ Ex. inf. Rev. N. Charlton.

² Sweeting, *Parish Churches in the neighbourhood of Peterborough*, p. 106.

In a note on p. 272 the Canon says "At the *Sanctus* it became the custom in this country, from the thirteenth century onward at public masses at the high altar (capitular, conventual, or parish, as the case might be) to ring a bell, often hung in a bell-cote above the chancel arch, which was called the *Sanctus* bell or sance bell, in order to give notice to those who were unable to be present, that the canon, or sacring, was about to begin." This practice is the subject of Becon's animadversion in his *Displaying of the Popish Mass*:—"While ye are thus blessing, the boy, or parish clerk, ring (*sic*) the little sacring bell, which biddeth the people lay all things aside now¹," &c.

The Sance bell, however, clearly became used for other purposes, and principally as a "priest's bell" to call not only the priest himself, but also the people into church, and settle them down quietly for service. This manner of practice yet remains in many places in unbroken use since the Middle Ages. A bell of this character at Clapton-in-Gordano, Somerset, is inscribed:

+SIGNIS, CESSANDIS ET SERVIS CLAMO CIRANDIS,

and was the subject of correspondence in *Notes and Queries*, 1855. The inscription is of great importance in indicating the provision made for the instruction of servants, apprentices, and other young folk before the Reformation, the counterpart of our later Sunday afternoon catechizing. Mr Ellacombe in his remarks on this bell, refers to the Durham practice of preaching on Sunday afternoons in the galilee, from one to three o'clock, and quotes Dr Rock, who says that "what used to be the practice at Durham, used to be followed in most parish Churches, and some kind or other of instruction was every Sunday given in the afternoon. To warn the parish of the sermon time a bell was rung, perhaps in the country at twelve o'clock, perhaps in the town at one o'clock². The first ringing was on the *Signa*, or large bells; the last quarter of an hour's ringing was on the smaller bell, the *sancte* bell; and as the instruction was calcu-

¹ Becon, (Parker Society), *Prayers*, &c., p. 266.

² At Mildenhall, a border parish, the 2nd bell, the original treble, used to be thus rung at seven in the morning and one in the afternoon, except on "Sacrament Sunday" mornings, when there was no Sermon. I have rung it myself many a time, when my father was Curate of the parish.

lated to be for the poor, for servants, for those particularly set at liberty from their household duties, after their master's meal of the day was over, very properly was the instruction called *ghostly food*, with which these poor servants were to be fed. Hence of what is called the *ting-tang* was it said, '*servis clamo cibandis*'."

In accordance with this explanation Harding in his controversy with Jewel writes: "And for that purpose we have commonly seen the priest, when he sped him to say his service to ring the saunce bell and speak out aloud 'Pater noster'; by which token the people were commanded silence, reverence, and devotion."

To which Jewel replies: "The deacons in St Chrysostom's and Basil's time used to call upon the people with these words: *Oremus; Attendamus*; 'Let us pray;' 'Let us give ear:' like as also the priest in the heathen sacrifices was wont to command silence, and to say to the multitude, *Favete linguis*. This was done in the church of Christ, as St Cyprian saith, to put the people in remembrance that in their prayer they should think of nothing else but only of the Lord. And therefore Chrysostom saith: 'The priest in the holy ministration speaketh unto the people, and the people unto the priest.' But M. Harding for ease and expedition, hath devised a shorter way, to teach the people by a bell-rope. He turned his back unto his brethren, and speaketh out two words aloud *Pater noster*; and causeth the 'sanctus' bell to play the part of a deacon, to put the people in remembrance that they must pray²."

Of the bells of most of our ruined churches I have no record. All Saints in the Castle, St John, the chapel of St Edmund, the church of St Peter without Trumpington gate, Clopton, and Childerley, have left us only their names. I know not whether the old church at Ashley had a tower; the few grey masses of masonry that remain do not seem to indicate anything beyond a single chapel, most likely with a bell-cot in the western gable. The ruins of the incorporated parish of Silverley com-

¹ *Church Bells of Somerset*, pp. 16, 17.

² Jewel (Marker Society) *Sermon and Harding*, p. 292.

prise a fine square tower, from which the bells have long disappeared. But Blomefield has preserved us something from "Swaffham St Ciric":—"It hath a large tower," says he, "square below and octogonal (*sic*) at top, with three bells in it, on one of which is the name MARIA." From the same authority we find that Fulbourn St Vigor's had "two large Bells and a Saint's bell, on which, JESUS NAZARENUS REX JUDEORVM. CAMPANA SANCTI VIGORIS Sancta Andrea Apostle ora pro nobis."

Cambridge St Giles's formerly possessed five bells, of which I subjoin Bowtell's account:—"A clochard shed, or tower of timber, was detached in the yard a little distance from the south-west end of the church, a long time supplied the place of a tower, and contained two bells. This was taken down in March, 1796, together with y^e two bells, which bare the following inscriptions:—

I. Omnia fiant ad gloriam Dei, 1629.

II. Cvm Cano bvsta mori cvm pvlpita Vivere desi, 1629."

"Formerly there were three others. On the smallest was Cum voco venite. On the next, Sonitus Egidii accendit ad Culmina Celi. On the largest, O. VIRGO. VIRGINUM. ORA. PRO. NOBIS. AD. DOMINUM. On the skirt of this bell was represented a woman's head surrounded by *scintillations or radiant halos*, characteristic of the Virgin Mary. Towards the crown of the bell were shown *five wounds, bleeding hearts, pomegranates and lillies* in a pot; the usual accompaniment of the *Virgin* at her salutation¹." Bowtell's information as to these three bells is derived from a MS. by Charles Mason, D.D., formerly Fellow of Trinity and Woodwardian Professor, a great ringer and bell-hunter. He adds, "When the old frame was taken down in 1796, I observed that it consisted of *five* compartments, for the reception of so many bells." Only the second of the two bells existing in Bowtell's time remains. The inscription is very illegible; but Bowtell, who is as accurate as Blomefield is inaccurate, is right in everything, but the date, which is 1622, and the word "vivere," which is "vevere" on the bell. The same inscription occurs on the Trumpington tenor. The true reading, common enough elsewhere, is *Cum cano busta mori*,

¹ Bowtell's MS., III. 775.

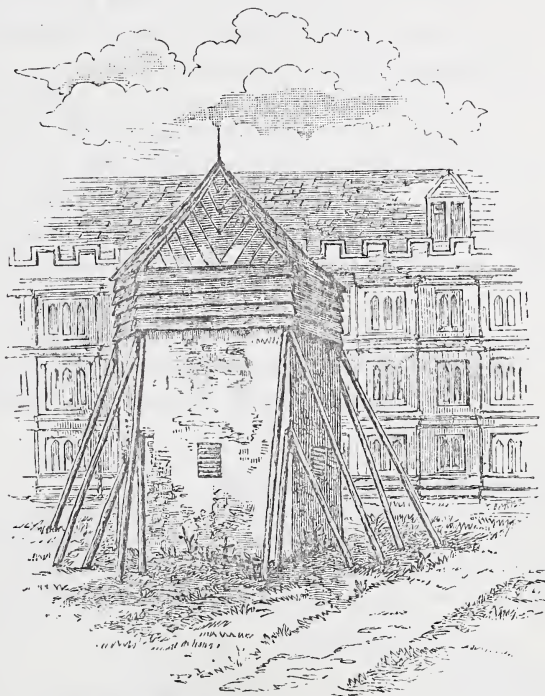
cum pulpita, vivere disce, or, in plain English, "When I ring for death learn to die, when I ring for service learn to live." The same thing is more neatly expressed in a pentameter on bells at Diddington, Hunts, and Little Abington, in this county.

Disce mori nostro vivere disce sono.

At St Clement's was another instance of these 'clochards,' as Bowtell calls them.

The clochard at King's College claims special notice. Our woodcut (fig. 73) is completed from Loggan, who only gives

Fig. 73.



the south-east view of the structure. We have ventured to supply struts for the west side, concluding that it would be in at least as dilapidated condition as the other¹. In all probability our engraving represents the original structure of 1466,

¹ This is justified by an item from the Mundum Book for 1659—60. "Sol' wisdom pictori pro pingendis suffuleimentis circa Campanile positus."

in which year the bells as improved by Henry Jurden were hung¹; and they could not well have been hung in an open frame. The leaden roof was repaired in 1605-6, and the upper chamber is called "le bell sollar" in 1603-4. Mr Clark notes this as a very late employment of the word: but it was in common use in West Suffolk in my boyhood. By 1660 the clochard had to be propped up, and after the lapse of about eighty years it was past doctoring. The removal of the belfry in 1739 and the migration of the bells to the Ante-chapel are recorded by Mr Clark, as well as the sale of them to Messrs Lester and Pack, of Whitechapel, in 1754. Enquiry was made about their fate in *Notes and Queries* this year; but from what has been said it would seem hardly possible that they can be in existence. I wrote to Mr Stainbank, the present representative of the Whitechapel foundry, who kindly gave me a prompt reply to the following effect:—"We have none of the books connected with this foundry prior to 1843, and have no means of knowing whether the bells from King's College were sold or melted down; if they were cracked they would be certain to go into the furnace."

The correspondence in *Notes and Queries* drew forth a pretty old family letter, from which it appears that the "Bell House" was down by Michaelmas, 1739.

"September 29, 1739.

Honoured Sir,

By help of a good horse, pretty good roads and very good company I got safe to Cambridge and am very well as I hope you all continue to be. I have enclosed the sum of my last Qrs. expenses—pray give the enclosed letter to my sister Bell. We have pulled down the old Bell House that stood in our Chapel yard and hope to sell the bells soon.

I am Sir your dutyfull

and obedient Son,

SEPTIMIUS PLUMPTRE.

To John Plumptre Esq.

Member of Parliament

at Nottingham.

By Caxton Bay²."

¹ "Item sol' cartare pro suspensione Campanarum erga festam assumptionis beate Marie." Mundum Book, quoted in *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Comm.* No. xxi.

² *Notes and Queries*, Jan. 15, 1881.

the first of the great principles of the American Revolution, the right of the people to alter or to abolish their government, and to institute a new one, whensoever they shall judge it necessary for their safety and happiness. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was upon this principle that the American people have ever since acted. They have not only altered their government, but they have also abolished it, and they have instituted a new one, whensoever they have judged it necessary for their safety and happiness. This principle has been the basis of all the great reforms of the American Republic, and it has been the basis of all the great progress of the American people. It has been the basis of the American Revolution, and it has been the basis of the American Republic. It has been the basis of the American people's right to alter or to abolish their government, and it has been the basis of the American people's right to institute a new one, whensoever they shall judge it necessary for their safety and happiness. This principle has been the basis of all the great reforms of the American Republic, and it has been the basis of all the great progress of the American people. It has been the basis of the American Revolution, and it has been the basis of the American Republic. It has been the basis of the American people's right to alter or to abolish their government, and it has been the basis of the American people's right to institute a new one, whensoever they shall judge it necessary for their safety and happiness.

Among other departed bells, Bowtell has preserved the inscriptions of three from the Holy Sepulchre (the present bell being the old fourth):—"1. ROBARD GVRNEY MAD ME. 1663. 2 and 3. DE BVRI SANTI EDMONDI STEFANVS TONNI ME FECIT. W. L. 1576¹," and Blomefield, two of the old three at Teversham:—*Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis. Sancta Maria ora pro nobis*², and one at Cherry Hinton (4th), lately recast by Messrs Taylor, of Loughborough:—*Cum Psalmis Venite ad Dominum*³, a continuation of the *Jubilate Deo*...on the 3rd.

How Sturbridge chapel was off for bells before 1546 I know not, but in that year the town paid

"To George Raye for taking downe the bell at the hermitage, *ij* *l*.

Item, to Jenings the carpenter for making a new yocke to the belle that was at the Armitage, and for his paynes, *ij* *s*.

Item, for hanging up the bell at the chapell & for fetching a ladder, *ij* *l*.

Item, for a rope for the same bell, *ij* *l*.⁴"

This too, has gone the way of the King's bells. There were two hermitages in Cambridge. The one alluded to is most likely that at the Small Bridges, where there was a chapel licensed for divine worship by Bishop Fordham, in 1396⁵. These items occur in the town rentals concerning Sturbridge fair; and the necessity of a bell for the chapel might arise from the town disbursing "to a prieste for saying Masse in the Chappell the faier tyme, *iiij* *s*.⁶" However, let us not linger among ghosts of defunct bells, but bend our steps by degrees to things that are.

A few usages of the Middle Ages must delay us a while. That the curfew, probably the Bene't bell, was regularly rung in Cambridge appears from a proclamation (preserved in the Corporation Crown-Book), which was made annually about the middle of the 15th century:—

"We comaunden that no maner of mann or woman hold his doer open after curfew belle be rongen, for drede of Aspyers stondyng therin, waytyng man for to betyn or to slen, or for other peryl that myght falle thereof⁷."

¹ MS., v. 1033.

² *Collect. Cant.*, p. 184.

³ *Id.*, p. 2.

⁴ Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, i, 440, 441. ⁵ i, 143. ⁶ i, 440. ⁷ i, 496.

The following curious notice of Indulgences granted at the "hallowing" of bells is not to be passed by:—

"At Gamlinga, Cambridgeshire, indulgences were frequently granted to such as paid their adoration to the image of S. Lawrence, which stood in the south transept. And on May 3, 1490, John¹, Bishop of Ely, consecrated one large bell in honour of the Holy Ghost and S. Nicholas the Confessor; and granted forty days' indulgence to all truly penitent, who, at the sound of the great bell shall say five *PATERNOSTERS*, and five *SALUT. ANGEL.* for the good state of the universal Church, for the Bishop Consecrating, the King, the Queen, and all the souls of the faithful departed this life; and to all who, at the sound of the little bell, shall say five *SALUT. ANGEL. AD CLAUS. ADJUNCT.* 'God have mercy of John Bishop of Ely, that hallowede the alters and bells aforesaid, either seting, standing, lyeing, or kneeling².'"

Mr Cooper has recorded the obiits that were commemorated in Cambridge, viz:—

1475. John Erlych's³, "in the church of the Blessed Virgin, near the Market."

1496. Katherine Cooke's, in the same church.

1502. Alderman Keynsham's. "Bernewell."
William Kentte's, jun., Clerk. S. Benedict.

1504. Richard King's, of Wisbech. Barnwell.

1511. John Hessewell's, sometime Mayor, and Agnes his wife. S. Mary, near the Market.

1558. Alderman Francke's. Trinity Church⁴.

The first two employ a bellman to go round the town to call upon the faithful "to pray for the souls before recited." The remuneration for this "labour" was *iiijd.* The others are con-

¹ Alcock.

² *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxiii, p. 714, quoted by Ellacombe, *Church Bells of Devon*, &c., p. 501.

³ John Erlich, described as a "worshipfulle" man, put his seal to Dr Millington's affidavit on the subject of the bells and other property of King's College, *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Comm.* iv, 227. There seems some connection between the name and the College. John Erlich, of too late a date (as it seems) to be the son of this man, was elected from Eton to King's College, 1497, and graduated B.A. 1500—1. He was afterwards the King's receiver for the County of Cambridge, and was mayor of the borough in 1511. He was living in 1535. His anniversary was celebrated at Great St Mary's by the Corporation on the feast of St Giles.

⁴ *Annals of Cambridge*, i, 222, 246, 259, 272, 293; ii, 143.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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REMARKS

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tent with ordinary "knolling" of the bells. Campanarian luxuries in obiits were but sparingly indulged in at Cambridge. At Bury St Edmund's, the "Sexteyn" was instructed to "do the chymes smythe Requiem Eternam," and other elaborate orders are given, of which a fine specimen may be seen in the will of John Baret, who died in 1463¹, though all of that town were not like-minded, for John Coote "will neyther ryngyn nor belman goynge," but his almsgivings and dinners on his thirty-day "to be don in secret manner." Let us picture to ourselves Cambridge as it was three or four centuries ago—some of its noble buildings unfinished, and most of the others smothered in its close streets and courts—market day perhaps—manciples and country folk squabbling over chickens and butter—Bilney and Latimer discoursing in the "heretics' walk," and preparing for the greatest Ecclesiastical Revolution which England has seen—"Clerks" wrangling in pairs whilst whetting their appetite for their "sorry supper at five of the clock," when round comes the bellman, and after the preliminary ringing, we hear "Of your charity pray for the souls of John Cooke and William Colles, and Katherine, Joan and Lucy their wives."²

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we come to a period which gives surer detail of the history of our foundries. And first, of the Bury foundry, which we have already found patronized by the parish authorities of St Mary-the-Great.

Stefanvs Tonni of Bury St Edmund's, whom I take to be a son of John Tonne, and whose earliest discovered date is 1559³, cast several bells in the county. Two have disappeared from the Round Church. Among those that remain are Landbeach tenor (1577), Wicken 4th (1582), Stetchworth tenor (1564), Little Wilbraham 1st and 2nd, and Cambridge St Edward's 4th (1576), and particularly the 4th and tenor at Wood Ditton (1588).

A well-known mark of Stephen Tonni's is the Crown-and-arrows, the emblem of St Edmund (fig. 74), which appears on

¹ Tymms's *Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary of Bury St Edmund's and the Archdeaconry of Sudbury*, p. 28.

² Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, p. 246.

³ *Church Bells of Norfolk*, p. 64.

the Landbeach tenor, and elsewhere. He also uses a fleur-de-lis (fig. 75). The initials W.L. occur on the 4th bells at Wicken

Fig. 74.

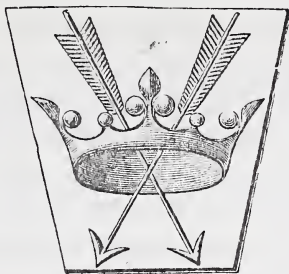


Fig. 75.



and Cambridge St Edward. They are, probably, those of *William Land* (a foreman perhaps of Tonni's), who, in 1624, cast the bell in the principal gateway at St John's College, and who is supposed by Mr L'Estrange to have gone to Colchester.

The following extract from the parish book of St Michael's, Cambridge, for the year 1569, carries us so close to Bury St Edmund's that it seems likely that the old bells in that church before 1625 must have borne the name of Stephen Tonni amongst them :

" It' payd for a ball deryke for a bell	vjd.
It' payde to good man Ewyns off horynger for a bell whell	vjs.
It' payd to the sayd good man Ewyns for raysynge of the sayd bell for to make sur the goynge off the sayd bell	xd.
It' payd to good man Raye the smythe for maykyne of a new boullte of eyern and viij wegges for the sayde bell	vjd.
It' payd for nalles	id.
It' for a new rope for the same bell	xd.
It' for brede and drynke	ijd.
It' for a Hoop and a pys of tymber for the sayde bell	ijd."

Mr L'Estrange speaks of Stephen Tonni as "behind the times" in his inscriptions, and seems surprised at his ornamenting a bell with a medallion of the Crucifixion as late as 1559. I cannot, however, find anything of Roman doctrine in his inscriptions till the Armada year, 1588, the latest date we have of him; and with regard to ornament, a representation of the Crucifixion would not be in the opinion of the most utter puritan

more "superstitious" than the arrows and crown of St Edmund, Martyr and King, the East Anglian Sebastian. Stephen Tonni's earliest known inscription is on the bell at Reepham, Norfolk, dated 1559:

BEATI QUI HABITAT (*sic*) IN DOMO TUA DOMINE.

The next (1564) is one fortunately preserved by a worthy old mill-wright, who first set me bell-hunting. It was on the tenor at Cockfield, Suffolk, now recast:

"MANE CITVS LECTVM FVGE, MOLLEM DISCVTE SOMNVN,
TEMPLV PETAS SPE SVPPLEX, ET VENERARE DEVN."

In neither of these is there any offence, nor in

FAVET IOVA POPVLO SVO. (1577)

on the Landbeach tenor, nor in the portions of the *Te Deum* at Oxborough, Norfolk, nor in

"Filius Virginis Marie dat nobis gaudia vite"

quoted by Mr L'Estrange¹.

But when we come to 1588 a change passes over Stephen Tonni's expressions, and the fourth and tenor at Wood Ditton are certainly in their way historical monuments. The crown and arrows disappear. Out come all John Tonne's beautiful marks, the great Cross (fig. 67) and the small ornaments (figs. 68, 69, 70). The name of the Wood Ditton benefactor *Johannes prat* takes the place of the Balsham benefactor *ricardus rebbel* on John Tonne's bell, and the sands of time seem to have run back for the period of half a century. But most remarkable are the two mediæval inscriptions:

✠ sum rosa pulsata mundi maria vocata,

and ✠ birginis assume nomen qero dñe marie.

The first of these has not been found elsewhere on a post-Reformation bell. The second enunciates doctrine most distinctly Roman as opposed to Catholic, and was used by John Tonne.

If we knew something of the history of John Prat of Wood Ditton it would be a help to us. Without this help, however,

¹ *Church Bells of Norfolk*, p. 64.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST
IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED
THE MOST IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING
PARTS OF HIS REIGN

BY JOHN HUME

IN TWO VOLUMES
THE SECOND VOLUME
LONDON: Printed by J. Sturges, at the Angel in St. Dunstons Church, 1729.

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THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

it seems plain to me that Stephen Tonni had been throughout a concealed opponent of the Reformation. John Tonne's invocation of St Stephen quoted above¹ may show that the choice of the younger man's Christian name was not without meaning, some coincidence of time or circumstance, perchance, naming bell and boy some forty or fifty years back. The spring of 1588 comes, and destruction seems to await the Reformation. There is no Bishop at Ely, Dr Richard Cox having died in 1580, and the see remaining vacant nearly twenty years. Norwich is far distant, and presided over by Bishop Scambler, apparently not the most energetic of mankind. The long-delayed time of retribution seems to be at hand, and Stephen Tonni's last bells at Wood Ditton will be just in time to mark the fall of Elizabeth and the Reformation. Comes the first week of August and these hopes vanish, the traces of their power remaining to many a generation in an obscure village belfry. Such is my reading of the Wood Ditton anomaly. Before leaving Stephen Tonni we may note his connection with the cloth trade, as in the case of Roger Reve, the Reepham bell aforesaid bearing for stops impressions of the seal of the Cloth subsidy for the county of Suffolk.

Sometimes, as at Wattisfield, Suffolk, and Halstead, Essex, William Land's initials occur in connection with T.D., for *Thomas Draper*. Thomas Draper's foundry, which thus seems to have originated from Bury, was finally established at Thetford. He was, apparently, a man of substance and character, and was chosen Mayor of the town in 1592, on which occasion he presented a treble to St Cuthbert's church. Two bells of his in Cambridgeshire, Horningsey 2nd (1590), and Stretham treble (1591) have been recast, but the treble at Coton (1581) remains, bearing a little lozenge (fig. 76) and a fleur-de-lis (fig. 77). Another fleur-de-lis used by him, but not occurring in the county, is engraved in fig. 78, and the arrows in his stamp (fig. 79) are cut short, as though to signify a past connection with Bury St Edmund's. His successor, *John Draper*, has given the county many good bells. Chippenham 2nd and tenor (1601 and 1621), Littleport treble, 2nd and 3rd (1640, 1622 and 1624), Wicken

¹ p. 51.

treble (1634), Dullingham 3rd and 4th (1627 and 1621), Wood Ditton treble (1608), which bears a long inscription, now defaced, and originally belonged to Weston Colville, from which parish Wood Ditton bought it, after the fall of Weston Colville

Fig. 76.

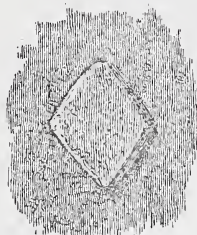


Fig. 77.

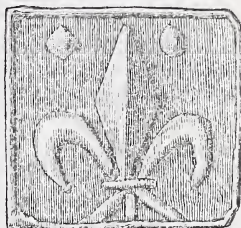


Fig. 78.

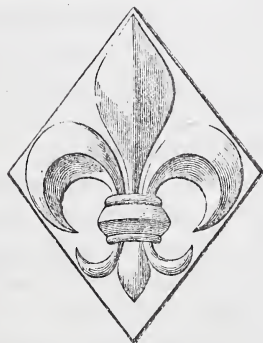
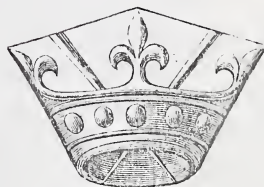


Fig. 79.



tower, in 1825 ; Horningsey tenor (1608), Great Shelford tenor (1614), are all by John Draper. In addition to these, I may mention Bottisham 2nd, and the tenor at St Benet's, Cambridge. There appears to have been at this time some little jarring as to the merits of different foundries, and as newspaper advertisements were unknown, the bells had to puff their makers. The third in the last-mentioned church bears this "vain talk":

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1962



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1962

OF ALL THE BELS IN BENNET I AM THE BEST;
AND YET FOR MY CASTING THE PARISH PAIDE LEST.

"Cheap and nasty" truly, for it is a wretched tinkler. But Draper is not to be beaten by this. He comes out strong on the tenor:

John Draper made me in 1618.
This bell was broake and cast againe,
As plainly doth apeare
Wich time Chvrchwardens were
Edwarde Dixson for the one whoe stode close by his tacklin,
And he that was his partner then was Alexander Jacklin.

I very much suspect that Mr Dixson's "tacklin" was introduced as a rhyme to his partner's name. It reminds one of Tom Hood's foxhunter, writing a sonnet and "beating up the covers" for a rhyme to "Reynard," Beynard, Ceynard, Deynard, &c. The 5th bell at Bene't, which seems to have been cast by Tobie Norris, of Stamford, bears the more elegant or less inelegant motto: NON NOMEN FERO FICTI SED NOMEN BENEDICTI. The initials of William Land occur in connection with those of John Draper on the 3rd and 4th bells at Stapleford.

But it is time to speak of our Cambridge founders, though of no great eminence, for it is strange how few of the Cambridgeshire bells were made in the county. One exists at Great Shelford, the treble, on which only the words made at Cambridge are found, with the date 1590. This seems to be the work of *Richard Nicholson*, whose name occurs on the 4th bell at Bottisham, and nowhere else to my knowledge. He marks his bell with the heads already engraved (figs. 10 and 11), which are supposed to be those of Edward I. and his Queen, Eleanor of Castile. He corresponds in point of time with Richard Nicholson of Christ's College, who matriculated there as a Sizar in June, 1582, graduated B.A. in 1585, and proceeded M.A. in 1589. This Richard Nicholson was involved in the then constant disputes between the University and the Town, having sued Edmund Hurste and George Pretty in a plea of trespass before the Vice-Chancellor. How these individuals

VOL. LXXV. PART I. 1945.
PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE.
LONDON: H. K. LEY, LTD.



THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE
LONDON: H. K. LEY, LTD.

and others were brought out by habeas corpus may be read in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*¹.

John Warren, of St Mary-the-Great, has left nothing of his works but the little "ting-tang" in the tower of that church, which he made in 1607. The designation of the bell appears from the entry in the parish book :—

"Item, paid for the casting of the <i>sant's bell</i> , which wayed 55 lb., which cost 3d the pound in monye	xiijs. ix <i>d</i> .
--	----------------------

And more we aded 15 lb. and a halfe of metle, at viij <i>d</i> . the pown <i>d</i> , in monye xs. iiij <i>d</i> ., and soe the whole charge of the casting of the bell is	xxiijs.
---	---------

Item, paid for a roppe for the bell	x <i>d</i> ."
-------------------------------------	---------------

It' for a yoake and hanging the saint's bell	iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
--	-----------------------

It appears to have marked the end of a great work, the completion of the tower. John Warren, vintner, was married in the church to Elizabeth Smalwood, 18th June, 1581, and was actively engaged in forwarding the building of the tower till his death, Dec. 6th, 1608. His eldest son John was born 13th Nov. 1583, and is no doubt "John Warren the smith," the maker of the "sant's bell," the father being at the time churchwarden. The younger John died 11th Dec. 1625². The death of the father so soon after the completion of the tower evidently caused much regret. It is recorded in the following quaint and not ungraceful lines on a tablet in the chancel of the church :

A speakinge Stone
Reason may chaunce to blame
But did it knowe
Those ashes here doe lie
Which brought the stones
That hide the steeples shame
It would affirme
There were no reason why
Stones should not speake
Before theyr builder die

¹ II. 585.

² For these dates I am indebted to the Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D., Registry of the University and Vicar of St Mary-the-Great.

For here John Warren
 Sleeps amonge the dead
 Who with the Church
 His owne Life finished
 Anno Domini 1608
 December 17.

But greater works than John Warren's sance-bell began to occupy the attention of the parishioners of St Mary-the-Great. Peals of five were now no unusual thing, as may be seen from the end of Udall's *Roister Doister* and elsewhere, and ringing was beginning to take a prominent place in national exercises, to the distress of such characters as Morose, in Ben Jonson's *Silent Woman*, who is thus hit off:

"*Truewit.* A good wag! How does he for the bells?

Cler. O! in the queen's time he was wont to go out of town every Saturday at ten o'clock, or on holyday eves. But now, by reason of the sickness the perpetuity of ringing has made him devise a room with double walls and treble ceilings; the windows close shut and caulk'd: and there he lives by candle-light."

Cambridge affords a very eminent instance of Queen Elizabeth's love for bells. She entered the town on Friday, the 4th of August, 1564, amidst the clanging of all the church bells and college bells in the town. The clochard at King's could hardly have been silent on the occasion, and indeed it may have helped to render the state of things just tolerable by the blending power of the boom of its heavier metal. Considering that they were but a "scratch" five, and that there was not a decent peal in the place, the noise must have been too much for many a "good wag." There was no merry octave to divert the ear, little but the Babel of those representatives of C, B, B flat, A, and intermediate demi-semitones, who in term time still make morn and eve hideous by announcing the concurrent hours of college chapels. It would have driven an Elizabethan madrigal-composer mad. "Such churches as were negligent herein were afterwards called upon, and were fined, some 8s. 4d., some more, some less." St Mary's escaped the higher penalty, the churchwardens paying only "ijs. ij^d. to the Queen's Almoner's

servant for not ringing at the Queen's coming¹." There was ringing at St Mary's in 1587, "at the triumph," for which the sum of xij*d.* was given to the ringers², quite as much as their performance was worth. The allusions to the "University Bell" are frequent on this and other occasions. I suppose it to have been one of the peal (if peal it might be called) then in St Mary's tower. The parish cannot be said to have been before the times, but the original "forbell, myddell bell, and great bell," which, with Thomas Chirche's tenor, made a peal of four, were to receive company. It seems, from Bowtell's account, that the tenor was recast in 1595, and the parish book for the following year notes, "This yere all our bells are rung out and was never before." On which Bowtell remarks that the occasion was probably the Queen's accession, November 17th, "as it seemeth by the following entry:—

"Item, payed for Ireon worke about hainging the bells
against the Quean's daye xs. *vd.*"

The following item shows that the work was only just finished in time:—

"It', Nov. 16, paid John Dowsey for iij dayes & half & his
sonne for iiij dayes abowght yoking of the greate bell with
the old yoke, and drawing of the three greatest bells into their
frames from the nethermost flore vijs. *vd.*"

Fifteen years after this we find the following:—

"Mem'. That vpon this vjth day of October, 1611, the parishoners of
Greete St. Maries parishe, in Cambridg, assembling together did with en
assent and consent, condicend and agree that the bell-frame should be re-
payred, and that the fowre belles then hanging in the said frame should
be cast into five *tunable belles* with expedition, and for the fitt and per-
fecting heereof the said parishoners did then and their chouse and au-
thorise³ Henrie Kinge, John Yorke, Henrie Cotton, and ⁴Walter Bettson, to
be assistant to the churchwardens according as their several skills in that
buisines requireth; and allso then and their assented that their should
be a leaue made vpon the said parishoners as the vse hath been heereto-
fore in other buisineses for the said church for the perfectinge of the said

¹ Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, II. 187.

² *Ibid.* 437.

³ Trustee under Dr. Perse's will.

⁴ Town Treasurer, 1610.

workes. Provid : all waies that this chargeie concerning the bells and the frame shall not be chargable to the parish above the some of xlv^l., which some of xlv^l. is to be leuied of the parishoners.

¹ PHILIPPE SCARLETTE, }
² JAMES ROBSON. } Churchwardens.

³ HENRIE MOWTLOWE,

BENIAMIN HINTON,

MYCHAEAL WOOLFE,

⁴ NATHANAEL CRADOCKE,

EDWARD DODSON."

From a memorandum in the parish book it appears that the whole expense amounted to £53 13s. 7*d*., of which £14 19s. 10*d*. was to be paid to St Michael's parish for one of their bells, weighing 4 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. Such borrowing of metal was not uncommon in those times, but the system led to many inconveniences here as elsewhere, the St Michael's authorities in the end acknowledging the receipt of £16 10s. 4*d*., "in full discharge of all reckonings about our bell, and the suit touching the same." The bell founder, whoever he was, received £18. In 1620 and 1621 there appears to have been further improvement, two of the old peal being recast and another added. From the mention of St Ives as the place of meeting, I suppose the founder to have been Tobias, or Tobie Norris the elder, of Stamford, many of whose bells are to be found in the town and neighbourhood. The items are as follows :—

A. D. 1620.

It' paid for the bell founder's two bonds	ijs.
It' paid for helping downe the bell	is. vjd.
It' paid for a baldrikk for the new bell	iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .

A. D. 1621.

Item, p ^d for timber to repair the frame, & for new wheelles to the bells	vli. xixs. vjd.
--	-----------------

¹ Committed to the custody of the Town gaoler, 24 April, 1612, by Dr. Goche, Vice-Chancellor and Master of Magdalen College, for not suffering the bell of St Mary's Church to be rung for Mr. Waterhouse, of Trinity College. They were released on the same day by the interference of their fellow-parishioners. MS. *Baker* xxxvi. 226, quoted by Cooper, *Ann. Camb.*

² Town Treasurer, 1614.

³ One of the first representatives of the University in Parliament.

⁴ Trustee under Dr Forse's will.

It' to helpers in taking downe & hanging vp the bells xijs. viij*d*.
 It' p^d for writing the indentures for the bells to be
 new cast, and a bond vppon them iijs.
 It' pd. to one for going to St Ives to take bond of the
 bell founder with two suertes ijs."

The money was better managed this time, the collection for the bells being £48. 19s. 4*d*., and the expenses £42. 14s. 10*d*. In 1667 two more bells were added, probably by Robard Gurney, who, in that year, made the 7th at St Andrew's before mentioned. The 3rd and 4th also were recast. Mr. King is paid his "charges goeing to Bury to give direction for casting the two bells, 12s. 0*d*., £2. 5s. 0*d*. is paid for carriage, £9. 8s. 8*d*. to the founder for casting the 3rd and 4th, and in 1668, 9s. for mending the 7th bell and the tenor, but I can find no items as to the two new bells. Dr Mason has recorded the weight of the old peal of eight :

	cwt.	qr.	lb.		cwt.	qr.	lb.
First	3	2	24	Fifth	7	0	10
Second	4	1	25	Sixth	9	3	3
Third	4	3	26	Seventh	14	0	1
Fourth	6	0	7	Eighth	18	2	0

I give the inscriptions *literatim* from Bowtell's MS., though I must confess myself utterly at a loss to reconcile them with his history of the peal.

"I. Cum Sono, si non vis venire, nunquam ad preces cupies ire.

II. O mater Dei, memento mei. (Besides this inscription there was a shield containing a semée of Fleur-de-lis for France, which shows it must have been cast before the year 1407, when the semée was reduced to the number *three*.)

III. Celorum Christe placeat tibi Rex sonus iste.

IV. Johannes Yorke me fecit in honorem beate Marie.

V. Intactum Sileo, percute dulce cano.

VI. Soli Deo Gloria Pax hominibus.

VII. Musica medicina est molestiæ illius quæ per labores suscipitur.

VIII. or soul bell. Sum voce pulsata mundi Maria vocata, 1595¹."

The third may have been by Francis or Hugh Watts, of Leicester, probably the latter. "Celorum Christe, &c." is a mediæval inscription adopted by them, and occurs in its original

¹ Bowtell's MS., vi. 2256, &c.

form on the third at Cossington, and second at Welham, Leicestershire. It has been neatly translated :—

“O Christ, Heaven’s King,
Be pleased with this Ring!”

In Alderman Metcalfe’s Diary appears the following note on the expenses of this peal :—

“1611. Awdetors for the Accounte of Jeames Robsonn and Phillip Scarlett Churchwardens goeing forth of ther office in Ester tuesdaye 1612. Dockter Mowltellowe, Mr. Edward Pottoe, Mr. Wicksted, Henrie Gibbs, Antonie Tomson, Edmond Jeffrie and Walter Metcalfe, these being mett together at S^t Maires abowte the laste of Aprill 1612 to take ther Acownts for the parrish goods and ther receats w^h ther disbursements did find that theye had in ther hands xii^l. xixs. i^d. ob. the w^h the did Refuse to deliuer untell theye had maid ther accounte for the frayme w^h the Casting of the bells whear uppon it stayed unto Co’mensement sonndaye.”

Several curious facts relating to the old peal may be found in Mr Venables’s Paper on St Mary’s Church, published by the Cambridge Camden Society.

We have already touched upon Tobie Norris, of Stamford. He was not a very first-rate founder, but his orthodoxy is beyond all question. *NON SONO ANIMABVS MORTVORVM SED AVRIBVS VIVENTIVM* is a favourite inscription of his, and may be seen on the bell at St Mary’s-the-Less (1608), and the tenor at All Saints (1606), Cambridge.

I suppose him to be the founder who cast three bells for St Michael’s in 1625, probably at St Ives. The parish book gives the items :

Now laying out.	£	s.	d.
Layd out vppon composition to the bell founder	6	1	0
Item, to Mr. Short for drawing the covenant with the bell founder		2	0
It’ for earnest for the Bell wheel		1	0
It’ for charges att St Ives about the bells		6	0
It’ for divers charges at severall times to the bell-founder com’ing to towne		5	0
It’ for new hanging the bells		7	0
It’ for 2 labourers helping to pull up the bells		1	0
It’ for three keyes for the bells			4
It’ for bell ropes		3	4

The following extracts relating to the Norris family, from the Register of the parish of St George, Stamford, have been kindly supplied to me by Mr Justin Simpson, of that town :

1606. Antony Norris, ye sonne of Tobias Norris, was baptised ye 11th daye of January, 1606.

1609. Toby Norris, ye sonne of Toby Norris, was burried ye 26th day of Marche, 1609.

1612. William Norris, the sonne of Tbye Norris, was baptised ye 24 of August, 1612.

1612. Anthonie Norris, the sonne of Tobias Norris, was burried the 3rd day of January.

1614. Marye Norris, the daughter of Tbye Norris, was baptised the 24th day of September.

1617. Abortiua, yedaughter of Tbye Norris, was burried ye 4th of Julye.

1618. John, the sonne of Tbye Norris, was baptised the 14th day of June.

1620. Frances Norris, the daughter of Tobie Norris, was baptised the 21 daye of September.

1625. Samuell, the sonne of Tobias Norris, was burried the xvth day of September.

1628. John Norris, the sonne of Toby Norris, was burried the eleventh of January.

1634. Aprilis 25. Tobias Norris, the son of Thomas Norris, Bel-founder, was baptized.

1638. May 29. John, the sonne of Thomas Norris, baptized.

1655. Thomas, son of Thomas Norris, gent., bur. Oct. 3.

1673. July 28. Edith, wife of Thomas Norris, bur.

1675. Eliz., dau. of Tobias & Susan Norris, christened Decemb. 21.

1677. Mary, dau. of Tobias & Anna Norris, christened Aug. 13.

1679. Martha, daught. of Tobias Norris, christened Feb. 25.

1680. Mary, dau. of Tobias Norris, bur. June 5.

1681. Edw., sonne of Tobias Norris, gent., bap. Apl. 21.

1682. Ann, dau. of Tobias Norris, bap. Nov. 4, died Nov. 23.

1683. A son of Tobias Norris, bap. Apl. 24.

1687. Mary, dau. of Tobias & Ann Norris, bap. Feb. 25.

1690. Mary, daughter of Mr. Tobias & Ann Norris, bur. June 28.

1699. Tobias Norris, Bell founder, bur. Jan. 19.

The register contains no date of the burial of Tobie Norris the elder. A bell-metal plate to his memory exists in the church of St George, bearing the following inscription, in high relief :

"Here lieth the body of Tobie Norris, Belfovn. who decea. the 3 of No., 1626 (!)"

He was succeeded by his son Thomas Norris, some of whose bells deserve high commendation. There is a good bell of his (1648) belonging to Ely Trinity, and he cast the second at All Saints, Cambridge, in 1632. The parish book for that year brings the whole scene before us.

It., paid for a presentment for the broken bell	0	01	05
.....			
For our charges in going for a bell founder	0	6	0
It., for a diner to the bell founder when he tooke mesure of y ^e belles	0	3	4
For taking downe the bell by Mr. Mane	0	3	0
For carryedge to the bridge and waying	0	2	6
For the carryedg of it by water	0	6	0
It., for bringing it bake from Stamford to the bridge	0	6	0
It., for the waying it & bringing from the water home	0	3	0
It., for a new Balricke	0	2	6
for beere at the hanging of it.	0	0	6
It., for a sup ^r to the bell founder, y ^e workmen, & som p ^r ishinors being then there present	0	6	6
It., for making a bond for warrant of the said bell	0	0	6

And after various smaller items :

It., for hanging the newe bell & mending the rest of them	0	10	8
It., Paide to thomas Noris the bell founder	6	14	4

There appears to have been generally a jollification on such occasions. In Bungay Trinity parish book, besides a "dyner at iij^d. heade," there is an item of xij^d. to the bell founder's wife (Mistress Alice Brend), and the same sum "to his manservants and his mayde."

In connection with the parish of St George, Stamford, are two charities in which the name of Norris is frequently mentioned. The first is John Chirme's donation to the poor, 10th Charles I. In a deed of feoffment connected therewith, and dated 16th Sept., 7th James I. (1609), we find Tobie Norris, of Stamford, bell-founder; in another, dated April 12th, 1638, Thomas Norris, of Stanford, gent., also his son Toby; in 1666, Thomas Norris; in 1693, Tobias Norris. The second is a conduit for supplying the parish with water, managed by two conduit-masters. In the list of masters names of various

members of the Norris family occur in the following connection :

- 1632. Henry Grumball, Tho. Norris.
- 1633. Tho. Norris, Edm. Browne, gent.
- 1636. William Aslack, Tho. Norris.
- 1637. Tho. Norris, Robert Ball.
- 1640. William Waters, Thomas Norris.
- 1641. Thomas Norris, John Goodlad.
- 1687. Nicholas Love, Mr. Norris.

In a deed dated March 29th, 1646, we find the signature of Tho. Norris in company with those of "H. Cooke, Min., Thos. Sherwood, Robert Ball, and Ro. White," as letting some land belonging to the estate to Anthony Write (Wright), after the rate of sixteen groats an acre, and also, to John Steele, for one shilling an acre. In documents relating to the church estate, dated 1638, we find the name of Toby Norris, of Stamford, bell-founder; and in 1659, that of Thomas Norris, gent.

From October 20th, 1613, to March 12th, 1614, the parish register is signed by Tobie Norris, as one of the Churchwardens.

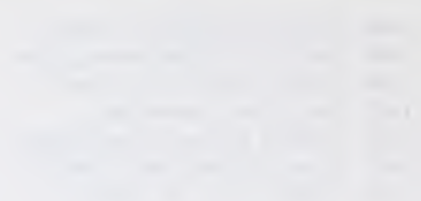
From 1630 to 1632, Thomas Norys was Churchwarden, and spells his name as Norys and Norris.

In 1656-7, Thomas Norris was raised to the highest municipal office in his native borough, serving as "Alderman." The title of "Mayor" was not adopted at Stamford till some years afterwards. We do not seem to have any bells in Cambridgeshire from the foundry of Tobie Norris the younger. Mr Justin Simpson, to whose kindness I am indebted for these notes on the Norris family, tells me that the Stamford foundry is supposed to have been in the vicinity of the Gas Works, or of Mr Blashfield's Terra-Cotta Works.

The origin of the "owl" (fig. 80) on some of the bells cast by Tobie Norris the elder and Thomas Norris, may be that this bird is the crest of the family of Norris, of Basing Park, in Hampshire—*On a mount Vert, an owl holding in the dexter claw an arrow, from the beak an escroll.* We do not, however, find all this detail on the bells. The Stamford initial cross and a common stop are given in figs. 81 and 82.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

CHAPTER I. OF THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE EARTH.



The Earth is a sphere, and its surface is covered by water. The water is divided into oceans, seas, and rivers. The land is divided into continents and islands. The Earth is made of different layers, and the layers are different in thickness and composition. The outermost layer is the crust, which is the thinnest layer. The next layer is the mantle, which is the thickest layer. The innermost layer is the core, which is the hottest layer.

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And now, having reached a period at which Change-ringing begins to make its appearance, let us see a little of the rise and

Fig. 80.



Fig. 81.

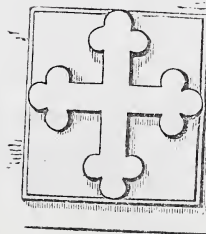
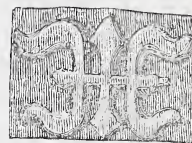


Fig. 82.



progress of this healthy and ingenious amusement. The first to reduce the art to a system was Fabian Stedman, a printer, resident in Cambridge, who is said to have printed his changes on slips of paper in his leisure hours, and taught them to his company in the tower of St Benedict. "Within these fifty or sixty years," says he, writing about 1667, "*Changes* were not known, or thought possible to be Rang: Then were invented



the *Sixes*, being the very ground of a *Six-score*: then the *Twenty*, and *Twenty-four*, with several other *Changes*¹." We may mark the rise of Change-ringing in Cambridgeshire, then, by the improvements in the Bene't peal from 1607 to 1615, by the making of Great St Mary's four into five in 1611, by the addition or recasting of the two trebles in the Stetchworth peal in 1608, &c., &c., but more conclusively from the general fact that 18 per cent. of the bells now existing in the county were cast in the early half of the 17th century.

Now, every one knows the fact that the number of changes that can be rung on a peal of bells is the factorial of the number of the bells: 2 for *two*, 6 for *three*, 24 for *four*, 120 ("the six score") for *five*, 720 for *six*, 5,040 for *seven*, 40,320 for eight, &c. But it is not so generally known that it is necessary for a definite order to be observed in arranging the changes, and that for more reasons than one. It is clear, firstly, that no man could go through 5,040 or 5,120 changes from unassisted memory. There must be some kind of *memoria technica*. And, secondly, from the nature of bell machinery, a certain time must elapse between two strokes of the same bell, because the bell has to swing round, sweeping out a complete circle while it turns from its position mouth-upwards round to mouth-upwards again. When the bell is mouth-upwards an expert ringer will hold it in balance any time you like, or an ordinary ringer may let it a little over balance, to be sustained by the "stay and slide," or some other contrivance, so that there is no difficulty in a bell *waiting*, though there is every difficulty, or rather an utter impossibility, in its *coming round before its round is finished*. Thus, if you began writing a five-bell peal,

12345
54321,

the treble and second would have no difficulty in waiting, nor the third in keeping its place, but it would be very sharp work for the fourth to make two places, and as to the tenor, there would be an ominous silence between its strokes at the end of

¹ *Tintimalogia*, 1668.

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the first round and the beginning of the second. In six-bell peals, eight-bell peals, &c., where the bells strike more quickly, a bell may, sometimes, where necessity requires, change two places at a time, slip from the fourth's place into the sixth's or the second's, and so on, but in five-bell work a bell should never change more places than one—for instance, supposing a bell to be in the third's place, in the next change it must either stay there or go into the second's or fourth's, according to circumstances, but it must not go into the treble's or tenor's. My ringing friends must pardon my stating things that are quite obvious to them but not equally clear to those who may have a curiosity on the subject, but who, like Dr Gatty, the author of the pleasant little book, *The Bell, its Origin, History, and Uses*, are frightened by the portentous array of technical terms that encounter them at the outset. This being premised, let us see the best arrangement of the six changes in order to form a peal on three bells:

123
213
231

Here are the first three changes, in which we see the treble acting as "the Hunt," or moving uniformly amongst the others; we see also, that no bell is moved more than one place at each change. A bell is said "to be hunted" *up* or *down*, according as it moves towards the tenor's place or the treble's place. Now, if "the Hunt" were to be "hunted down," we should get no more changes—only 213 and 123 again. This is obviated, however, by making an "Extream Change," or change between the second and tenor, allowing "the Hunt" to rest in its place one change, thus:

321.

And now, "hunting down," we get the remaining two changes, viz.:

312
132.

This calling the treble "the Hunt" in a peal on three is, however, a matter of no real consequence, for if a few series of

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not merely a collection of facts and dates, but a process of critical thinking and analysis. It is through the study of history that we can learn from the mistakes of the past and avoid them in the future.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the role of the government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the government has played a crucial role in the development of the country, from the establishment of the Constitution to the present day. The author points out that the government has been responsible for the creation of the federal system, the establishment of the courts, and the development of the economy. It is through the government that we have been able to achieve the progress and prosperity that we enjoy today.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the role of the individual in the development of the United States. It is argued that the individual has played a crucial role in the development of the country, from the early settlers to the present day. The author points out that the individual has been responsible for the creation of the federal system, the establishment of the courts, and the development of the economy. It is through the individual that we have been able to achieve the progress and prosperity that we enjoy today.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the role of the future in the development of the United States. It is argued that the future is a time of great opportunity and challenge. The author points out that the future is a time when we will be able to achieve the progress and prosperity that we have not yet achieved. It is through the future that we will be able to achieve the progress and prosperity that we have not yet achieved.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the role of the present in the development of the United States. It is argued that the present is a time of great opportunity and challenge. The author points out that the present is a time when we will be able to achieve the progress and prosperity that we have not yet achieved. It is through the present that we will be able to achieve the progress and prosperity that we have not yet achieved.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the role of the past in the development of the United States. It is argued that the past is a time of great opportunity and challenge. The author points out that the past is a time when we will be able to achieve the progress and prosperity that we have not yet achieved. It is through the past that we will be able to achieve the progress and prosperity that we have not yet achieved.

these changes were being rung, one bell would be "hunted up" and "hunted down" as much as another. The second bell at the third change, and the tenor at the fifth change begin to do the very thing that the treble has done, and go through with it like the treble. This peal might be rung backwards, by hunting the tenor *down*. And so much for the peal on three, or "sixes."

Next in order comes the "four-and-twenty," or peal on four bells. This admits of considerable variety of treatment. I give specimens of two methods—Stedman's, which, though a most clumsy affair, was doubtless a great thing in his days, and the "Plain Bob" method, from the modern "Campanalogia."

Stedman's first method (*Art of Ringing*, p. 8).

1234	4321
2134	4312
2314	4132
2341	1432
3241	1423
3214	4123
3124	4213
1324	4231
1342	2431
3142	2413
3412	2143
3421	1243

In this peal the treble is hunted up and down, just as in the "sixes," while the other three bells have all the same curious movement, staying twice in each of the middle places, and thrice in the treble's and tenor's places. Every change is what is called a "single," *i.e.* a change of place between two bells only, it appearing to be the composer's object to produce as little variety as possible. In the improved method the treble moves exactly as in Stedman's method, and the other bells come in for their share of the "hunting," and half the changes are "double," *viz.*, those marked with an asterisk :

1234	4321
*2143	*3412
2413	3142
*4231	*1324

Hitherto our "singles" have been made between the bells

in the middle places. Such a "single" would now bring the bells round again after eight changes only. A "single" is therefore made with the two hind bells, which, taking the two last changes above-given, produces the following effect:—

3142
 *1324
 1342
 *3124

This movement of the second and fourth is called a "dodge." It will be seen that the name is not without its meaning, for the second makes a feint as though it were going to be "hunted down," but stops directly and returns to its former place, and the fourth imitates it the next change. This gives us another eight changes by plain "hunting:" starting from the last but one we have written.

1342	2431
*3124	*4213
3214	4123
*2341	*1432

The second and third now "dodge," and thus we get the remaining eight changes.

1423	3241
*4132	*2314
4312	2134
*3421	*1243

A "single" between the two hind bells now brings the bells round—1234.

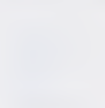
And thus we part from the "four-and-twenty." "I will here insert," says Stedman, "two or three old peals on five bells, which (though rejected in these days, yet) in former times were much in use, which, for antiquity's sake, I here set down. And, first,

The Twenty all over."

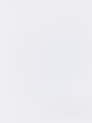
This is a most curious old peal, highly interesting from its extreme simplicity. First the treble hunts up, while the others change no more than to make room for it.

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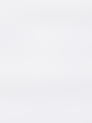
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12345
 21345
 23145
 23415
 23451

Now the second does the same thing.

32451
 34251
 34521
 34512

The third now hunts.

43512
 45312
 45132
 45123

Now the fourth.

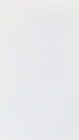
54123
 51423
 51243
 51234

And lastly the tenor, which brings the bells round again.

15234
 12534
 12354
 12345

Here every change is a "single." The twenty changes arise, of course, from there being *four* in each of the *five* hunts.

Stedman's next peal is more to our local purpose, being entitled "Cambridge Eight and Forty," probably from its being first rung in St Benedict's tower. Let me first notice how it is "Eight and Forty," instead of being "Six-score." The restriction is that the treble and second can never come behind, nor the fourth and tenor before. So that whereas, in the "Six-score," 24 changes can be made on 1, 2, 3, 4, with the tenor always behind; 24 on 1, 2, 3, 5, with the fourth always behind; 24 on 1, 2, 4, 5, with the third always behind; 24 on 1, 3, 4, 5, with the second always behind; and 24 on 2, 3, 4, 5, with the treble always behind; in "Cambridge Eight and Forty" the last two of the above-mentioned sets are entirely excluded, only 18 of



ARTICLE

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

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11

12

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
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each of the first two sets can be admitted, because the fourth would lead in six changes of the first set, and the tenor in six changes of the second set, and only twelve of the third set, for the other twelve will be fourth and fifth leads. Thus we get

18 from the first set,
18 from the second set,
12 from the third set,
0 from the fourth set,
0 from the fifth set.

—
48

With these observations, I give the peal complete, in which it will be seen that the motion of the bells is very complex, there being no "hunting." Every change is a "single."

12345	31254	21453	12435
21345	31245	24153	14235
21354	31425	24513	14325
21534	34125	25413	13425
25134	34215	25143	13245
25314	32415	21543	13254
23514	32145	12543	13524
23154	23145	15243	15324
32154	23415	15423	15234
32514	24315	14523	12534
35214	24135	14253	12354
35124	21435	12453	12345
31524			

Such was the condition of Five-bell work in the earlier part of the 17th century, and nothing had been attempted, it seems, on higher numbers. The ice had been broken before Stedman's time by the removal of the absurd restrictions of "Cambridge Eight and Forty," but no change beyond a "single" seems to have occurred to the first inventors of the "six-score." Everything is sacrificed for the sake of the treble, which is "hunted" regularly up and down all through the peal. The second is called the "half-hunt," though it comes in for a very limited share of the sport.

I am induced to give the Plain-change peal entire from the *Tintinnalogia*, not only from Stedman's connection with Cambridge, but also because the work is very rare, and "Stedman-

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FIGURE 1
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE
IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1918

Year	Percentage
1900	17.0
1905	18.0
1910	17.5
1918	20.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census, "The Population of the United States, 1900-1918," p. 10.

The above graph shows the percentage of the population under 16 years of age in the United States from 1900 to 1918. The percentage was 17.0% in 1900, rose to 18.0% in 1905, fell to 17.5% in 1910, and rose to 20.0% in 1918. This increase is due to the high birth rate during the war years.

ringers" are becoming rarer every day. It is desirable to save from oblivion the early specimens of peal-making.

The *Plain-changes* on five bells.

12345	41235	51432	51324
21345	42135	54132	53124
23145	42315	54312	53214
23415	42351	54321	53241
23451	24351	54231	53421
32451	24315	54213	53412
32415	24135	54123	53142
32145	21435	51423	51342
31245	12435	15423	15342
13245	12453	15243	13542
13425	21453	51243	31542
31425	24153	52143	35142
34125	24513	52413	35412
34215	24531	52431	35421
34251	42531	25431	35241
34521	42513	25413	35214
34512	42153	25143	35124
34152	41253	21543	31524
31452	14253	12543	13524
13452	14523	12534	13254
14352	41523	21534	31254
41352	45123	25134	32154
43152	45213	25314	32514
43512	45231	25341	32541
43251	45321	52341	23541
43521	45312	52314	23514
43215	45132	52134	23154
43125	41532	51234	21354
41325	14532	15234	12354
14325	15423	15324	12345
14235			

If Dr Burney could assure his readers that the *Tintinnalogia* is "not beneath the notice of musicians who wish to explore all the regions of natural melody: as in this little book they will see every possible change in the arrangement of Diatonic sounds, from 2 to 12, which being reduced to musical notes, would, in spite of all which has hitherto been written, point out innumerable passages, that would be new in melody and musical composition¹," I may venture to claim at least as high a regard for the

¹ Burney, *General History of Music*, iii. 413. He gives a sprightly "Five Bell Consorte" by John Jenkins, which he traces to Fabian Stedman's *Tintinnalogia*.



modern peals, in which the bells are more freely moved about amongst each other. This method of plain-changes is easily applicable to any number of bells, and, therefore, I shall treat of it no further, except to remark that one of the six-bell methods (tenor and fifth hunted down) shows by its name how fashionable an amusement bell-ringing was two centuries ago. It is called the *Esquire's Twelve-score*. Stedman's great triumph was in cross peals, or peals in which "singles" are rarely admitted. "Old Doubles" (probably the first Cross-Peal on Five), and "Grandsire," which, in some form or other, is the standard "six-score" of the present day, are not equal in symmetry to "New Doubles," which was Stedman's invention. Any one whose appetite may be keen on the subject may find substantial satisfaction in the pages of the modern *Campanalogia*, in a little work by Mr Hubbard, of Norwich, on the subject¹, in Troyte's *Change-ringing* (Masters), or in Wigram's *Change-ringing disentangled* (Bell & Daldy). The subject of change-ringing is inexhaustible, and I do not wish to occupy these pages with more of it than is necessary for the explanation of the few old peals I have endeavoured to preserve.

We must return from the ringers to the founders of the Stuart period.

One bell from the foundry of the *Eldridge* family, at Chertsey, is found in our county. It is that at Little Abington, recognized by Mr Sperling as the work of *Bryan Eldridge* by its stops. The date is 1620. An account of this foundry is given in the *Church Bells of Sussex*, p. 32. Another solitary specimen is the Arrington bell, cast by *John Dier*, in 1583. The name of this founder also occurs on a bell at Broomfield, Essex, dated 1580, and on the 3rd at Maulden, Bedfordshire, which is inscribed, *Johannes dier hanc campanam fecit, 1593*. Perhaps there may be some link connecting him with *George Clarke*, who cast a peal for Duxford St Peter, in 1564. Dier may have intervened between this man and one *John Clarke*, who made the Welney bell in 1613, and whom Mr A. D. Tyssen has turned up, without date, at Rumboldswyke, in Sussex.

¹ *Elements of Campanalogia*, by Henry Hubbard. Lodon: S. Nobbs, 1861.

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...


The second bell at Flitwick, in Bedfordshire, bears the inscription *Johannes Clarke hanc fecit campanam, 1608*. The similarity of the lettering and the form of the inscription, have led me to conjecture this connection. Dier and John Clarke both use the pentacle as a trade mark. About the same time we have *William Hausley* and *Richard Holdfeld*, the former of whom may be known by his *cacoethes tinniendi*, rejoicing in jingling rhymes, as

Ring and fear not,
But swear not.

on the 2nd, and

Feare the Lord and on him cavl
William Havsley made vs all. 1623.

on the 4th, at Fen Ditton.

Shepreth and Graveley, too, know him. His  is of peculiar shape and makes his bells easy of identification.

Richard Holdfeld cast Little Shelford 3rd, Chesterton 3rd, and Trinity College clock-bell. He uses the annexed initial

Fig. 83.



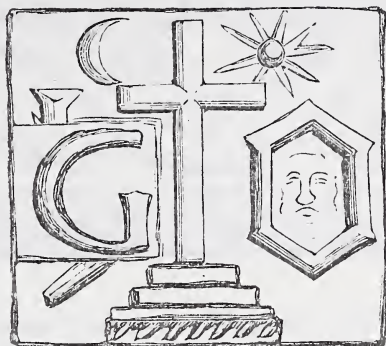
cross (fig. 83). I cannot help regarding these men as Cambridge founders, or at least exercising their craft in the town for a time, and though the lists of freemen do not go back to their day, a vigorous search among parochial records may yet tell us something about them. Hausley certainly is unknown beyond the immediate neighbourhood of Cambridge.

Two bells from Leicester are found at Eltisley. The 3rd is probably by *William Newcombe* (1608), and the 2nd, an alphabet-bell, most likely by *Hugh Watts*, a little later. The Leicester foundry did an extensive business in the South-Midland counties,



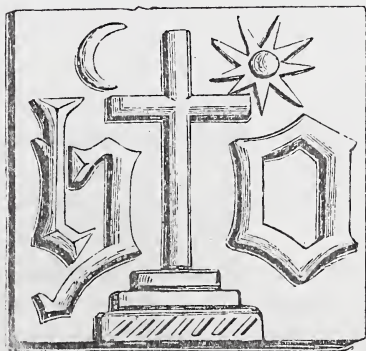
its range to the north being curtailed by that at Nottingham, from which we have one bell in the county, the Haddenham tenor, dated 1657, bearing a stamp, (fig. 84) which contains

Fig. 84.



under a Cross Calvary, between a crescent and a star, the letters *g. o.* for *George Oldfield*, whose father, *Henry Oldfield*, in conjunction with William Newcome, cast old "Tom o'Lincoln" in 1610. George Oldfield's stamp is clumsily altered from his

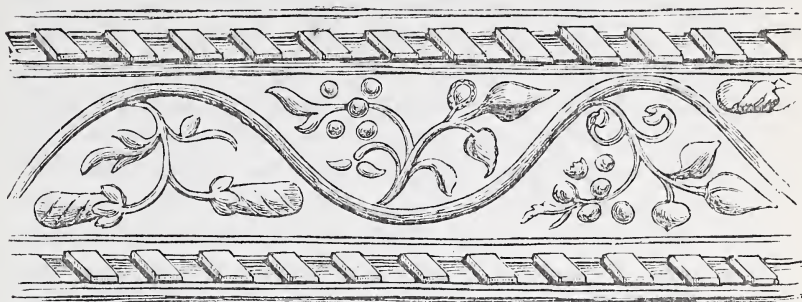
Fig. 85.



father's (fig. 85), the head and tail of the *h* clearly remaining in the Son's stamp. The band ornament (fig. 86) on the

Haddenham tenor is a well-known mark of the Nottingham foundry.

Fig. 86.



But no founder of this period was equal to "Colchester Graye." His *chef d'œuvre* is the tenor at Lavenham, Suffolk, the beauties of which I leave to be more fully descanted upon by some Suffolk campanalogist, remarking, by the way, that it would be well, when a national work like the Westminster bell is in hand, that the dimensions of masterpieces, such as the Lavenham tenor, should be studied. Cambridgeshire contains a large number (more than 50) of his bells. Among the best of them, perhaps, is the Fordham peal, four of which he cast in 1638, and the tenor in 1659. *Miles Graye* appears, from the testimony of the bells at Barrington, to have been assisted by one *William Harbert*. My conjecture that *Richard Bowler*, whose bells are to be found at Barton and in St Peter's church, Cambridge, was Miles Graye's predecessor at Colchester: is confirmed by Dr Badham¹: similarity of lettering, and the locality of Bowler's bells led me to this conclusion. Bowler's latest date is 1620. Miles Graye died in 1666.

There is a nameless make in the county, without even initials, specimens of which may be seen at Melbourn (1616), Stetchworth (1608), and Barton (1608). From similarity of lettering and inscriptions I am inclined to attribute these bells

¹ *Plea for the Restoration of the bells of All Saints, Sudbury*, p. 2.

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to *James Keene*, two of whose bells (the treble and 3rd) are at Flitwick, in Bedfordshire.

John Draper's foundry at Thetford disappeared at his death in 1644, but some ten years afterwards it revived for a while, at Bury, under "Robard Gurney," son¹ of one Andrew Gurney, or "Girne," who seems to have been for a short time in partnership with John Draper². This "Robard" cast the treble at Bene't, in 1663, but being a practical rough kind of hand, he does not indulge in fusorial waggery. The 7th at St Andrew's-the-Great, which has been correctly described to me as a "mucky, yawling thing, without a bit o' music in it," was the work of the same hand, in 1667. When his bells are good, they are, in my opinion, very good³, but many of them are below mediocrity. The bell at the Round Church is his (1663), also the tenor at Impington (1652?).

John Hodson, of London, during the Commonwealth cast several of our bells, viz., Fen Ditton 3rd, the late Horningsey treble, Stapleford treble, and the chapel bell at St Catharine's College, all in 1654. The Hodson family, I think, was of Cambridge extraction. The name of Christopher Hodson, gentleman, appears in the Corporation Lease-book in the year 1589. We know how the same Christian name hangs about in a family, and the bell-founder John was succeeded by a Christopher who cast "Tom" of Oxford in 1680. These Cambridge-shire bells of John Hodson's were cast at Saffron Walden, as we may gather from the accounts of St Catharine's College for the years 1654-5:—

for the taking down the chappell bell, and fixing it	}	0	7	6
again				

¹ See the following extract from the will of Andrew Gurny (dated 30th December, 1643):

"And whereas I am indebted to my sonne Robert two hundred weyght of that mettell, I will and my mynde is that he shall haue three hundred weyght for the two with all my tooles and moulds for to worke with all as to my trade belongeth." Bury Registry, *Lib. Meadows*, p. 339 b.

² John Draper and Andrew Gurny made the 4th at Lidgate, Suffolk, in 1625. The treble and 2nd there, of the same date, bear Draper's name alone.

³ *E.g.* the 2nd at Worlington.

the first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848.

The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862.

The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871.

The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1879.

The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1881. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Oklahoma in 1889.

The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Kansas in 1891. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Nebraska in 1893.

The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Iowa in 1895. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Missouri in 1897.

The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in Illinois in 1899.

ffor casting y ^e chappell-bell (to which was added ¹)	}	3 15 0
pounds of mettle) and carriage of it between this and		
Waldin		

The Hodsons were in the habit of stamping their bells with coins, a practice followed by their foreman *William Hull*, after he set up for himself. This man after serving John Hodson from 1654 to 1671, and afterwards *Michael Darbie* (of whom more anon) finally established a foundry at Southmalling, Sussex, where he died in 1687². Cambridgeshire possesses but one bell of his, the 5th at Brinkley, undated, bearing the indistinct impressions of divers coins, of which I could only identify the Oxford crown of Charles I. (fig. 87).

Fig. 87³.

In 1667 comes the casting of two trebles for St Mary's-the-Great, according to Bowtell's account. *Robard Gurney*, of whom we have spoken, seems to have been the founder.

In 1669 there is improvement at St Edward's, Cambridge. We find two small bells re-cast and a treble added, so as to make a little peal of six. *Christopher Graye* was the founder, a degenerate son, probably, of "Colchester Graye," old Miles. He seems to have wandered once into Staffordshire, and in 1659 he was at Ampthill⁴, but the old district had some charm or other for him, as we find him now for some fourteen or fifteen

¹ Left blank.

² *Church Bells of Sussex*, pp. 26—28.

³ This is fig. 1920 in Charles Knight's *Old England*. Messrs Clowes have kindly allowed us an electrotype from their block.

⁴ See extract from the account book of Jesus College, among the inscriptions.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then goes on to discuss the various factors that have shaped the development of the United States, including the role of the individual, the influence of the environment, and the impact of the economy.



The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then goes on to discuss the various factors that have shaped the development of the United States, including the role of the individual, the influence of the environment, and the impact of the economy.

years at Haddenham. The parish book of St Edward's gives us all the detail:

"It., p ^d to Gray for casting of two bells eight pounds and for another he added 43 pounds	10	10	8
It., p ^d for more bell metle to M ^r . Rose and for pewter	06	03	3
It., p ^d for carying y ^e Bells to Hadnam and y ^e recarying of them	01	14	4
It., for 5 new rouns	00	14	0
It., for helps and scayls borrowing to way y ^e bells back & forward	00	08	6
It., for horse hyer 5 times to hadnam and Ely & expense their	04	14	4
It., to Haynes for hanging y ^e bells & altering y ^e frames	10	16	8
It., p ^d to y ^e Smith for Iron worke	05	14	6
It., p ^d to Bridger Attersly and for nayles and a staple	00	02	5."

Among other founders of this time were the *Darbies* (*Michael* and *John*), who seem to have been brothers. I am told that they originally came from Kelsale, near Saxmundham, Suffolk, but they were both "founders-errant," though of very distinct characters. Michael was a rolling stone that gathered no moss, while John's travels were confined to East Anglia. Michael's wretched bells are to be found in many districts, for one specimen of his casting appears to have been enough for a neighbourhood. His only Cambridgeshire performance is the little peal at Whaddon, in 1671, in which year he also cast the treble at Stanstead Mountfitchet, Essex. I find him at Eynesford, Kent, in 1651; at Boxley, Kent, in 1652; at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, 1655; at Mileham and Feltwell, Norfolk, in 1661; and Anthony à Wood's testimony as to his Oxford knaveries in 1657, is worth transcription, as indicating not obscurely the reason of his "wearing out welcome." "A. W. his mother, and his two brothers, Rob. and Christopher Wood, gave 5^l to Merton Coll. towards the casting of their five bells into eight. These five were antient bells, and had been put up into the tower at the first building thereof, in the time of Dr Hen. Abendon, Warden of Merton Coll. who began to be Warden in 1421. The tenor or great bell (on which the name of the said Abendon was put) was supposed to be the best bell in England, being, as 'twas said, of fine mettall silver found. The generality

of people were much against the altering of that bell, and were for a treble to be put to the five, and so make them six: and old Sarjeant Charles Holloway, who was a very covetous man, would have given money to save it, and to make the five six, bells, that is to put a treble to them. But by the knavery of Thom. Jones, the sub-warden (the warden being then absent) and...Derby, the bell-founder, they were made eight. Dr Joh. Wilson, Dr of Musick, had a fee from the College to take order about their tuning."... "All the eight bells of Merton Coll. did begin to ring: and he heard them ring very well at his approach to Oxon in the evening, after he had taken his rambles all that day about the country to collect monuments. The bells did not at all please the curious and critical hearer. However he plucked at them often with some of his fellow-colleagues for recreation sake. They were all afterwards re-cast¹," in 1680 by Christopher Hodson².

John Darbie, whose head-quarters were at Ipswich for some time, began casting about the Restoration, and the latest date I have of him is that on the Isleham tenor, a magnificent bell, said to weigh 25 cwt., cast in 1680. There are only seven other bells of his in the county, a good peal at Quy, cast in 1670, and the treble at Trumpington and second at Grantchester, cast in 1677. Christopher Graye's foundry outlasted the Darbies, his last work being the St Michael's peal, Cambridge. The authorities of this parish had three bells cast in 1625, as we have seen, and in 1682 they paid "for 3 bell-ropes, 00 07 06," besides a crown-piecc, "Given Joh: Redgrave for ringing y^e nine a clock bell," but when the parish meets on the 4th of July, 1683, they resolve to have four, casting two (with additional metal) into three, and keeping the old tenor. And having got a legacy of more than £16 from one John Pindar, they decree as follows:—

"It is agreed by the officers & p'ishioners of the parish of St. Michael in Cambridge that the two bells be taken down & carried forthwith to be new founded & with some addition to make another bell, & the parish con-

¹ *Life of Anthony à Wood* (Ecclesiastical History Society), pp. 70, 71.

² Lankin on *Church Bells*, p. 40.

tenting to be at such charge as shall appear from the Churchwardens above the money in hand by the gift of John Pindar deceased.

HENRY PYKE, }
 MICHAELL POGSON, } Churchwardens.
 JOHN DISBROW, Overseer.
 JOH. STAGE,
 WILL. LINCOLN,
 WILLIAM GRAY,
 WILL. + GRISSELL, his marke.
 MATTHEW WRIGHT."

It seems, however, that an old garment had been pieced with new cloth—the old tenor would not do. And so, on the 14th of August, they met again and decreed another decree, which affects, or ought to affect the parish to the present day:—

"It is agreed at a meetinge by y^e Churchwardens & p^rishioners that there be a fourth bell bought & such a rate made as shall defray the charges & it (is) agreed y^t y^e sume of ten pounds given by Dr. Duport¹ deceased to y^e poor of this parish shall be called in & the Churchwardens every year at their discretion shall give to the poor of the parish the summe of twelve shillings which is the interest of the said money, and the said ten pounds to be laid out towards the buying the said bell.

HENRY PYKE, }
 MICHAELL POGSON, } Churchwardens.
 JOHN STAGE,
 JOSHUA BARTON,
 JOHN WALKER,
 WILL. LINCOLNE.
 ROBERT DALTON,
 HENRY COMPTON,
 FRANCIS HICKS,
 EDW. WITTES,
 CHARLES MORDEN."

In the receipts for 1683 and 1684 we find:—

"Received of the p ^r sh John Pindar's gift	16	7	0
Received of Samll. Haggais Dr. Duport's money	10	0	0
Received one years Interest	00	12	0
Rec ^d one y ^e account of wast mettall	03	08	0."

¹ John Duport, D.D., Master of Jesus College (1590—1618)?

The "Disburstments," as the parish book ominously bath it, give us a picture of the usual scarcity of metal in founders' hands: it has to be gathered of divers sources, though not as at Bungay a little time before, by collecting pewter from house to house:

p ^d Christopher Gray for running 3 bells	17	0	0
p ^d Mr. Rose for bell mettall	7	15	4
p ^d Mr. Spackman for bell mettall	32	16	0
p ^d Mr. Westropp for makeinge writings	00	9	0
p ^d for Carridge for y ^e bells and mettall	2	5	0
spent when we bargained with the founder and at taking down the bells	0	6	6
p ^d Henry Jennings for goinge to Hadenham four times	0	19	6
p ^d the carpenter's bill	8	4	7
ffor o' Expenses at Hadenham	0	15	0
p ^d to Simon ffordham	2	1	8
p ^d for 3 bell-ropes	0	7	0
p ^d Grubb for boardes	0	13	6
ffor the carters chargers for themselves & Horses	0	2	6
given the ringers on the thanksgiving day and the fift of November	0	2	6
p ^d for oyle & a bottle	0	0	5
p ^d Simon fordham for Keys and staples, &c.	0	4	2
p ^d the carpenter for staves & nayles & worke	0	4	2."

So much for the work relating to the three smaller bells. By the time the tenor was to be re-cast, the Haddenham foundry had moved on to Lynn, and Christopher Graye is no longer founder, but merely acting formally to introduce his successor, *Charles Newman*. Had it not been for the entries in St Michael's book we should not have known the origin of the two *Newmans*, *Charles and Thomas*.

The items are as follows:—

"p ^d y ^e carter for carringe y ^e 4 th bell to y ^e boate	0	0	8
p ^d for porters & a barrell & carringe y ^e bell to Lyn	0	8	0
p ^d for bringinge back y ^e bell from Lyn	0	8	0
p ^d for bringinge it from the water & coals & porters & oyle	0	6	2
p ^d to Christopher Gray	8	12	0
p ^d the founder for mettall	5	4	0
.....			
p ^d the carpenter	4	2	6."

Here we may see Christopher Graye and "the founder" to be no longer one and the same, for Charles Newman's name, with the date 1684, is on the bell, as may be seen in the collection of inscriptions.

Four more items of good auspice follow, perhaps still interesting to the parishioners of St Michael;—

"Given halfe a year's Interest to y ^e poor due in May 83			
for Dr. Duport's ten pounds	0	6	0
Given in Novemb ^r 83 for halfe a year more	0	6	0
Given in May 84 for halfe a year more	0	6	0
————— Nov. 84 for another half year	0	6	0."

Before we take leave of the great name of Graye, I may say that the name does not occur in the registers at Haddenham, but there are entries of the birth, baptism (1682, 2nd and 13th April) and marriage (1707, 27th Aug. to Susan Aspland) of Thomas Newman. The Christian name of Charles Newman's wife was Alice.

Charles Newman does not shew up as a "literate person," except so far as he may deserve that designation for sticking into a name all the letters he could, perhaps on the principle of a Norfolk farmer—"if one wouldn't do another would." I think that his foundry must have continued at Lynn, as we lose sight of his bells as we approach Norwich, at which city Thomas Newman commenced business before Charles Newman's work was over. Besides the St Michael's tenor, he cast the bell at St Clement's, in 1691, the Fen Ditton tenor, a good bell, if I remember rightly, in 1692, the Orwell treble in 1694, the Girton 2nd in 1699, the Sutton 3rd and 4th in 1700, and the Kennett treble in 1707, which is far the latest known bell of his.

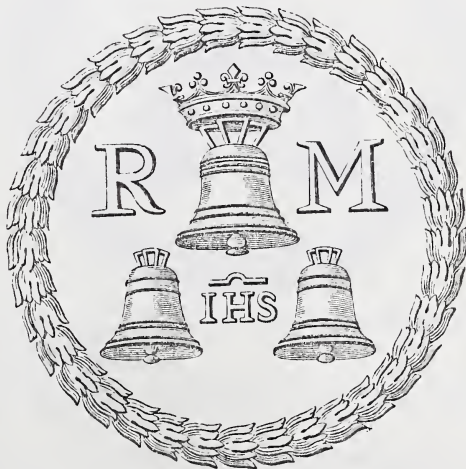
The following story, related by the Rev. J. M. Freeman, Curate of Haddenham, illustrates the difficulties attending the work of country founders.

"An old inhabitant recalls a tradition of his early youth, some fifty years since, to the effect that there lived a bell-founder in this place in the olden time; and that on one memorable occasion, when the operation of melting the metal had reached a critical stage, it was found that there was deficiency in the

supply of material; a few moments more and the process would be endangered if not spoilt. Acting at once on the maxim that 'the end justifies the means,' our traditional 'man of metal' rushed frantically from his foundry and made his way to a neighbouring inn, the present 'Rose and Crown,' so the story goes, making an unceremonious raid upon the establishment, 'whipping up' the pewter pots and measures, as well as the culinary vessels available for the purpose, these were hurriedly conveyed home and cast into the furnace in time, let us hope, to meet the exigencies of the case. Passing, however, to the present time, I may just add, that in digging for the foundation of the new tower, a cavity was found in the rock, containing cinder-ashes, portions of bell-metal and mussel shells, from which circumstances it has been conjectured that the church bells were for convenience sake cast on the very spot over which they were destined to hang¹."

About this time, *Richard Chandler's* foundry flourished at Drayton Parslow, Bucks. There is only one bell of his, I believe, in the county—the tenor at Melbourne, dated 1688, and weigh-

Fig. 88.



ing 18 cwt. Mr Sperling describes it as one of the grandest sounding bells for its weight that he ever heard, an opinion

¹ From the "*Cambridge Chronicle*," Feb. 5, 1876.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
TEL: 773-936-5000
FAX: 773-936-5001
WWW: WWW.CHEM.UCHICAGO.EDU
E-MAIL: CHEM@UCHICAGO.EDU



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which, I am sorry to say, I have had no opportunity of endorsing, but to which, no doubt, every Melbourne man will readily assent.

Three Colleges, Emmanuel, Christ's and Corpus Christi have Chapel-bells from the Whitechapel foundry. The first artificer at this very important place, of whom we have any note is Robert Mott or Moate, who died in 1608. His mark (fig. 88) was followed by his successors the Bartletts, of whom *Anthony Bartlett* cast the Emmanuel Chapel-bell in 1672, and that at Christ's in 1675. The latter was the gift of "John Childe, Esqvier," who matriculated pensioner of St John's College, 6 July, 1671, and took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. in 1674 and 1678. Anthony Bartlett used Mott's mark without the letters R.M. (fig. 89). The Corpus Christi bell (1697) was certainly

Fig. 89.



made in London, as it appears from the following items from the College accounts:—

"Paid for a New Bell in exchange £1. 13s. 2d. for a bell	
rope 1s. 6d.	1 14 8
For y ^e carriage of y ^e Bell to London and returning y ^e new	
one	0 5 0."

We may assign it to *James Bartlett*, who succeeded Anthony in 1676, and died in 1701.



Shortly after this time (as tradition goes) came *Richard Keene*, formerly of Woodstock, and established himself, like Christopher Graye, on the green sand, having his foundry near Royston. None of his Cambridgeshire bells bear his name, and they are only to be identified by the rough make, and by bearing nothing more than the date by way of inscription. The towers of Little Shelford, Shepreth, Lolworth, Shudy Camps, Little Eversden, Burwell, Duxford St John, and West Wratting, contain his handiworks. He is said to have been "Keene by name and Keen by nature," making a considerable profit out of old metal in his recastings, but how far the love of the joke led to the scandal it is not easy to say¹.

*Henry Pleasant*², of Sudbury, was a contemporary of Keene's, but, so far as I am aware, the county contains only one bell of his, the treble at West Wickham, dated 1700. Had it been a year later, our list of inscriptions would probably have been graced with a lively couplet of his:—

"Henry Pleasant did me run
In the year 1701."

He seems to have been followed by *John Waylett*, who cast the Whittlesford 4th in 1708, and the Comberton treble in 1711. In 1712, *John Waylett* and *John Thornton* were in partnership, as we find from a bell at Great Thurlow, Suffolk, cast in that year, after which time Waylett left the Sudbury business to Thornton and migrated into Sussex, where several of his bells still remain. Thornton was a superior founder, as the tenors at Cheveley and West Wickham (1714 and 1718) will testify. There is also a neat little peal of his at Newmarket All Saints, made in 1720.

The last Sudbury founder is *Thomas Gardiner*, who is found as early as 1711, and as late as 1759. He removed to Norwich in 1745 and returned to Sudbury in 1759³. In Cambridgeshire

¹ I have ascertained by comparison of figures that the bells of this group are not the handiwork of Samuel Gilpin, of Norwich, who, about that time, used to cast bells bearing only the date of the year.

² He is said to have come to Sudbury from Colchester.

³ *Church Bells of Norfolk*, p. 42.

his bells are to be found at Brinkley (tenor, 1727), Cheveley (treble and 3rd, 1730), Whittlesford (3rd, 1736), Doddington (peal of five, 1736-7), and Elm (tenor, 1738). Those at Whittlesford, Doddington and Cheveley are marked "Sudbury." He places impressions of coins and much other ornamentation on his bells.

Thomas Newman, of Norwich (1701—1744), certainly paid a business visit to Cambridge, as he did to Bury St Edmund's and other places between 1716 and 1727. A bell at Berden, Essex, and the treble at Furneaux Pelham, Herts, testify that they were made by Thomas Newman, at Cambridge, and in 1725 he received £1. 10s. for casting brasses for St Benedict's peal. He must have begun work very young, having been born at Haddenham in 1682.

The county contains more than thirty of his bells—none of them in my opinion worth mention, except, perhaps, two little peals of five, one at the Holy Trinity, Cambridge, cast in 1705 and the other at Foulmire, in 1704.

A person of greater importance is *Henry Penn*, of Peterborough. He did but little in the county except casting a small peal of five for Ely Cathedral, the treble of which is now used for a clock-bell. There are two good bells of his at Sutton (1722), and a treble at Tydd St Giles (1710), bearing on its waist a large figure of a rustic with a flail, the crest of the Trafford family, the bell being the gift of Sigismund Trafford of Dunton Hall. He was fond of putting quaint things on his bells, as, for instance, when he cast the peal at St Ives, he put on the bell that was rung early in the morning, "Arise and go to your business," and on the 7th:—

"When backward rung we tell of fire,
Think how the world shall thus expire."

His end was one of painful interest. The St Ives people were dissatisfied with their peal, and as it should seem by the peal itself, unreasonably dissatisfied, and a law-suit commenced between the Churchwardens and Penn, which was decided in favour of the latter, who had ridden from Peterborough to St Ives, in order to be present at the Huntingdon Assizes. He

fell down dead from over-excitement as he was mounting his horse in the inn-yard at St Ives, to return to Peterborough. This occurred in 1729.

The county abounds in solitary specimens. One apparently from the foundry at Chacombe, near Banbury, hangs in the turret of the Abbey Church at Thorney, recognized by the similarity (not identity) of its flower-border with that engraved by Mr Ellacombe in his forthcoming *Church Bells of Gloucestershire*.

It seems to be a second-hand bell, bearing a shield with a lion rampant, not the arms of the noble house of Russell, and to have been cast by *Henry Bagley the younger* (1720). The foundries of this family at Chacombe and Ecton were conveniently placed at no great distance from Whittlebury Forest. Some of the Bagleys are said to have been "Sons of Anak," and I remember to have heard a saying, "As big as Bagley the bell-founder." Another lonely sojourner is the bell at Prickwillow, inscribed I. W. 1691. Mr A. D. Tyssen calls the maker, *John Wood*, an itinerant founder. He is described as "of the parish of Bishopsgate, in the city of London," but for two or three years he was in Sussex (1697—1699), in which county he cast nine bells now remaining¹.

By this time the London foundry, which had been under the management of the *Wightmans*, attained to great celebrity under *Richard Phelps*, a native of Avebury, Wiltshire, the founder of the great bell at St Paul's Cathedral. His name brings us round again to the church of St Mary-the-Great, for "Novr. 16, 1721, it was agreed that certain of the parishioners should contract with a bell-founder for new casting all or such of the bells as they should think proper. This order was confirmed 25 April following, and further ratified 15 June, 1722, when it was concluded to increase the weight of the eight bells, so that the tenor should not exceed 28 hundred weight: at the same time it was ordered that a new frame, wheels, and all other things necessary for fixing and hanging them should be done. On May 11, 1722, it was agreed to employ in this business

¹ *Church Bells of Sussex*, p. 48.



Mr Richard Phelps, bell-founder, in Whitechapel, who was strongly recommended by Dr Croft, in a letter to Mr Bowman, the organist of the parish. On Aug. 2, 1722, it was finally concluded that two more bells should be added to the eight, to make it a peal of ten; for which two bells the founder was to be paid £71. 12s. 0d., and they were cast accordingly, and delivered to the parish on the 25th of the same month¹. These two bells, however, have been since recast, as we shall see. Of the eight now remaining of this fine peal, the first four (now 3, 4, 5, 6, on account of the subsequent addition of two trebles) and the old 8th, now the 10th, bear the date 1722, while the other three are marked 1723. I subjoin the weight of this peal from a MS. of Dr Mason's, quoted by Bowtell.

	cwt.	qr.	lb.		cwt.	qr.	lb.
First	6	0	8	Sixth	11	0	5
Second	6	2	6	Seventh	14	0	17
Third	7	1	22	Eighth	15	2	2
Fourth	7	3	22	Ninth	21	0	27
Fifth	9	0	5	Tenth	26	0	19
Total					125	0	21

Phelps's charge was at the rate of £5. 12s. per cwt., which made the cost of the bells £701. 1s. 0d., reduced, of course, by the value of the 69 cwt. of old metal, but other incidental expenses ran the sum up to between £500 and £600, of which £419. 2s. 2d. was raised by church rates. "Further sums," says Bowtell, "were raised voluntarily among the principal inhabitants of the parish. Contributions were likewise received from several inhabitants of other parishes, besides two guineas each from the head of every college."

Next to Phelps in our list of founders comes *Joseph Eayre* of St Neot's, where he erected a lofty brick foundry in the shape of a bell, in the Priory. There are many very fair specimens of bells by him, amongst which I may mention four complete peals of five—Chatteris (1735), Triplow (1743), Dry Drayton (1746), and Willingham (1755). He was

¹ Bowtell MS., vi.

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JOURNAL
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a son of Thomas Eayre of Kettering, bell-founder and clock-maker, who is very highly spoken of by Mr Ludlam¹ in his correspondence (1779-80) with Mr Holmes, of London, clock-maker, on the subject of the clock for Greenwich Hospital. Holmes was puzzled about the bell for his clock. He had the choice between a bell of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. and a bell of 15 cwt., and he found the heavier bell required a less blow than the lighter bell. He therefore concluded, on being informed that the larger bell was more "spread-out," that a bell as commonly made for a peal, is not the fittest for a clock to strike on, being a "tight-bound" bell. There may be something in this; but Ludlam pointed out a far more important element—the difference in thickness of sound-bole. Ludlam was no admirer of "spread-out" bells. He says, "I saw a great deal of bell-founding in the time of the late Mr Thomas Eayre, of Kettering, a man who had a true taste for it, and spared no expense to make improvements; much of the tone depends upon minute circumstances in the shape; and Mr Eayre had crooks or forms cut on thin boards, carefully taken from the inside and outside of all the good bells he could find. This county (Leicester) and Northampton abound with the best bells I ever heard, cast by Ilugh Watts, of Leicester, between 1630 and 1640. Ringers in general, who are commonly constituted the judges of bells (and as such are fee'd by the bell founder) regard neither tune nor tone. The hanging of a bell is all they regard, that they may show their dexterity in change-ringing. *That shape of a bell that is best for tone (a long one) is not the best for hanging or ringing*; so tone is utterly disregarded—to please the ringers and get money is all." Here, I think, Mr Ludlam is as wrong as he was right about the sound-bole. He was disgusted with the London founders for their failure at St Mary's-the-Great (of which more anon), and so he condemned them *in toto*. His remarks would certainly not hold good of the fine peal of twelve at St Peter Mancroft, Norwich (tenor 41 cwt.), or of the grand ten in St Mary-le-Bow (tenor 53 cwt.), and both these peals were from Whitechapel. It is very true that there are

¹ Mr Ludlam (*Joh.*) graduated as 11th Wrangler in 1748-9.

some extremely fine bells of the old long form, but there are also some very bad ones. The question of shape, however, requires a treatise to itself.

Ludlam speaks of Joseph Eayre as a first-rate founder of "dish-bells," none of which I have had the fortune to see. In passing from these men, I may add that Joseph Eayre was a considerable benefactor to the parish of St Neot's. After his death, his cousin *Edward Arnold* held the foundry jointly with the foreman *Thomas Osborn* for a short time, and then Osborn set up for himself at Downham Market, his native place, where he died in 1806, and Arnold, (who knew nothing about his business but engaged another good foreman, one *Islip Edmonds*¹), continued the St Neot's business. He (or rather Edmonds, I suppose), cast seven of the Ely St Mary's peal of eight in 1781, and the Fulbourn peal of six in 1776. Both peals are well spoken of. After Arnold came *Robert Taylor*, who cast, in 1807 and 1816, two nice peals for Bourn and Haslingfield, to the latter of which Earl Delawarr was a benefactor. Then he took his son *William* into partnership, and they cast the six at Swaffham Bulbeck (a pretty little peal, tenor 11 cwt., in G sharp). The Taylors of the second generation removed to Oxford, where Mr William Taylor died in 1854. *John Taylor*, after living at Buckland Brewer, Devonshire, for several years, and casting many peals in that county, carried on for some time a thriving business at Loughborough, from which place he sent several bells into Cambridgeshire, amongst which I may mention the treble and 2nd at Meldreth, and the 2nd and tenor at Wilburton. It is but due to Messrs. Taylor & Co., the present representatives of the Wattses and Eayres, to mention the fact that at the great Exhibition of 1851, they obtained not only the prize medal for bells, but likewise a record of special approbation from the jurors.

The Downham Market branch under Osborn, and afterwards under his grandson *William Dobson*, was not unworthy of its ancient stock. The fine-toned peal of ten in the tower of Wisbech St Peter, the peal of six at Newton-in-the-Isle, the peal of five at Parson Drove, Emneth and Wisbech St Mary,

¹ Islip Edmonds was in business in London in 1764, when he cast the treble for Melchbourne, Bedfordshire.

will long tell of the foundry in the hundred of Clackclose. After Arnold's death, Islip Edmonds became foreman to *John Briant*, of Hertford. From the Hertford foundry we have the peal of six at Cottenham and Swaffham Prior, and the four smaller bells at Soham, making a peal of ten in that noble tower. Osborn cast a peal of eight for Soham in 1788, and Briant recast the trebles and added two still smaller in 1808.

But we must return to the Whitechapel foundry, which we left in the hands of Mr Phelps. It sunk rather under his successor, *Thomas Lester*, but rose again when *Thomas Pack* became Lester's partner, and perhaps was in its most flourishing condition under *Pack* and *Chapman* (*William*), to whom we are now introduced in connection with St Mary-the-Great, where there are three of their bells, the present treble, second, and tenor. The latter, which is a "maiden bell," *i.e.* one that was in tune as it came from the mould, was cast on Valentine's day, 1770, and it is not necessary, I apprehend, to sing its praises in its own county. It may speak for itself. It weighs 29 cwt., 0 qrs., 26 lbs., or 3 cwt., 0 qrs., 7 lb. more than Phelps' tenor, and its diameter at lip is 55.5 in. The ringers say that its note is C sharp, but Mr Ludlam calls it in D "in the modern opera pitch." So satisfied was Cambridge with its new tenor that Charles Day and John Paris, two of the ringers, managed further to raise money for "two Tribbles to make them a compleat Peal of Twelve," and the work was done accordingly by Pack and Chapman, who, perhaps, from fear lest the new trebles should not have sufficient power, made them so thick and heavy that they are universally acknowledged to be a blot on the fair fame of the peal. Ludlam condemns them with his accustomed redundant vigour. "The best bell, the best peal of bells in the world, are in this very town, and yet they never regarded them. They undertook (what is impossible) to cast two bells, one of which should be an 8ve and 4th, the other an 8ve and 5th, or 12th, to the tenor at St Mary's, Cambridge, which is D in the modern opera pitch. They did send two things they called bells; but neither ringers, singers, nor the professor of music at Cambridge¹, have been able to determine

¹ Dr Randall.

what note they speak; the general sentiment is, that they speak no note at all (30 Aug., 1779)." It is strange that Ludlam should not have known that "they" (Pack and Chapman) were the very men who cast "the best bell in the world"—it is equally strange that he should charge them with disregarding their own handiwork. It does not appear that the tenor is the best bell, and the peal of ten the best peal in the world, nor that it is impossible to do what Pack and Chapman certainly did not carry out with any very brilliant success. However, there are the "two tribbles," and there they are likely to be till Cambridge has courage enough to face Ludlam's impossibility. To finish up the history of the peal, the eleventh was recast at Downham Market, by William Dobson, in 1825, and a very beautiful bell it is esteemed to be. The 10th, 11th, and tenor are well-known to town and gown, ringing respectively at 5.45 A.M., for Congregations of the Senate, and as a Curfew at 9 P.M.

One notice more about St Michael's. The great bell lay useless for many years, and was finally set in order in 1806, by *Thomas Safford*, a smith and bell-hanger, who lived near the Corn-Exchange, and ventured thrice in his lifetime to make church bells, which we must not omit to mention, as they help to swell the very scanty number cast in the county. They are the bell belonging to Trinity Hall (1804), that at Fen-Drayton (1828), and the Horsebeath tenor (1825).

The Whitechapel foundry, under various members of the *Mears* family, has contributed several fair bells to the county in the present century. A tiny peal at Weston Colville (1825), and the tenors at Shudy Camps (1840), and West Wrattling (1860), are the most to be noted. The peal of St Andrew's-the-Great, Cambridge, contains six of their bells, the two trebles having been added by the late worthy vicar, the present Archdeacon of Westmoreland, on the conclusion of the Crimean War. The effect of the peal is anything but pleasant, from their excessive lightness, and from the fact that the six Whitechapel bells are joined to two of the most clattering pans that were ever dignified with the name of bells. I am sorry that the county contains so few of the later works of this celebrated

foundry. From the Cripplegate foundry Stretham has its new treble and tenor, cast by *John Warner and Sons*, 1876.

At Barrington is a peal of six from the foundry of *William Blews and Son*, of Birmingham. I regret that I have neither seen nor heard this peal.

We must digress from the bells to the chimes. Chime-barrels are of very considerable antiquity, and before the Reformation were sometimes pricked with *Requiem Eternam*, as music suitable to a trental¹.

In 1673, St Mary's parish book has a heavy item. "Collected and disbursed this year towards the chyme, £69. 19s. 1d." In 1722, when the old eight bells were recast, the chimes were discontinued, and nothing was done till March, 1793, when the clock was taken down, and the University agreed to put up another, upon an improved construction, having a barrel to strike the quarters changeable on four bells, which was completed in the following February, at the charge of about £300.

The history of these beautiful chimes, the melody of which has been copied over and over again, is well worth preserving. I am indebted for it to Mr Amps, the organist of Christ's College, who had it from Mr Pratt, formerly organist of King's. About the time of these improvements Dr Jowett was Regius Professor of Laws, and Dr Randall Regius Professor of Music, and Crotch and Pratt, then mere lads, were his pupils. Dr Jowett was expert at practical mechanics, modelling, &c., as will be remembered by many from the well-known epigram on one of his handiworks:—

"A little garden little Jowett made,
And fenced it with a little palisade;
If you would know the taste of l'ttle Jowett,
This little garden won't a little show it."

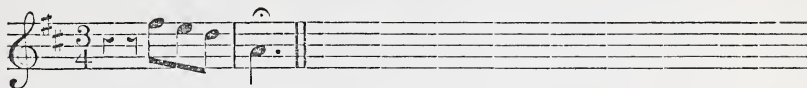
He appears to have been consulted by the authorities of the University, and to have taken Crotch into his counsels². The

¹ Tymms's *Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary of Bury St Edmund's and the Archdeaconry of Sudbury*, p. 28.

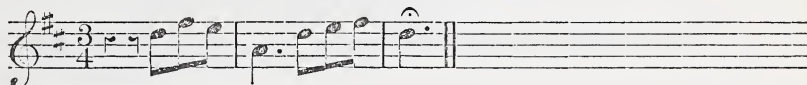
² "I think Dr Jowett could hardly have accomplished the task." Mr Amps to me, 20th April, 1863.

latter may be credited with the idea of taking a movement in the 5th bar of the opening symphony of that most sublime air of Handel's "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and, by a system of variations, not unworthy of Fabian Stedman, expanding it into the annexed musical chime.

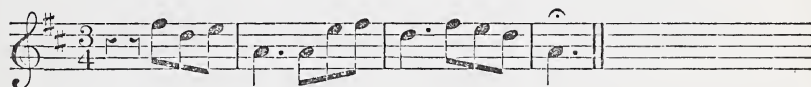
FIRST QUARTER.



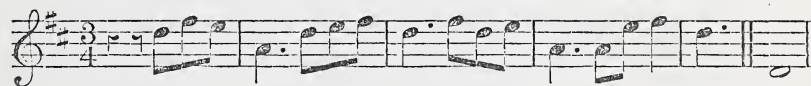
HALF HOUR.



THIRD QUARTER.



HOURLY.



It was said by Mr Pratt, that when the chimes were first heard they were thought so strange that they were nicknamed "Jowett's Hornpipe." Very few, except those who had known Crotch, were aware that he had anything to do with their composition, and till they were copied for the Royal Exchange their merits were but little appreciated. But now they sound from many towers, and are dear to many ears, and Crotch and Jowett may say, in the words of Æneas:—

"Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?"



My next topic is Occasional Peals, with occasional notes on those who rung in them.

We have already seen the rise of this institution (as it may be regarded) in the days of Elizabeth. A few later instances of the practice must be recorded.

In 1612 the University was honoured by a visit from Prince Charles and his brother-in-law the Elector Palatine, attended by the Count of Nassau, Lodovic, Duke of Lennox, Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Bishop Montague, and others. They came from Newmarket on March 3rd, and made a brief stay at Trinity College Lodge. That the bells were not silent on this occasion we find from an item in the accounts of the Churchwardens of Great St Mary's:—

“Item for makinge cleane the cherche and for the ringers when prince Charles was here ijs vjd.”

I think that the first and second bells at Chesterton and the third at Little Shelford were recast in prospect of this visit. They are all of this year and by one founder, Richard Holdfeld. The Little Shelford third bears the name of a distinguished man in the Prince's retinue, spelt in a phonetic fashion

“HENRIE WRYESLE, EARLE OF SOVTHAMPTVNN.”

Two years afterwards James I. visited the University, when St Mary-the-Great spent ijs. and St Michael's vjd. for the ringers. From the language of Mr Corbet (“Jocular” Corbet, afterwards Bishop of Norwich), there seems to have arisen the usual ear-filling din. He writes as a Trinity man:—

“Although we have no bells to jangle,
Yet we can shew a fair quadrangle¹.”

Bell-ringing for the return of Charles I. from Scotland in 1641 seems to have been a very perfunctory performance, if we may judge from the parish book of St Edward:—

“For ringing and a bonfire at the Kings returne out of the North we being commanded therto by the justices . . . 0 1 5.”

¹ Quoted in Cooper, *Ann. Camb.* iii. 77.

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If we compare this with the entry at St Mary-the-Great:—

"1650. Paid to Persyvall Sekole the clarke for the ringers,
by an order from the Maior, on 30 Jan., being a day of thanks-
giving 0 2 0,"

we shall not fail to pay a tribute of respect to the wary carriage of the parish authorities, who shelter themselves behind the "civil power and executive" on both occasions. The St Edward's people, perfunctory as their bearing may seem, could nevertheless spend a little money on making their sorry peal go as well as in it lay on that occasion. They laid out:—

"For 3 rowles, a peece of boarde and nayles, a dogg of Iron
and brads and spiles 0 7 9
"For a peece of timber to make a stay for the bell ropes
and workmanship 0 3 6
"For a Rope to the first bell 0 2 4."

There was another ringing at St Mary's, on July 26th, 1650, for the success of the Parliamentary Army in Ulster, under Sir Charles Coot. For this the ringers received 2s. 6d., and it was done "by Mr Maior's appointment." And then we hear of no more merry peals till the Restoration, when, like the rest of the country, Cambridge seems to have gone wild with joy, and the little shed near King's chapel, sent forth, no doubt, a glorious sound. "After the Musick had done, King's bell and all the bells in the Towne rang till 'twas night¹." Things were a little better now than at the visits of Elizabeth and James I., especially at St Benedict and Great St Mary's, but no doubt the King's peal, in spite of their disadvantageous position, still "bore the bell." The Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Clarendon were greeted also with peals at Great St Mary's in 1662 and 1664 respectively. All these were probably on the plain-change method, if indeed they were anything more than "rounds." Stedman says that 1680 was the greatest number of changes that had been accomplished in his time.

After Phelps's work at St Mary-the-Great in 1722 the new bells did not remain long without a peal being rung worthy of them, for the present society of "Cambridge Youths" was esta-

¹ Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, Vol. III. p. 478.

blished in 1724, and in 1725, on the 5th of November, 5040 "Grandsire Tripples" (a complete peal on seven, always rung on eight with the tenor behind) were rung, and this performance was repeated on the 22nd of October, 1734. There was also ringing at the proclamation of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (Feb. 9th, 1748), but the method is not mentioned. The Register of the Society contains amongst its names some that may surprise my readers:—

1725. Charles Mason, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, and Woodwardian Professor.

1726. Robert Hesketh, of Christ's College.

1728. John Roper, Apothecary, afterwards a Major in the Army. Killed at Val, 1747.

1731. Richard Dawes, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College, the celebrated critic¹.

1733. Samuel Roe, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Vicar of Stotfold, Bedfordshire, and author of works against enthusiasm, &c.

1738. James Gifford, Mayor of Cambridge, 1757-8.

1749. Symon Kerrich, of Corpus Christi College.

1767. John Incarsole, a gentleman totally blind, but an excellent ringer and musician.

1767. William Langley, of Jesus College.

1773. John Bowtell, the bookbinder.

Dr Mason got thoroughly snubbed once by the leader of the Norwich company of ringers. The letter is too rich not to be preserved in its integrity. The Doctor, it appears, wrote to the

¹ The preface to Dawes's *Miscellanea Critica*, by Kidd, contains the following notice of the great critic's feats in bell ringing:—"Ut otio abundavit, et aures ejus semper fuerunt teretes et religiosæ, Dawesius cum sodalitate etiam honesta et non prorsus ἀμολῶσα gratiam iniit, qui dictis diebus æneas machinas fastigio Templi Beatæ Mariæ suspensas, et ad divini numinis cultum Christi professores plerumque advocantes, exercent atque in numerum pulsan. Illis sese ductorem libentissime præbuit; et, quod multi impugnarint, exercitatione defatigatus dono, quod testamento legaverat Domina *Margareta*, cum toto choro sese recreare ac reficere non nolebat; accedebat eodem sal quoddam facetiæque libero ac remisso homine digna.

Hanc qualemunque de Dawesio notitiam acceptam refero auctori in hac re certe gravissimo, Reverendo Gulielmo Paley, qui multa narrare de Dawesio memoriter jucunde solebat."

Published Weekly, except during the months of June and July, when it is published bi-weekly.
Subscription price, Five Dollars per Annum in Advance. Single Copies, Fifteen Cents.
Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1912, under Post Office No. 392, at Chicago, Ill., under special agreement of Post Office and General Office.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.
Postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices.
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Norwich men to ask them to subscribe to a book of John Holt's, containing certain improvements on Mr Benjamin Anable's Grandsire Triples. The reply follows:—

“Rever^d Sir,

I desire you'll excuse my not Subscribing to a work which I have some Reason to fear will not answer to Expectation. I must Confess our Company seem Intirely to Slight it though I must own it is not a generous way of treating Mr. Holt's performance, but I believe they are Induc'd to this by that Ingenious Ringer, Mr. Anable's not Encouraging of it, had *he* approved of it, his Influence on the Colledge Youths I presume would have been sufficient to have sent it to the Press without any further Subscriptions. Rev^d Sir, Give me Leave to Observe to you that 'tis almost twenty years since I sent to the Rev^d Mr. Windbell a Whole peal of Ten, with two Inferior Changes only, fully Explaining by an Infaliable rule how to make any proper peal on all Numbers that go with a quick Hunt.

For Self and Co., I am, S^r,

With Due Respect,

Your most humble Ser^t,

JOHN WEBSTER.”

In spite, however, of the prejudice of John Webster and his Company, Mr Holt's work came forth and was fully appreciated, and his name is as much honoured as that of Anable himself. Indeed, Shipway's *Campanalogia* affirms that “Mr Holt's peals are still admired by the best judges of the art, while the Norwich, not being demonstrable, are entirely discredited.” I am, however, unfortunately not qualified to decide the question. Bowtell's MS. contains a notice of Anable's death.

“This worthy man dying Feb. 1, 1756, a mourning peal was rung for him in Great St.-Mary's Tower, Cambridge, and the undermentioned character given of him in the newspapers at that time.

“A few nights ago was buried under the Tower of St. Bride's, Mr. Benjamin Annabel, the best Ringer that was ever known in the world. Till his Time Ringing was only call'd an Art, but from the Strength of his Great Genius he married it to the Mathematics, and 'tis now a science. This Man in Figures and Ringing was like a Newton in Philosophy, a Ratcliffe in Physic, a Hardwicke in Wisdom and Law, a Handel in Music, a Shakespear in Writing, and a Garrick in Acting. O rare Ben?”

This inflated eulogy is followed by “Reflections on Death, occasioned by hearing the Dumb Peal in Cambridge on Tuesday night last:—

“The grave, the wise, the youthful and the gay,
 Outbrav'd by Death, resume their native clay;
 Monarch and Plebeans undistinguished fall,
 Yielding submissive to the tyrant's call.”

The list of the “Cambridge Youths” since the admission of Bowtell contains, amongst others, the following names¹:—

- 1777. Humphry Argent, Organ Builder.
- 1778. John Swan, Upholsterer, son of Sir William Swan, Bart., of Southfleet.
- 1809. Thomas Safford, Whitesmith.
- 1835. Leonard Proctor, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, of Bennington Park, near Hitchin, a great patron of ringing.
- 1838. William Mortloek, Esq. (H.M.), sometime an Alderman of Cambridge.
- 1839. Maurice Rocket, Bootmaker.
- 1843. John Carr, Innkeeper, a native of Waltham Cross, well known in East Anglia as a ringer.
- 1850. John B. Kearney, Esq. (H.M.), of St John's College.
- Hazlewood, Esq. (H.M.), of St John's College.
- 1854. Richard Rowe (H.R.M.), Member of the Town Council.
- 1856. Gervas Holmes, Esq., of Emmanuel College.
- 1857. William Henry M. Ellis, Esq. (H.M.), Student of St John's College.
- The Rev. W. W. Hutt, M.A. (H.R.M.), Fellow of Caius College, now Rector of Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk.
- 1858. The Rev. F. G. Vesey, M.A. (H.M.), Trinity College.
- 1859. K. H. Smith, Esq., of St John's College.
- W. J. Rees, Esq., of St John's College.
- 1862. The Rev. W. Emery (H.M.), Senior Fellow of Corpus Christi College, now Archdeacon of Ely.
- T. Mayo, Esq. (H.M.), Student of Trinity College.
- The Rev. H. R. Luard (H.M.), Fellow of Trinity College, Incumbent of St Mary-the-Great, and University Registrar.
- The Rev. J. Martin (H.M.), Vicar of St Andrew-the-Great.

To continue the record of the most remarkable peals rung in the district:—

On Christmas Eve, 1770, the peal of twelve in the tower of St Mary-the-Great was honoured by 5610 Grandsire Cinques (a method on eleven bells with tenor behind). Then follow:—

¹ The letters H. M. signify Honorary Member; H. R. M. Honorary Ringing Member.



Jan. 29th, 1773. 5220 Bob Royal (on the ten.)
 Nov. 10th, 1774. 5120 Grandsire Caters (on nine, with ten behind.)
 March 14th, 1779, & May 15th, 1781. 5040 Bob Major (on the eight.)
 May 20th, 1782. A dumb peal for Lord Robert Manners, M.P. for the county, who died of the wounds he received in the engagement with the French fleet, near Dominica. This peal was rung before the rejoicings for Rodney's victory.

Jan. 21st, 1788. 6600 Bob Maximus (on the twelve.)

¹Feb. 16th, 1790. 6000 Treble Bob Royal.

¹Oct. 31st, 1791. 7002 Grandsire Caters.

Jan. 25th, 1793. A dumb peal for Louis XVI, King of France.

Feb. 14th, 1793. 5039 Grandsire Caters.

June 2nd, 1797. 5040 Holt's Original Peal.

————— 1847. 1847 Grandsire Tripples—a dumb peal for the Duke of Northumberland.

March 11th, 1850. 5040 Grandsire Tripples.

Feb. 16th, 1852. 5039 Grandsire Caters.

• At Soham we have the following:—

Oct. 25th, 1790. 5120 Oxford Treble Bob.

Jan. 1st, 1795. 5040 Norwich Court Bob.

Feb. 17th, 1800. 5152 Imperial the Third.

The improved peal (1808) was duly honoured in the following year (Nov. 20th, 1809), when 5280 changes of Oxford Treble Bob were rung in 3 hours 35 minutes by three brothers and their sons:—

Thomas Tebbit,	Treble.	Robert Tebbit	5
Robert Tebbit (son of Robert)	2	Edward Tebbit	6
Benjamin Tebbit (15 years of age, son of Thomas)	3	Thomas Tebbit (son of Thomas)	7
John Tebbit (son of Thomas)	4	William Tebbit (son of Thomas)	Tenor.

The next peal (5040 Oxford Treble Bob Royal) was rung on the Ten, in honour of Queen Caroline's Acquittal, on November 16th, 1820. These Soham ringers, be it noted for the sake of the political bearing of the fact, were men of substance for the most part—sturdy Cambridgeshire yeomen. Their names follow:—

• In these peals Bowtell rang the tenor.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, LL.D. VOL. I. NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1854.

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William Tebbit	2	James Seaber	7
Robert Tebbit	3	Benjamin Tebbit	8
Robert Staples	4	Thomas Talbot	9
Thomas Tebbit, Jun.	5	John West	Tenor.

Nov. 3rd, 1821. New Treble Bob Royal.

Feb. 22nd, 1850. "5003 Changes of that Melodious Composition, Grandsire Tittum Caters. This Peal was rung the first attempt, and without a false change, in 3 hours and 35 minutes."

The peal of six at St Andrew's-the-Great was opened in 1843, by 720 Bob Minor, rung by the Cambridge Youths, who were followed in their performance by the Swavesey ringers. Since the addition of the trebles two long peals have been rung:—

March 18th, 1864. 5040 Grandsire Tripples in 2 hours 59 minutes.

March 24th, 1865. 5040 Bob Major in 2 hours 58 minutes.

Later peals will doubtless find in time another chronicler.

Last of all we come to the clapper. Mr Gervas Holmes, M.A., of Emmanuel College, a "Cambridge youth," in conjunction with Captain A. P. Moore and Mr H. A. O. Mackenzie, C.E., has started a Bell Foundry at Harleston, Norfolk, where several improvements in hanging, &c. have been devised, mainly by Mr Mackenzie. Among these may certainly be reckoned the "Redenhall patent clapper¹," now fitted to the grand eleventh bell in the tower of St Mary-the-Great, and well suited to bring out the full tone of that fine bell.

It consists in fixing the head of the clapper on what may best be described as an outside tube which encircles and slides on the ordinary shank of the clapper. Between the end of this tube and the "stop" at the end of the ordinary, or inside shank, a certain amount of room or "play" is allowed. When the bell swings round, the clapper head, on account of the force imparted to it by the revolution of the bell, slides with its tube on the ordinary shank and flies out so far as the "stop" will allow. It then continues in this position until the clapper head strikes the bell. When the force in the clapper is expended in

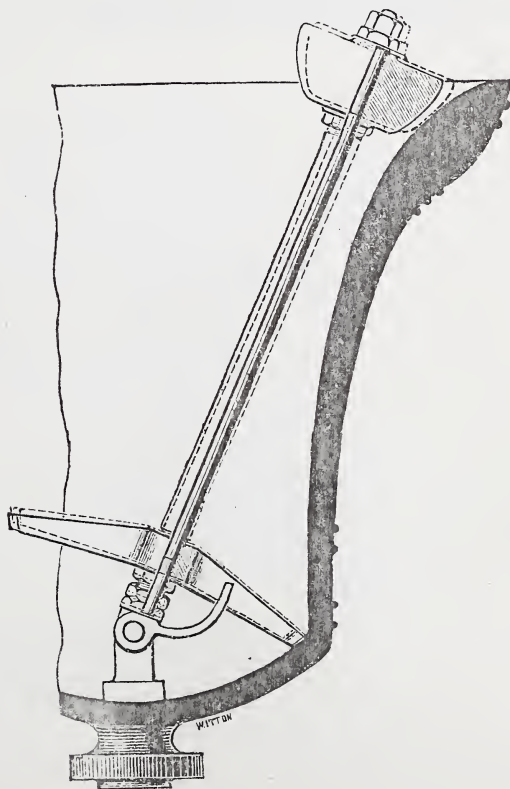
¹ Redenhall is the mother church to Harleston.



its contact with the bell, which is then mouth upwards, the clapper head with its sliding tube consequently slips down the ordinary shank. At this moment a bridge-shaped cross piece, which is fixed on the crown staple end of the sliding tube, comes into action, and by its contact with the crown of the bell the clapper head is kept from touching the side until the next revolution of the bell. The vibrations of the bell thus continue very much longer than when the clapper lies on the side of the bell after each stroke.

The annexed engraving (fig. 90) gives a clear representation of the invention, which deserves general encouragement, as a

Fig. 90.



remedy to the somewhat hard, dull sound which a bell emits

THE
JOURNAL
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THE
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VOLUME 10
PART 1
1880



when rung, as contrasted with the full burst of music obtained by mere chiming.

Here ends my chronicle, a tedious one perchance to some who may see in it little more than a record of local Tubal-cains. But every Sunday and many a week-day the levels of the flattest county in England are made vocal through the industry of the men whose operations I have striven to trace. Without them the gift of metal would have failed of one of its great uses, the labour of the miner would not have sent forth its utterance of thanks, as expressed in the quaint couplet of Georgius Fabricius :—

“Nec manet in terræ fossoris mersa latebris
Mens, sed fert domino vota precesque Deo.”

FINIS.



INSCRIPTIONS ON THE CHURCH BELLS IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

N.B. The square is used indifferently for designs on squares, shields, octagons, &c.

I. ABINGTON, GREAT.

St Mary.

1 Bell and a Priest's Bell.

1. THOS. MEARS LONDON FECIT 1817.

Priest's bell. 1789.

Pits for five.

2. ABINGTON, LITTLE.

St Mary.

1 Bell.

1. + DISCE MORI NOSTRO VIVERE DISCE SONO. 1620.

Note G sharp, diameter 37 in., weight c. 10 cwt. The tenor of a peal of three. The pits remain. Between the words are (according to Mr Sperling) a rose, a heartsease, and a pink by turns. These marks are on a peal by Bryan Eldridge, at Harmondsworth, Middlesex, dated 1658.

3. ABINGTON PIGOTTS.

St Michael.

2 Bells.

1. TEMPORA LABUNTUR VENITE VOCO.
 2. JESU NAZARENE REX JUDAEORUM MISERERE MEI.
-

1. The first of the three main divisions of the
subject is the history of the country.

2. The second division is the description of the
country.

3. The third division is the account of the
people.

4. The fourth division is the account of the
climate.

5. The fifth division is the account of the
commerce.

6. The sixth division is the account of the
education.

7. The seventh division is the account of the
religion.

8. The eighth division is the account of the
arts.

4. ARRINGTON.

St Nicholas.

1 Bell.

1. John : dier : made : me : 1583.

The treble of a peal of three. The pits remain. The 2nd and tenor were taken away about 50 years ago.

5. ASHLEY.

St Mary.

1 Bell.

1. EDWARD ARNOLD ST NEOTS HUNTS FECIT :: 1774 :: JOHN GARNHAM WARDEN.
-

6. BABRAHAM.

St Peter.

2 Bells.

1. 2. 1614. Sir Henry Palabricini did us bring
God's name and fame abroad to sing.

The fourth and tenor of a peal of five, the former broken. Inscriptions noticed by Mr Sperling as "terribly difficult to read, from imperfect casting." Tenor in G, diameter 42 in., weight c. 14 cwt.

7. BALSHAM.

Holy Trinity.

5 Bells.

1. C. PRESCOT¹ RECTOR, H. LAGDEN AND T. PURKIS, CH. WARDENS
1774 (the words underlined are engraved) PACK AND CHAPMAN OF
LONDON FECIT.

2. GOD : SAVE : OVR
: KING : 1609.

3. GOD : SAVE : THY :
CHVRCH 1609, GEORGE
WOLARD, JOHN LEE-
SE, WILLIAM MA-
LER.

¹ From 1751 to 1780 Master of St Catharine's Hall.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF THE INGESTION OF
LARGE QUANTITIES OF
SALT ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE
IN MAN
BY
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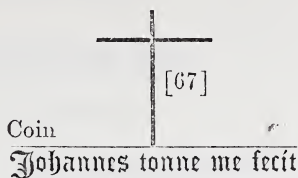
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4. [□68] Entonat [□69] Eccl'is [□69] Vox [□70] Campana
[□69] Michael'is.



[a circular medallion
very indistinct,
with sitting
human figure.]

ricard'is rebbel¹.

(Royal Arms.)

5. □[+ 83] NON : SONO :
SVBAMINA: MORTV-
ORVM : SED : SVB-
TERVA : VIVENTVM
1609.

Tenor in a rather sharp D. Peal in tune. Old bells maiden. Treble a little sharpened.

From the Register,

1621. George Woolward buried Jan. 12th.

1669. William Taylor (possibly the man named on the 3rd) buried July 7th.

The peal as improved in 1609 seems to have called for further improvement. Sir Thomas Sutton, the well-known founder of the Charterhouse, left by will in 1611

"To the Parson and Churchwardens of Balsham, for the time being, to buy a Bell withal, to be hanged up in the Steeple, to amend the Ring there, twenty pounds." Herne's *Domus Carthusiana*, p. 215. In Stowe's *Survey* (ed. 1618), p. 812, the words are "towards the buying a bell." For some reason or other Sutton's intention appears not to have been carried out.

The late parish-clerk of Balsham wrote in 1875 the following note about the bells :—

"*The Bells.* There were originally 3, 2 of them very heavy. 2 were recast into 4 (date on the Bells) thus making the present peal. The little bell was broken by people going up on May morning to strike the Bells,

¹ The name of Rebel was existing in the parish towards the end of the last century. The name of Taylor belongs of old to the district. Johan. Tailleur de Brinkle is in the Commissioners' Return of Cambridgeshire Survey for 1433.

and recast at the date now on it." If this account be accurate, and there is no apparent reason for doubting it, the present 4th was the treble to this old peal of three.

8. BARRINGTON.

All Saints.

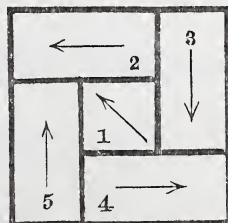
6 Bells.

1. GLORIA · IN · EXCELSIS · DEO.
2. ALLELVIA.
3. SANCTVS · SANCTVS SANCTVS.
4. TE · DEVM · LAVDAMVS.
5. SVRSVM · CORDA.
6. KYRIE · ELEISON.

[ALL BY MESSRS W. BLEWS AND SONS OF BIRMINGHAM, 1872.]

In the Inventory of Church goods made by the Royal Commissioners Aug. 7, 1552 the following entry is found: "*Bells.* There is in the steeple iv. great bells and one Sanctus Bell¹." The history of these bells cannot be farther traced. They or others must have existed since the 13th century at least, as on the bell frame being renewed in 1872 it was found that all the old bolts were driven in from the *outside*, thus showing that the Early English tower must have been built *round* it. They were probably removed by Edward's Commission², for in 1627 four bells cast by Miles Graye were placed in the tower, each bearing the inscription MILES·GRAYE·ET·WILLIAM·HARBERT·ME·FECIT·1627. The tenor was in F and weighed 14 cwt. In 1733 a fifth bell was added marked thus: R. PHELPS FET. 1733, MESSRS MYNOTT TITCHMARSH ET THOMAS JEPPE'S WARDENS.

These bells were arranged in the frame thus:



the treble being above the others, and continued in good order till within living memory. The 1st and 3rd were broken by careless ringing in 1832,

¹ *Augment. Books*, vol. 495, p. 24.

² Or they may have become broken, so as to require recasting. J. J. R.

the tenor fell in 1846, and the 4th cracked by tying the clapper in 1869. In 1872 the whole peal was recast by Messrs Blews of Birmingham into its present form, the Vicar of Barrington (E. Conybeare) attending to ensure the ancient metal being really used. At the same date the bell frame, which had become utterly rotten, was put in thorough repair. The new bells were consecrated on Dec. 5, 1872, and first rung Septuagesima 1873.

EDWARD CONYBEARE,
Vicar of Barrington.

9. BARTLOW.

St. Mary.

3 Bells.

1. *Mox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei* [□32□36□31].
2. *Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum* [□31□36□32].
3. *Tempora Fulgura Dum Pulso Desco* (Senesco) *Maria* [□31□36□32].

An interesting untouched mediæval peal. Dimensions.

	1	2	3
Diameter at sound-bow	29½ in.	35	37
Circumference at inscription	52 in.	61	64.

10. BARTON.

St Peter.

4 Bells.

1. 2. 3. 1608.
4. RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1601.

11. BARWAY.

St Nicholas.

2 Bells.

1. 2. (No inscription.) Dimensions.

	1	2
Diameter	15½ in.	16½ in.
Height	15 in.	16½ in.

12. BASSINGBOURNE.

St Peter.

5 Bells.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1650.
- Tenor said to be in F, c. 15 cwt. Diameter 42½ in.



13. BENWICK.

St James.

1 Bell.

1. MEARS AND STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON, 1869.

Weight 5 cwt.

14. BOROUGH GREEN.

St Augustine.

5 Bells.

1. 2. 3. SAM. KNIGHT RECTOR BURGH, 1710.
4. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1807.
5. SAM. KNIGHT RECTOR BURGH ME DONAVIT 1710.

The third is cracked.

15. BOTTISHAM.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

1. THOS. NEWMAN AND HENRY KING CHURCHWARDENS, WM. DOBSON FOUNDER, 1829.
2. John Draper made me 1606.
3. 5. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1626, H. C.
4. Ricardus Nicolson me fecit [□10□11].

16. BOURN.

St Mary.

6 Bells.

1. 2. No inscription.
 3. WHILST THUS WE JOIN IN CHEERFUL SOUND
LET LOVE AND LOYALTY ABOUND.
 4. JAMES BUTLER CHURCHWARDEN, ROBT. TAYLOR ST NEOTS
FOUNDER.
 5. OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. JAMES BUTLER CHURCH-
WARDEN, 1807.
 6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL
AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL.
- JAMES BUTLER CHURCHWARDEN, R. TAYLOR FOUNDER, 1807.

Weight of Tenor 14 cwt.



17. BOXWORTH.

St Peter.

2 Bells.

1. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1669.
 2. ROBARTE KENTE, SAMEWEL PYRCAS CHVRCHWARDENS, 1615.
-

18. BRINKLEY.

St Mary.

6 Bells.

1. WILLIAM DOBSON DOWNHAM NORFOLK FECIT 1820.
 2. 3. JOHANES DRAPER ME FECIT 1609.
 4. THO. NEWMAN MADE ME 1723. W. LAWSELL AND F. FROST,
C. W.
(Three impressions of the head of Queen Anne's halfpenny.)
 5. W. H.
(Impressions of coins on lip, amongst which is the Oxford Crown of Charles I. See fig. 87. The initials are those of William Hull.)
 6. + THO. + GARDINER + SUDBURY + FECIT.
(Three fleur-de-lis) 1727 (scroll) R + VALE F. (coin) FROST C. (three fleur-de-lis) W. (4 coins.)
Tenor between G and F sharp. Diameter 43½ in. height, c. 15 cwt.
-

19. BURWELL.

St Mary.

5 Bells and a Priest's Bell.

1. 2. 3. 4. 1703.
 5. THO. NEWMAN FECIT 1723. ROBERT BRIDGMAN AND WILLIAM
PACHEY W. C.
Priest's Bell. PACK AND CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1776.
The first four are said to be by Richard Keene.
-

20. CALDECOTE.

St Michael.

3 Bells.

1. (No inscription.)
 2. [□57 (coin) + 57 + 59□60□61.]
 3. [+ 3] Abt [□9] Maria.
-

21. CAMBRIDGE.

All Saints.

3 Bells.

1. (No inscription.)
2. ROBERT BROWNE HENRY FROST CHURCHWARDENS, THOMAS NORRIS MADE ME 1632.

(Cable moulding.)

[□ 80 (acorn) □ containing an eagle (†) with closed wings of the same size as the owl.]

3. [□ 81] **NON SONO ANI-
MABVS MORTVOR-
VM SED AVRIBVS
VIVENTVM.**

Here Blomefield reports "3 bells and a Saints bell," C. C. p. 70. Tenor c. 6 cwt. Diameter 32½ in.

22. CAMBRIDGE.

St Andrew (the Great).

8 Bells.

1. OB PACEM FELICITER INTER GENTES COMPOSITAM DICAUIT IOHANNES COOPER HUIUSCE ECCLESIE VICARIUS A.D. 1856 CUSTODIENTIBUS T. BRADWELL, G. JOHNSON. C. ET G. MEARS LONDINI FECERUNT.

2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO ET IN TERRA PAX HOMINIBUS BONAE VOLUNTATIS A.D. 1856. DICAUIT IOHANNES COOPER CUSTODIENTIBUS T. BRADWELL, G. JOHNSON. C. ET G. MEARS LONDINI FECERUNT.

3. 4. 5. 6. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON.

THE FIRST FOUR BELLS RECAST A.D. 1843 ST ANDREWS THE GREAT.

7. NATHANIEL CRABE, C. W. R. G. 1667.

8. THO. NEWMAN MADE ME 1722 JOHN EDWARDS AND WILLIAM PASKVLL C. W.

Here Blomefield reports 5 bells.

23. CAMBRIDGE.

St Andrew (the Less).

1 Bell.

1. TAYLOR ST. NEOT'S FOUNDER.

Only one small bell in Blomefield's time. Date of the present bell, c. 1800.

24. CAMBRIDGE.

St Benedict.

6 Bells.

1. 1663 . ROBARD . GVRNEY . MADE . ME . THOMAS . GRAVES . THO . FOX
CHRVTCHWARDENS (*sic*).

2. 1588.

3. ON : ALL : THE :
BELLS : IN : BENNET
: I : AM : THE : BEST :
AND : YET : FOR : MY :
CASTING : THE : PA-
RISH : PAID : LEST

1607

TW WB GB TB DE
 DS TW RS DC.



4. HENRY MARSHALL JUNR. AND WILLIAM W. HAYWARD CHURCH-
WARDENS 1825.

5. NON : NOMEN : FE-
RO : FICHI : SED : NO-
MEN : BENEFICII 1610.



6. THIS BELL WAS BROAKE AND CAST AGAINE AS PLAINLY DOTH
 APEARE,
 JOHN DRAPER MADE ME IN 1618 WICH TIME CHVRCHWARDENS
 WERE
 EDWARDE DIXSON FOR THE ONE WHOF STODE CLOSE BY HIS
 TACKLIN
 AND HE THAT WAS HIS PARTNER THEN WAS ALEXANDER
 JACKLIN.

See Lamb's *History of Corpus Christi College*, pp. 430—1.

The fourth is by Dobson of Downham. The 3rd in spite of its "puff" is a very poor bell. The dimensions are, perpendicular height from lip to crown $26\frac{3}{4}$ in., do. from lip to shoulder $22\frac{3}{4}$ in. Diameter $33\frac{3}{4}$ in. Circumference at inscription $56\frac{1}{2}$ in.



25. CAMBRIDGE.

St Botolph.

4 Bells.

1. + Sancte Apoline Ora Pro Nobis J. [□34] D.
2. + Sancte Andrea Ora Pro Nobis [□34□37].
3. Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis [34□37□].
4. Nomen Magdalene Campana Gerit Melodie [□34□37].

A remarkably interesting mediæval peal of four, intact. They are very thin in the sound-bow, and the following dimensions were taken by Mr Clarence :—

	1	2	3	4
Circumference above inscription	46 in.	48½ in.	56 in.	62 in.
Diameter at rim	28 in.	29½ in.	35 in.	36 in.

St Apollonia, whose teeth were beaten out at her martyrdom in the Decian persecution, was prayed to by sufferers from tooth-ache. The verse and response ran thus :—

V. Virgo Christi egregia, pro nobis, Apollonia
 Funde preces ad Dominum, R. Ut tollat omne noxium
 Ne pro reatu criminum morbo vexemur dentium.

The name was usually spelt Apolline (see the works of Becon, Bale and others [Parker Society]), and the sex of the saint came to be mistaken. The god Apollo was also known by this name, from which further confusion may have arisen :—

“Pirrus to the prise temple preset full hard
 Of honerable Appollyne, as Antenor bade.”

Gest Hystoriale of Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), p. 390.

The inscription on the Tenor, with the word *Melodie* (be it substantive or adjective) is on the 2nd bell at Cold Overton, Leicestershire and the 2nd at Leicester All Saints. It was also on the 4th at Mildenhall, Suffolk, now recast.

26. CAMBRIDGE.

St Clement.

1 Bell and a Priest's Bell.

1. NICHLOS APTHORPE NATHANELL WILSHE C. W. C. N. 1691.

Priest's Bell. T. OSBORN FECIT 1780.

The bell is by Charles Newman.



27. CAMBRIDGE.

Christ Church.

1 Bell.

A modern church with probably a modern bell.

28. CAMBRIDGE.

St Edward the Confessor.

6 Bells.

1. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1669.
2. 3. IN TIMPHANIS LAUDATE DOMINUM, C. G. 1669.
4. [□74] 1576 DE BVRI SANTI EDMONDI STEFANVS TONNI ME
FECIT. W. L.
5. [□49 Thrice on shoulder.]
+ Sancta · Anna · Ora · Pro · Nobis.
6. + NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AVRE DEI.
Tenor's weight c. 9 cwt., diameter 36½ in.

29. CAMBRIDGE.

St Giles.

1 Bell.

CVM·CANO·BYSTA·MORI·CVM·PVLPIA·VEVERE·DESI·1629.

Fig. 82 between each word. For "vevere desi," "vivere discere" was clearly intended.

30. CAMBRIDGE.

St Mary (the Great). 12 Bells and a Priest's Bell.

1. THESE TWO TRIBBLES TO MAKE THEM A COMPLEAT PEAL OF TWELVE WAS RAISED BY SUBSCRIPTION AT THE INTEREST OF CHAS. DAY AND JNO PARIS RINGERS OF THIS SOCIETY IN THE YEAR 1770. ALDERMAN WEALES AND JNO HASELUM CH. WARDENS, PACK AND CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1773.

2. RAISED BY SUBSCRIPTION AT THE INTEREST OF CHAS. DAY AND JNO PARIS RINGERS OF THIS SOCIETY IN THE YEAR 1770. ALDERMAN WEALES AND JNO HASELUM CH. WARDENS, PACK AND CHAPMAN OF LONDON.

3. R. PHELPS MADE ME 1722 MESS. THO. FOWLE, EDW. PHIPPS CHURCHWARDENS.

4. 5. R. P. FECIT 1722 MESSIEURS THO. FOWLE, EDW. PHIPPS, CHURCHWARDENS.

6. R. PHELPS FECIT 1722 MESSIEURS THO. FOWLE, EDW. PHIPPS CHURCHWARDENS.

7. 8. 9. R. PHELPS FECIT 1723, MESSIEURS EDWARD PHIPPS, THOMAS FOWLE, CHURCHWARDENS.



10. RICHARD PHELPS LONDINI FECIT 1722, MESSIEURS SAMUEL HERRING EDWARD PHIPPS CHURCHWARDENS.

11. JAMES PARRON AND JOHN GIFFORD CHURCHWARDENS WILLM. DOBSON FOUNDER DOWNHAM NORFOLK 1825.

12. THIS BELL CAST IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1770, ALDERMAN WEALES AND JNO HASELUM CH. WARDENS. PACK AND CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT.

Priest's Bell. THIS BELL WAS MADE BY JOHN WARREN, 1607.

The 6th has been flattened and the 7th sharpened by chipping. Tenor said variously to be in D and in C sharp. Diameter $55\frac{1}{2}$ in., weight 30 cwt.

31. CAMBRIDGE.

St Mary (the Less).

1 Bell.

[+81] NON SONO ANI-
MABVS MORTVOR-
VM SED AVRIBVS
VIVENTVM.

32. CAMBRIDGE.

St Matthew.

3 Bells.

1. 2. 3. J. TAYLOR & CO. LOUGHBOROUGH 1867.

Diameter of Tenor $19\frac{1}{2}$ in.

33. CAMBRIDGE.

St Michael.

4 Bells.

1. 2. 3. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1683.

4. CHARLES NEWMAN MADE MEE 1684 MICHAEL PUGSON HENRY PYKE, WARDENS.

Weight of Tenor c. 8 cwt., diameter $35\frac{3}{4}$ in.

34. CAMBRIDGE.

St Peter.

1 Bell.

1. RICARDES BOWLER ME FECIT 1603.

35. CAMBRIDGE.

*Holy Sepulchre.**1 and a Priest's Bell.*

1. ROBARD GVRNEY MADE ME 1663.

Priest's Bell. (No inscription.)

36. CAMBRIDGE.

*Holy Trinity.**5 Bells and a Priest's Bell.*

1, 2, 3, 4. THOMAS NEWMAN MADE MEE 1705.

5. JOHN SEWSTER AND EDWARD WARING C. WARDENS 1705.

A poor light peal. There is a small Priest's bell lying about here.

37. CAMBRIDGE.

*St Peter's College.**Chapel and Hall Bells.*

Chapel Bell. CVM MOVEO ADMONIO 1622.

Hall Bell. + PEETER VANDEN GHEIN HEFT MI GHIEGOTEN

MDXLVIII.

38. CAMBRIDGE.

*Clare College.**Chapel and Clock Bells.*

Chapel Bell. 1727.

Clock Bell. (No inscription.)

39. CAMBRIDGE.

*Pembroke College.**Chapel and Hall Bells.*

Chapel Bell. ROBERT TAYLOR OF ST NEOT'S 179 ?

Hall Bell. (No inscription.)

40. CAMBRIDGE.

*Gonville and Caius College.**1 Bell.*

1. 1736.

Diameter 14 in., Note C.

41. CAMBRIDGE.

Trinity Hall.

1 Bell.

1. T. SAFFORD, 1806.
-

42. CAMBRIDGE.

Corpus Christi College.

1 Bell.

1. 1609.
-

43. CAMBRIDGE.

King's College.*Chapel and Hall Bells, and a Dish-Bell.*

Chapel Bell. CVM MOVEO ADMONEO 1616.

Hall Bell. 1730.

Dish-Bell. (No inscription.)

44. CAMBRIDGE.

Queens' College.*Chapel and Hall Bells.*

Chapel Bell. MILES GRAIE FECIT 1637.

Hall Bell ?

45. CAMBRIDGE.

St Catharine's College.*Chapel and Hall Bells.*

Chapel Bell. I. H. 1654.

Hall Bell. (No inscription.)

46. CAMBRIDGE.

Jesus College.

2 Bells and Hall Bell.

1. c. g. 1659.

2. + *Nomen Sancte Jesu nos serba mortis ab esu.*

Hall Bell. 1709.

The first is by Christopher Graye. The second, weighing 6 cwt., is by Taylor of Loughborough.

47. CAMBRIDGE.

Christ's College. Chapel and Hall Bells.

Chapel Bell. JOHN CHILDE ESQVIER, 1675.

[O 89]

Hall Bell. COLLEGIUM + CHRISTI + 1628 + JANEUARY + 22.

48. CAMBRIDGE.

St John's College. 2 Bells.

The "Silver" Bell in the south-west turret of the principal gateway.

QUOD FACIO PULSATA VOLENS TU PERFICE CLARO

SCILICET UT POSSIT TEMPUS ABIRE SONO. W. L. 1624.

Hall Bell.

The "Silver" Bell is apparently by William Land.

The following extract from the Audit Book of St John's College relates to the year 1610.

"Bestowed upon Goodman Wardall for his paynes about the casting of the bell...V^s. For y^e writting of a bond wherein holdfeeld the bell founder is bound to maynetayne the bell for one yeare vj¹."

It is important to our purpose, as suggesting that Richard Holdfeld was a Cambridge founder, for there is no charge for carriage.

From a view in Loggan it appears that the south-west turret of the principal gateway was surmounted by the cupola which now stands on the ridge of the Hall roof.

49. CAMBRIDGE.

Trinity College. Clock bell, 2 Quarter Bells, and one other bell.

Clock Bell. RICARDVS HOLDFELD ME FECIT 1610.

RESONAT TRINITAS IN VNITATE.

1st Quarter Bell. 1726.

2nd " " CVM VOCO VENITE THOS. OSBORN DOWNHAM
NORFOLK, 1795.

Bell in the Great Court. 1811.

Blomefield's account is hard to be reconciled with this. "On the large bell," he says, "put up with a new clock, 'These three bells and clock were made A.D. 1726. Ric. Bently, (sic) D.D. Master.'" *Coll. Cant.* p. 114.

50. CAMBRIDGE.

*Emmanuel College.**Chapel and Hall Bells.*

Chapel Bell. A. B. 1672.

[O 89]

Hall Bell. † † EDWD. ARNOLD LEICESTER FECIT 1790 † † + +.

In the inside of the cupola, which bears the date 1673, is rudely cut "Thomas Holbeche, 1680." He was Master of the College, and died in that year.

51. CAMBRIDGE.

*Sidney Sussex College.**Chapel Bell.*

Chapel Bell. SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, ANNO DOM. 1739, J. E. ST NEOTS FECIT.

The initials are those of Joseph Eayre.

52. CAMBRIDGE.

*Downing College.**1 Bell.*

Bell presumably modern.

53. CAMPS, CASTLE.

*All Saints.**5 Bells.*

1. PROSPERITY TO THE VILLAGE OF CASTLE CAMPS.
2. LONG LIVE KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.
3. THIS BELL WAS RECAST BY J. TAYLOR AND SON OF LOUGHBOROUGH 1852.

THIS PEAL OF 5 BELLS WAS CAST BY W. DOBSON OF DOWNHAM 1827.

4. ISAAC PEARSON AND WILLIAM PARKIN CHURCHW: 1827. THE REV. GEORGE PEARSE B.D. RECTOR.

5. THIS PEAL OF BELLS WAS ERECTED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PARISHIONERS AND BENJ^N KEANE ESQUIRE OF WESTOE LODGE A.D. 1827.

The third was broken when the tower fell. Weight of Tenor 11 cwt. Note G.

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

54. CAMPS, SHUDY.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

1. 4. JOHN THORNTON SADBURY FECIT 1719.
2. SAMUEL LYNDSSELL AND JOHN BUCKLEY C. W. 1699.
3. 1621. NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AVRE DEI.
5. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON, 1840.

On a brass plate let into the stock of the Tenor: "1840, George Bury Vicar, William Traylen and Henry Trueman Churchwardens."

55. CARLETON.

St Peter.

2 Bells.

1. × *Sancta Maria.*
2. × *Ab . Maria . Gratia.*

Both maiden bells. Pits for three. This tower is a standing miracle of country builders' recklessness. Some day it will be a falling wonder.

S on the 1st is fig. 53.

56. CAXTON.

St Andrew.

5 Bells.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1672.

Weight of Tenor 12 cwt., or a little under. Note G.

57. CHATTERIS.

St Peter and St Paul.

5 Bells.

1. UTILE DULCI. VIVITUR INGENIO. GRATA SIT ARGUTA RESONANS CAMPANULA VOCE 1735.

2. LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS 1735. GRATA SIT ARGUTA RESONANS CAMPANULA VOCE.

3. LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS ANNO DOM. 1735.

4. LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS ANNO DOM. 1735. J. EAYRE, ST NEOTS FOUNDER.

5. LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS. RICHARD CLARK AND JOHN MARIETT CHURCHWARDENS.

A light peal with a broken Tenor, originally in G, weight c. 9 cwt.

Diameters: 1. $26\frac{1}{2}$ in.

2. $27\frac{1}{2}$ in.

3. $28\frac{1}{2}$ in.

4. $32\frac{3}{4}$ in.

5. $35\frac{1}{2}$ in.



58. CHESTERTON.

St Andrew.

5 Bells.

1. SONORO SONO
MEO SONO DEO. 1612.

RICARDVS HOLDFELD ME FECIT.

2. GOD SAVE THY
CHVRCH. 1612.

RICARDVS HOLDFELD ME FECIT.

3. + CANTABO. LAVD-
ES. TUAS. DOMINE. 1606.
RICARDVS COVING-
TON.

4. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 166—

5. WILLM. AND JOHN TAYLOR OXFORD FOUNDERS FEBRY 9TH 1825.
JOHN BRIGHAM WILES AND WILLM. JOHNSON CHURCHWARDENS.

The 3rd and 4th are said to have come from Jesus College. The former is said to be a very fine specimen of sharp lettering. Through the centre of the west walling the staircase passes to the first floor. Diameter of Tenor 47½ in., weight about a ton, Note E.

59. CHESTERTON.

St Luke.

1 Bell.

Bell presumably modern.

60. CHETTISHAM.

St Michael.

1 Bell.

1. (No inscription.)

61. CHEVELEY.

St Mary and the Holy Ghost.

5 Bells.

1. 3. THOMAS GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1730.

2. On shoulder thrice [□49].

[+54 in an octagon] sancta : Anna : ora : pro : nobis.

4. REVD. JAS. THOS. HIND RECTOR JOSEPH COLLINS THOS. MARTIN
CH. WARDENS THOS. OSBORN FOUNDER DOWNHAM NORFOLK 1800.

5. JOHN THORNTON SUDBURY FECIT 1718. THOS. REVEL THOS. PECK
CH. WDS.

The fourth is cracked. The tenor is a good bell.

62. CHILDERLEY.

St Mary.

Ecclesia destructa.

Destroyed by Sir John Cutts in the seventeenth century.

63. CHIPPENHAM.

St Margaret.

5 Bells.

1. T. NEWMAN MADE ME 1703. J. JARROLD S. TETSALL C. W.

2. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1601.

3. [+8] AVE [.9] MARIA [.9]
GRATIA [.9] PLENA [.9]
DOMINVS [.9] MECVM.

4. On shoulder thrice [□10].

[+8] SANCTA [.9] MAR-
GARETA [.9] ORA PRO
[.9] NOBIS [.9] DERBY.

5. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1621.

64. CLOPTON.

St Mary.

Ecclesia destructa.

65. COATES.

Holy Trinity.

1 Bell.

1. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1840.

66. COLDHAM.

St Etheldreda.

1 Bell.

Bell presumably modern.

67. COMBERTON.

St Mary.

4 Bells.

1. JOHN WAYL T MADE ME 1711.

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2. 3. MILONEM GRAYE ME FECIT 1633.

4. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1655.

Miles Graye in the course of two years discovered that 'Milonem' was the accusative case, and attended to the First Concord.

68. CONINGTON.

St Mary.

4 Bells.

1. On shoulder thrice [□49].

× SANCIA · MARIA ·
ORA · PRO · NOBIS.

2. ASSUMPTA : EST :
MARIA : IN : CELYM :
CAVDENI : ANGELI :
LAUDANTES : BENEDI-
CIVNT DOMINVM.

3. MILO GRAYE ME FECIT 1635.

4. On shoulder thrice [□19].

[+ 54] uirgo [: 55] coronata [: 55] duc [: 55] nos [: 55] ad
[: 55] regna [: 55] beata.

A remarkable little company in many respects. It was evidently intended for a peal in F[#] and the upper three were in tune. The tenor, however, is split to the waist, and the effect has been to send her note down from the presumable F[#] to D. The treble also is split, but sounds very well, considering her condition.

Miles Graye's conversion to the use of the nominative case is to be noted.

In this parish a bell is rung at 7, and two at 9 on a Sunday morning when the usual services are to take place, but if there is no afternoon service the 7 o'clock bell is rung. If there is to be an afternoon service only, one bell is rung at 9. Also (as is usual in this neighbourhood) a bell is rung after morning service to intimate that there will be a service in the afternoon. Mr Tillard, the late Rector of Conington, told me

that in this neighbourhood the ringing in of the Tenor to the chiming signifies that there will be a sermon.

The 2nd bell is identified by its lettering as the handiwork of Wilelmus de Notyngnam, afterwards known as Wilelmus de Norwyco.

69. COTON.

St Peter.

3 Bells.

1. [□76] 1581 [77] [□76] [thrice].

2. I. ANGIER AND WM. LINDSELL CHURCHWARDENS. EDWD. ARNOLD FECIT 1786.

3. [□54] bīrgo [: 55] coronata [: 55] duc [: 55] nos [: 55] ad [: 55] regna [: 55] beata.

The letters A, C and S are engraved in figs. 51, 52, 53.

70. COTTENHAM.

All Saints.

6 Bells.

1. JOHN BRIANT : HARTFORD FECIT. AN : DOM : 1800 : OMNES INCOLÆ PLAUDITE.

2. 3. 4. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT. 1800.

5. W : IVATT SENR : W : IVATT JUN^R. T : IVATT, & R. BACCHUS : FEOFFEEES FOR CHURCH AND CAUSEWAY. JOHN BRIANT : FECIT 1800.

6. J : BRIANT : HARTFORD : FECIT 1800. C : IVATT : T : IVATT, J. CALLENDER : C : W. REV^D. PEPLOE WARD : RECTOR. STATUTUM HOMINIBUS SEMEL MORI.

Tower rebuilt 1617.

71. COVENEY.

St Peter.

1 Bell.

1. C. AND G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1847 J. FREEMAN W. PORTER C. W.

Note B, of a shrill piercing quality, which makes it seem of higher pitch than it really is.

72. CROXTON.

St James.

6 Bells.

1. [+ 81] VENITE · ET · AUDITE · OMNES · QUI · TIMETIS · DEUM · LEEDS.
1687.

TOBIE NORRIS CAST ME.

2. JOHN RICHARDSON C. W. J. EAYRE ST NEOTS FECIT 1761†
ROBERT PHIPP RECTOR.

3. 4. R. TAYLOR ST NEOTS FOUNDER 1804. JAMES LANTAFF
CHURCHWARDEN.

5. ✠ *SI · NO · MEN · DO ·*
MINI · BENEDICTUM.

6. CVM CANO BVSTA MORI CVM PVLPIA VIVERE DISCE 1624.

The stop on the treble is a braid of three strands, which I have found on a bell of Tobie Norris's, jun., at Grantham. The peculiarity of one Roman letter in a Longobardic inscription on the 5th bell is noted by the type used.

The name LEEDS on the treble is that of some member of that family, formerly the owners of Croxton Park.

73. CROYDON.

All Saints.

1 Bell.

1. J. BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1786.

Note F.

74. DITTON, FEN.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

1. ROBERT MALTON WILLIAM PETTET CHVRCH WARDENS 1623.
2. RING AND FEAR NOT
BUT SWEAR NOT 1623.
3. JOHN HODSON MADE ME 1654.
4. FEARE THE LORD AND ON HIM CAVL
WILLIAM HAYSLEY MADE VS ALL 1623.
5. EDWARD WRANGELL JOHN CURTICE.
CHARLES NEWMAN MADE MEE 1692.

Weight of Tenor c. 12 cwt., Diameter 39½ in. Note G.

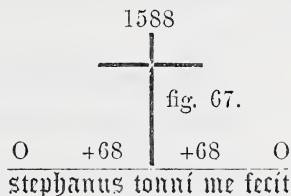
75. DITTON, WOOD.

St Mary.

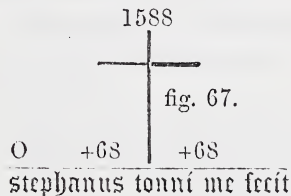
5 Bells.

1. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1608.

2. WILLIAM DOBSON FOUNDER DOWNHAM NORFOLK 1825.

3. [a fleur-de-lis under fig. 20] [□19] + *Sit Nomen Domini*
*Benedictum.*4. [+ 68] sum [□69] rofa [□69] pulsata [□70] mundi [□69]
maria [□70] vocata.

(Royal Arms.)

5. [+ 68] birginis [□69] assumpte [□69] nomen [□69] gero
[□70] dne [□69] marie.

(Royal Arms.)

+68 Johannes Prat

Tenor c. 19 cwt. The treble was brought from Weston Colville after the fall of that tower. An inscription three lines deep, probably relating to the Weston Colville people, has been filed away.

One John Pratt was appointed Keeper of the pheasants and partridges in the Lordships of Barnet, Hadley, South Mims and Totteridge, 26 Sept. 1580. See *Cal. Dom. Eliz. Add.* 1580—1625.

76. DODDINGTON.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

1. THOMAS GARDINER SUDBURY SUFFOLK 1737.

2. THOMAS GARDINER 1736. JOHN HOWARD C. W.

3. 4. 5. THOMAS GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1736.

Tenor in A, diameter 36 inches, weight c. 8 cwt.

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77. DOWNHAM-(IN-THE-ISLE).

St Leonard.

4 Bells.

1. THOMAS NEWMAN MADE ME 1702.
2. UTILE DULCI MUSICE ETATEM AGIMUS. CHURCHWARDENS
W : DENSTON & R : MARTIN. JOS : EAYRE : FECIT 1784.

3. *JA. RG. JA.* 1659.4. *J: A. R: G. J: A.* 1659.

The two last have a peculiar ornament. [K. H. S.]

78. DRAYTON, DRY.

St Peter and St Paul.

5 Bells.

1. I. H. S. NAZARENUS REX IUDEORUM FILI DEI MISERERE MEI...
1746.

2. I. H. S. NAZARENUS REX IUDEORUM FILI DEI MISERERE MEI,
HIC LABOR HOC OPUS. 1746.

3. OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. UTILE DULCI. 1746.

4. ... HETHRINGTON RECTOR. HEN. MARKHAM MICH. GIFFORD
CHURCHWARDENS...

5. DISCE MORI NOSTRO VIVERE DISCE SONO.

OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. J. EAYRE ST NEOTS, 1746.

79. DRAYTON, FEN.

St Mary.

1 Bell.

1. THOS. SAFFORD, CAMBRIDGE.

This bell is said to have been put up in 1828. Safford's foundry was in
"Birdbolt Lane."

80. DULLINGHAM.

St Mary.

5 Bells and Clock Bell.

1. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 1784. J. HAYLOCK AND W. FROST
C. W.
2. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828.
3. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1627.

4. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1626.

5. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1660.

Clock Bell. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828.

Weight of Tenor c. 11 cwt., diameter 39 in. Note G.

81. DUXFORD.

St John.

6 Bells.

1. 2. 3. EDWARD ARNOLD ST NEOTS FECIT 1777. RICHARD HITCH,
C. W.

4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1632.

5. *Jubilemus Deo salutari nostro*
Georgius Clarke me et meos sodales fecit.
Ano. 1564.

6. 1699. GEO. BARKER, HENRY WALLIS, C. W.

Weight of Tenor c. 9 cwt., diameter 36 in., Note G. The fifth came
from Duxford St Peter.

82. DUXFORD.

St Peter.

1 Bell.

1. EDWARD ARNOLD ST NEOTS FECIT 1777. RICHARD HITCH C. W.

Pits for five. The old tenor is now the 5th at Duxford St John.

83. ELM.

All Saints.

5 Bells.

1. ALEXANDER BAALAM ESQ. GAVE PART OF THIS BELL, 1673
(? 1637).

2. THOMAS NORRIS MADE ME 1637.

PRÆCENTRIX ARGUTA CHORI RESONABILIS AURE.

3. (No inscription.)

4. OLD BELL CAST IN 1637 REPLACED BY PRESENT CAST 1865.

E. SWANN VICAR, G. MEARS LONDON FOUNDER.

5. THO. JENKINSON ESQ., H. NEWSON + VIC: J. H. W. H. C. W. + THO.
GARDINER FECIT 1738.

The old 4th was inscribed "W. Gyles Clericus. Spiritibus tuba læta
bonis, odiosa malignis. 1637."

84. ELTISLEY.

St Pandiana and St John.

4 Bells.

1. THOS. BARNET VICAR, WM. DAY, CHURCHWARD:
JOS. EAYRE ST NEOTS FECIT 1766.

2. [□39].

ABCEFG
HIKLMNOPQRS.

3. BE YT KNOWNE TO ALL THAT DOTI ME SEE
THAT NEWCOME OF LEICESTER MADE ME 1608.
4. + *Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum* [□19].

The second bears the shield used by the Brasyers of Norwich, and afterwards at Leicester.

85. ELY CATHEDRAL.

St Peter and St Etheldreda.

5 Bells.

1. 2. 3. 4. (No inscription.)
5. HENRY PENN MADE ME 1723.

All of one casting. The treble is now used as a Clock Bell.

86. ELY.

St Mary.

8 Bells and Priest's Bell.

1. 5 BELLS RECAST AND 2 ADDED BY SUBSCRIPTION AND RATE 1781.
2. TRINITY PARISH GAVE ME. E. ARNOLD ST NEOTS FECIT 1781.
3. ECCLESIAE MARIAE DONAVIT MATHIAS¹ EPISCOPUS ELIENSIS
MDCCLXVI.
4. EDWD. ARNOLD ST NEOTS HUNTINGDONSHIRE FECIT 1781
GOD BLESS THE KING AND QUEEN.
5. I TO THE POOR AND NEEDY AM A FRIEND
FOR WHOSE RELIEF I CALL YOU TO ATTEND.
6. MAY OUR RICH GOOD AND HAPPY BE
AND OUR POOR PEACE AND PLENTY SEE.

¹ Bishop Mawson.



7. THOS. PELL, ESQ. GAVE ME 1670. RECAST BY EDWD. ARNOLD
APRIL 6TH 1781.

8. EDWD. ARNOLD FECIT 1781. CAESAR MORGAN A.M.¹ MINISTER,
WM CROPLEY, JNO. FLANDERS, CHURCHWARDENS.

I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL

AND I TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL.

Priest's Bell. ST NEOTS, 1778.

Weight of Tenor 18 cwt. Note F.

87. ELY.

Holy Trinity.

1 Bell and a Priest's Bell.

1. JOHN TAYLOR, JOHN HAYWARD, CHURCHWARDENS. THOMAS
NORRIS MADE ME 1648.

This bell by Norris is cracked. [K. H. S.]

Priest's Bell (on shoulder thrice) [□49].

+ abc . gracia . plena.

88. EVERS DEN, GREAT.

St Mary.

3 Bells.

1. JOHN BUTCHER CHURCHWARDEN 1767.

2. (No inscription.)

3. MILES GRAIE FECIT 1639.

The treble and 2nd are from the St Neots foundry, from the border at
the end of the inscription, which is identical with that at Fulbourn.

89. EVERS DEN, LITTLE.

St Helen.

4 Bells.

1. (No inscription.)

2. ROBERT LEET CHURCHWARDEN. J. EAYRE ST NEOTS FECIT 1756.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1629.

4. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1666.

¹ The author of *The Trinity of Plato and of Philo Judeus*.

90. FORDHAM.

St Mary.

6 Bells.

1. FECIT 1759.
2. 3. 4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1638.
5. ROBT. HAYWARD AND JOHN MINETT CHURCHWARDENS, R. D. FYSON AND JAMES SEABER CONTRACTORS. PROSPERITY TO THE VILLAGE OF FORDHAM. WILLIAM DOBSON FOUNDER A.D. 1825.

A good peal. Treble apparently by Lester and Pack.

91. FOULMIRE.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. THOMAS NEWMAN MADE ME 1704.

The Tenor is cracked.

92. FOXTON.

St Lawrence.

5 Bells.

1. 2. 4. 5. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1654.
3. THOMAS NEWMAN OF NORWICH MADE ME 1729. J. RAYNER AND W. BATTESON C. W.

Weight of Tenor c. 12 cwt., diameter $39\frac{1}{2}$ in. Note F sharp.

93. FULBOURN.

*All Saints.**Ecclesia destructa.*

94. FULBOURN.

St Vigor.

6 Bells and Clock Bell.

1. BY AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT OBTAINED IN 1775
2. THE RUINS OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH WERE TAKEN DOWN
3. AND THE PARISHES UNITED. EDWD. ARNOLD FECIT ME 1776.

4. AND THESE SIX BELLS CAST BY A SUBSCRIPTION IN 1776.
 5. EDWD. ARNOLD OF ST NEOTS CAST THIS PEAL OF SIX BELLS ANO
 DOMINI 1776.

6. EDWD. ARNOLD OF ST NEOTS FECIT 1776.

I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL

AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL.

Clock Bell. (No inscription.)

This bell seems never to have been bored for a staple. Height to top of cannon $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight of Tenor 11 cwt.

The following extract from Hone's *Table Book*, p. 843, is inserted here as illustrative of the manners and opinions of Cambridgeshire a century ago.

"FULBOURN, CAMBRIDGE.

"ALL SAINTS' AND ST VIGOR'S BELLS.

To the Editor.

"On a visit to a friend at Fulbourn we strolled to the site whereon All Saints' Church formerly stood, and his portfolio furnished me with the sub-joined memoranda, which by your fostering care may be preserved.

I am,

Sir, &c.,

T. N.

CAMBRIDGE, May, 1826."

"Trinity Sunday, 1766.

"This morning at five o'clock the steeple of All Saints' church fell down. An Act of Parliament passed 22d May, 1775, to unite the service in St Vigor's church, and to enable the vicar and churchwardens to sell the materials and the bells towards repairing the church of St Vigor's—the amount was £150. 0s. 6d. The two broken bells were sold towards the expenses; the other three, with the two of St Vigor's, and the saint's bell, were new cast by E. Arnold at St Neots, Hunts., and six new bells were put up on the 9th of May, 1776. The subscriptions amounted to £141; the bells cost £262. 2s. 3d., the frames £45, the six new ropes £1. 15s., making together the sum of £308. 17s. 3d.

"The poor inhabitants were so attached to the old bells that they frequently watched them in the evening, lest they should be carried away and sold; for the broken bells lay among the ruins of All Saints' church. At last their fears subsided, they neglected their watching, and the churchwardens set a waggon in Monk's barn (hard by) and carried away two of them in the night, delivering them to the Cambridge waggon for St Neots, and returning before the morning, which occasioned the following

Ballad.

"There are some farmers in Fulbourn town,
They have lately sold what was not their own;
They have sold the bells, likewise the church,
And cheat the poor of twice as much.

And O! you Fulbourn farmers O!

"Some estate there was left, and all for the poor,
They have robb'd them of half and something more;
Such dirty tricks will go hard on their sides,
For the d—l will have them and singe their hides.

And O! you Fulbourn farmers O!

"Before the bells they could be sold,
They were forced to swear, as we've been told;
They foreswore themselves—then they cried,
For this, my boys, we shall be tried.

And O! you Fulbourn farmers O!

"There is old Twigg, and young Twigg—the whining dissenter,
Says one to the other, this night we will venture;
And says little Gibble-Gabble, I long for to go,
But first I will call on my neighbour Swing-toe.

And O! you Fulbourn farmers O!

"In the dead of the night this thievish crew
Broke into the church, as other thieves do,
For to steal the bells and sell them all,
May the d—l take such churchwardens all.

And O! you Fulbourn farmers O!

"This ballad is said to have been the production of one William Rolfe, a labourer. It was probably written soon after the act passed. The new peal was brought home on the 9th of May, 1776, so that it was not a year from the passing of the act to the casting of the bells. After the bill had been perused by counsel Mr Edward Hancock, the rector's churchwarden, conducted it through both Houses of Parliament without the expense of a solicitor; Sir John Cotton, one of the members for the county, forwarding it in the different stages through the House of Commons. So earnest were the populace about the bells (when they were satisfied they were to have a new peal of six) that after they were loaded they drew them a furlong or more before the horses were put to the waggon. The tenor was cast in G sharp, or old A. Mr Edmund Andrews Salisbury rode on the great bell when it was drawn up within the steeple, and his was the first death this bell was rung for; he was buried 8th July, 1776. The motto on this bell is

"I to the church the living call,
And to the grave I summon all."

Mr Charles Dawson was the author of the complete peal of *Plain Bob*, called 'The Fulbourn Surprise,' with 154 bobs, two singles and 720 changes. The peal was opened December 7, 1789.

95. GAMLINGAY.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

1. + MILES + GRAYE + MADE + ME + 1653 + NICHOLAS + MEADE.
2. + MILES + GRAYE + MADE + ME + 1653 ‡ E ‡ A.
3. + MILES + GRAYE + MADE + ME + 1653 + J + P ‡ J + A.
4. RICHARD CHANDLER MADE ME 1699.
5. MILES + GRAYE + MADE + ME + 1653. GEORGE + BVRY + STE. + APTHORPE + CHVRCH WARDENS.

96. GIRTON.

St Andrew.

4 Bells and Clock Bell.

1. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 167-.
2. CHARLES NEWMAN MADE ME 1699.
3. + NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AVRE DEI 1619.
4. + IESVS : : : SPES
: : : VS : : : OMNIA : : : FI-
ANI : : : AD : : : GLORI-
AM : : : DEI : : : 1617.

Clock Bell. (No inscription.)

One of these bells is cracked.

97. GOREFIELD.

St Paul.

1 Bell.

Bell presumably modern.

98. GRANSDEN, LITTLE.

St Peter and St Paul.

3 Bells.

1. GL E W + *
- 3A

2. [□ 63.] Sancte Nicolaus Ora Pro Nobis.

3. [+ 81] NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AVRE DEI : : 1616.

The mutilated inscription on the treble affords a fine scope for the ability of the rising campanalogist.

99. GRANTCHESTER.

St Mary.

3 Bells.

1. GOD SAVE THY CHVRCH 1610.
2. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1677.
3. (No inscription.)

	Diameter at rim.	Circumference at ribbon.	Height to shoulder.	Height to top of cannons.
Dimensions.	{ 1. 27 in.	47 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.	20 in.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
	{ 3. 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	55 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Thus in the tenor, though probably an ancient bell, the diameter has a slightly *larger* ratio to the height to the shoulder than in the treble.

100. GRAVELEY.

St Botolph.

4 Bells.

1. GOD OF HIS MARCE HEARETH VS ALL [16]24.
2. WHEN VPON THAT WE DOE CALL. 1624.
3. O PRIESE THE LORD THEAREFORE I SAY 1624.
4. I SOVND VNTO THE LIVING WHEN THE SOVLE DOTII PARTA WAY
(sic) 1624.

The handiwork of William Hausley; identified by his

101. GUYHIRN.

St Mary Magdalen.

1 Bell.

1. I have no note of this bell.

102. HADDENHAM.

Holy Trinity.

6 Bells.

1. THOMAS NEWMAN MADE MEE 1706. ROBERT KEY C. W.
2. THOMAS NEWMAN MADE ME 1706. THOMAS HVCKLE C. W.
3. THOMAS NEWMAN MADE MEE 1706.
4. LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS. J. EAYRE ST NEOTS FECIT 1741. MATT.
SCARBOROUGH MINISTER, J. MORRIS, J. REED CHURCHWARDENS.
5. SILVESTER COLE AND JOHN PORTER C. W. THO. NEWMAN MADE
ME 1725.
6. ALL GLORY BEE TO GOD ON HIGH.
EDWARD MARCALL, DANIELL GOOLD WARDENS 1657 [border 86].
[□ 84] W G W M.
Weight of Tenor 16 cwt., diameter 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Note F.

103. HARDWICK.

St Mary.

3 Bells.

1. PETER WHITTET CHURCHWARDEN. ROBT. TAYLOR FOUNDER 1797.

2. 3. PETER WHITTET CHURCHWARDEN. ROBT. TAYLOR ST NEOTS FOUNDER 1797.

104. HARLTON.

The Assumption of the Virgin.

3 Bells.

1. 2. 3. PEACE BE WITHIN THY WALLS 1856. C. AND G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON.

Three bells before 1856. Dates of the old 2nd and 3rd 1622 and 1636, recorded by Mr Sperling.

105. HARSTON.

All Saints.

4 Bells.

1. MILONEM GRAYE ME FECIT 1634.

2. THOMAS NEWMAN MADE ME 1717.

3. JOHN ADAMS · WILLIAM · SHARPE · CHVRCHWARDENS 1684.

4. [+ 71] **ARB · NEH · SWA ·
EM · DAM REKE**

The 3rd probably from Haddenham, when Christopher Graye was passing on his foundry to Charles Newman. The inscription on the Tenor is AWSTEN BRACKER MAD ME.

106. HASLINGFIELD.

All Saints.

5 Bells.

1. OLD FIRST AND SECOND, CAST 1668. THOMAS WENDYE K. B.

2. OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. J. ARNOLD AND T. SCRUBY C. W. 1816.

3. OLD THIRD CAST 1615. WILLIAM WENDYE ARMIGER, R. TAYLOR, ST NEOTS, 1816.

4. THIS PEAL WAS RECAST BY ROBT. TAYLOR, ST NEOTS, 1816.

5. GEORGE JOHN, EARL DELAWARR, J. ARNOLD AND T. SCRUBY, C. W. 1816, THE 57TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

On Thomas Wendye's monument is this epitaph :—

Quo Luctu? Qua laude tuum quo marmore nomen
Perpetuem nisi stem marmor et ipsa tibi?
Ars, Amor, Ingenium, Sumptus te reddere vultu
Certant, te possit reddere mente nihil.

107. HATLEY, EAST.

St Denys.

1 Bell.

1. (No inscription.)

Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Books, Vol. 495.

"Est hatley.—

Belles Itm in ye steple there...ijj bells."

108. HAUXTON.

St Edmund.

3 Bells.

1. 2. 3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1666.

109. HILDERSHAM.

Holy Trinity.

3 Bells.

1. IN PIAM MEMORIAM IN USUM ECCLESIE IN MAJOREM GLORIAM
DEI PATRIS FILII ET SPIRITUS SANCTI ELISABETHI HEMINGTON DEDIT
1880. JOHN TAYLOR & CO. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1880.

2. IN PIAM MEMORIAM IN USUM ECCLESIE IN MAJOREM GLORIAM
DEI PATRIS FILII ET SPIRITUS SANCTI SARAH GOODWIN DEDIT 1880.
JOHN TAYLOR & CO. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1880.

3. IN PIAM MEMORIAM IN USUM ECCLESIE IN MAJOREM GLORIAM
DEI PATRIS FILII ET SPIRITUS SANCTI FRANCES GOODWIN DEDIT 1880.
JOHN TAYLOR & CO. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1880.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Weights	{ 1.	6	0	9
	{ 2.	7	2	16
	{ 3.	10	3	4
		24	2	1

Here in 1869 there were pits for three, but only one bell remained, dated 1581, and said to resemble the treble at Coton.

110. HINTON, CHERRY.

St Andrew.

5 Bells.

1. WALTER SEROCOLD ESQR. FRA. ELLARD C. W. 1727.

2. ... MAGN... [+ 3] AVE [□ 4]
MARIA.

3. Jubilate Deo omnis Populus terre.

4. John Tayler and Son Founders Loughborough, 1853.

5. T. MEARS LONDON FECIT 1828. REVD. STEPHEN DAVIS CURATE

THOS. SUMPTR. HEADLEY }
GEORGE BULLIN } CHURCHWARDENS.

The beading on the treble resembles that on Penn's little peal in Ely Cathedral. The words "Fra. Ellard" are rudely incised.

Figs. 16 and 17 give representations of the lettering on the upper and lower lines respectively of the inscription on the 2nd.

The tenor is said to be a sweet-toned bell.

This peal is incorrectly reported by Blomefield and in Parker's *Churches of Cambridgeshire*.

111. HINXTON.

St Mary.

2 Bells and a Priest's Bell.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1667.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1665.

Priest's bell. (Inaccessible.)

The remaining bells are the two trebles of a peal of five.

112. HISTON.

St Andrew.

6 Bells and a Clock Bell.

1. JOHN WARNER AND SONS LONDON 1873, (PATENT) (ROYAL ARMS.)

2. 3. 4. 5. 6. JOHN WARNER AND SONS LONDON, 1866.

(PATENT) (ROYAL ARMS.)

Clock bell. T. OSBORN DOWNHAM FECIT, 1781.

Details supplied by Messrs Warner.

	Diameter	Note	Weight		
			cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1.	27½ in.	F [♯]	4	3	6
2.	29 in.	E [♯]	5	2	.5
3.	30 in.	D [♯]	5	2	3
4.	31 in.	C [♯]	5	3	2
5.	33½ in.	B	6	1	16
6.	36½ in.	A	8	0	0

On the old peal:—

1. THO. NEWMAN MADE ME 1723.
2. CANTABO LAUDES TUAS DOMINE PER ATRIA.
3. 4. × RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1604.
5. WILLIAM PECK AND ROBERT READ CHVRCH WARDENS 1683, W. B.

When I visited this tower in 1854 Bowler's two bells were the only ones remaining whole.

113. HORNINGSEY.

St Peter.

4 Bells.

1. 2. 3. J. TAYLOR AND CO. BELL FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1871.
4. JOHANES DRAPER ME FECIT 1608, [□79].

The first three were cracked when I saw them in 1850. The inscriptions were:

1. I. H. MADE ME 1654. JOHN CHRISPE C. W.
2. * thomas draper made me 1590.
3. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1680.

The star on the old 2nd had wavy rays, and the stop was something like a pine-apple.

114. HORSEHEATH.

All Saints.

4 Bells.

1. 1700.
 2. SR. GILES ALINGTON GAVE THE TENOR 1606. 1700.
 3. THO. PURKIS THO. RYLE C. W. 1699.
 4. T. SAFFORD CAMBRIDGE MDCCCXXV W. SANGSTER J. LAWRENCE C. W.
-

115. ICKLETON.

St Mary Magdalene.

6 Bells and a Priest's Bell.

1. JAMES KEATH AND HENRY HANCHETT CHURCHWARDENS LESTER AND PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1761.
2. THOMAS NEWMAN OF NORWICH MADE ME 1729.
3. WILLIAM CHAPMAN LONDON FECIT 1781.
4. JOHN HALEY AND MATTHIAS RIPSTER CHURCHWARDENS LESTER AND PACK FECIT 1755.

5. I TELL ALL THAT DOTI ME SEE
THAT NEWMAN OF NORWICH NEW CAST ME 1729.
6. CHARLES SHEPHERD AND ROBERT MILLER CHURCHWARDENS
1751. THOMAS LESTER OF LONDON FECIT.

Weight of Tenor 18 cwt., diameter 47 in. Note F.

116. IMPINGTON.

St Andrew.

3 Bells.

1. [fleur-de-lis] [□ 56] + Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis.
2. [□ 21 □ 22 □ 23 □ 24].
+ [□ 19] [crowned fleur-de-lis] Sancta Katerina Ora Pro
Nobis.
3. R. G. MADE ME 1652.

The Tenor has a three-legged pot at the beginning of the inscription.

117. ISLEHAM.

St Andrew.

5 Bells and a Clock Bell.

1. 2. 1516.
3. On shoulder thrice [□ 49].
see : gabriel : ora p̄ aīabs Johīs bernard milit. et elene
uxis sue : et thome peyton armiḡi : et margarete uxis sue : filie
et hered̄ p̄dictor Johīs et : elene.

and two shields of arms (a) (1) and (4) *Bernard* (2) and (3)——, in pale with
——, (a demi-bear? rampant)
(β) *Peyton*, in pale with (a)

These shields are also on the tombs of John Bernard (ob. 1451), and Thomas Peyton (ob. 1484) in the church.

4. THE REVD. JOHN BRAHAM ISAACSON RECTOR, JOHN KNIGHT AND JOHN SHELDRICK CH. WARDENS 1819.

5. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME W. W. 1680. WILLIAM ADAMS C. W. I.
G. JOSEPH SHARPE.

Clock Bell. [□ 49] four times on shoulder.

+ sancte (coin) Andria (coin) ora (coin) pro (*sic*).

The date 1516 on the treble and 2nd is very early for Arabic numerals; but in the shrine of Bishop Alcock (ob. 1501) at Ely 1's. 118 (*sic*) is referred to.

The old 4th before its recasting by Dobson of Downham, is said to have been similar to the 3rd. From the invocation of the angel Gabriel on the 3rd it may be supposed to have been used as an *Angelus*, *Gabriel*, or *Ave* Bell, which appears to have been rung in many places thrice a day to remind the people of the benefits of the Incarnation. In this case intercessory prayers for the persons named on the bell would be added to the usual *Ave* and *Pater noster*.

These prayers for the souls of givers of bells (inter alia) are censured by Roy in *Rede me and be nott wroth*, 1528 (Arber's Reprints iv. 60).

"And so redynge a ragge man's roule
He exhortheth to praye for the soule
Of this persone and of that
Which gave boke bell or challes
To the fortheraunce of goddis serves
Babblynge he wotteth neare what."

It is worthy of note that when the tower of this church fell down, a few years ago, not one of the bells was broken. The peal hanging in the new tower is identical with that of which I took notes 33 years ago.

An unusually grand peal, of deep and solemn tone. Tenor in F, weight said to be 25 cwt.

118. KENNETT.

St Nicholas.

3 Bells.

1. CHARLES NEWMAN MADE ME 1707.

2. (No inscription.)

[□39] thrice on shoulder.

3. [+ 40] *Meritis Edmundi* [□41] *Simus a Crimine Mundi*.

The 2nd is probably an old bell. The letters M and C are engraved in figs. 47 and 42.

119. KINGSTON.

All Saints and St Andrew.

3 Bells.

1. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1666.

2. [□49] thrice on shoulder.

[×54] *Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis*.

3. (coin) [□65] (coin) [□66].

The S on the 2nd is engraved in fig. 53. On the tenor the coins and gridiron (handle downwards) are on the waist, and the fleur-de-lis near the rim.

120. KIRTLING.

*All Saints.**5 Bells.*

1. 2. 4. 5. MILES GRAIE FECIT 1638.

3. GEORGE DOBITO CHURCHWARDEN. WILLIAM DOBSON FOUNDER
1819.

The executors of "Richard Pytchye of Kertlyng" (ob. 1521) "leide out to Robt. Warren for ye bell xxs." See Tymms's Wills and Inventories of the Sudbury Archdeaconry.

121. KNAPWELL.

*All Saints.**1 Bell.*

1. [A modern bell cast out of three old ones, probably (says Mr Sperling) by Mears.]

122. LANDBEACH.

*All Saints.**4 Bells.*

1. 2. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1619.

3. [□74] DE [□75] BVRI [□75] SANTI [□75] EDMONDI [□75] STE-
FANVS [□75] TONNI [□75] ME [□75] FECIT [□75] W. L. [□74] 1577
[□75] FAVET [□75] IOVA [□75] POPVLO [75] SVO.

4. Xps + Perpetue (coin) Det (coin) Nobis (coin) Gaudia
(coin) Vite.

[□64]

The first three are cracked. Diameter of Tenor 38 in. Note G.

123. LANDWADE.

*St Nicholas.**2 Bells.*

1. HEC TVBA COTTONI EST LANDWADI DIDITA FANO 1602.

2. [□39] thrice on shoulder.

[+ 40] Virginis Gregie [□41] Vocor Campana Marie.

The C and M on the 2nd are engraved in figs. 42 and 47.

124. LEVERINGTON.

St Leonard and St John.

6 Bells.

1. LET YOUR NOTES FROM EARTH REBOUND
THAT HEAVEN MAY HEAR THE JOYFUL SOUND.

THOMAS LESTER AND T. PACK OF LONDON MADE US ALL, 1752.

2. THOMAS LESTER AND T. PACK FECIT, 1752.

3. OSBORN AND DOBSON MAKERS, 1808.

4. THOMAS LESTER AND T. PACK FECIT, 1752.

5. THOMAS LESTER AND T. PACK FECIT, 1752. MR SIMON HARDY
AND MR DANIEL WILSON CH. WARDENS.

6. LESTER AND PACK OF LONDON FECIT, 1752. J. JOHNSON AND WM.
OSBORN CHURCH WARDENS.

Weight of Tenor, 17 cwt.

125. LINTON.

St Mary.

5 Bells and a Clock Bell.

1. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1617.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1664.

3. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1630.

4. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1665.

5. CHRS. LONSDALE MINISTER HENRY TWIN AND THOS. HAMMOND
CHURCHWARDENS, 1754. THOS. LESTER AND T. PACK OF LONDON FECIT
LAUDO DEUM VERUM.

Clock Bell. + *Sancta Maria ora pro nobis (sic).*

Weight of Tenor 16 cwt. Diameter 44 in. Note F.

126. LITLINGTON.

St Catharine.

5 Bells.

1. JOHN WAYLETT MADE ME 1710.

2. JOHN BONNETT C. W. 1710. J. W.

3. 4. SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM, 1710.

5. PERMULTIS ANNIS RESONET CAMPANA JOHANNIS.

A bad casting by Waylett who probably repeated, with a slight variation in the case of the Tenor, the inscriptions which he found on the lower three. Two great pieces are knocked out of the rim of the Tenor, showing the metal all honey-combed. One of the others is in no better case.

127. LITTLEPORT.

St George.

4 Bells.

1. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1640.

2. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1622.

3. JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1624.

4. HENRY TANSLEY JOHN CRABB CHURCHWARDENS. T. OSBORN
FECIT 1790.

Weight of Tenor c. 9 cwt. Diameter 38 in. Note G.

Peal imperfect. The Treble out of all proportion to the Tenor. Query
2 bells sold. (K. H. S.)

128. LITTLEPORT.

St Matthew.

1 Bell.

1. (No inscription.)

Weight about 1 cwt. Cost with fittings £15. 5s.

129. LOLWORTH.

All Saints.

3 Bells.

1. 1703.
































2, 3. (No inscription.)

Pits for four bells. These three probably by Richard Keene.

130. MADINGLEY.

St Mary.

3 Bells.

1. [+ 3. saltireways]    [□ 5]
  [□ 5]    [□ 5]    [□ 5]   [□ 5]   [□ 5]   [□ 5]
  [□ 5]             [□ 5]

2, 3. T. TYMBS AND R. STEPHENS C. W. THO. NEWMAN MADE ME
1723.



131. MANEA

St

1 Bell.

1. (Chapel rebuilt 1791.)
-

132. MARCH.

St John.

1 Bell.

1. (Modern. Small. No inscription.)
-

133. MARCH.

St Mary.

1 Bell.

(Modern.)

134. MARCH.

St Peter.

1 Bell.

(Modern.)

135. MARCH.

St Wendreda.

6 Bells.

1. IN WEDLOCK'S BANDS ALL YE WHO JOIN
WITH HANDS YOUR HEARTS UNITE
SO SHALL OUR TUNEFUL TONGUES COMBINE
TO LAUD THE NUPTIAL RITE.

THOMAS OSBORN, DOWNHAM, NORFOLK, FECIT, 1802.

2. LET US LIFT UP OUR VOICE WITH JOY.

THOMAS OSBORN, DOWNHAM, NORFOLK, FECIT, 1802.

3. LONG LIVE KING GEORGE THE III.

THOMAS OSBORN, DOWNHAM, NORFOLK, FECIT, 1802.

4. GIVE NO OFFENCE TO THE CHURCH.

THOMAS OSBORN, DOWNHAM, NORFOLK, FECIT, 1802.

5. OUR VOICES SHALL WITH CHEERFUL SOUND
MAKE HILLS AND VALLEYS ECHO ROUND.

THOMAS OSBORN, DOWNHAM, NORFOLK, FECIT, 1802.

6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL
AND TO THE GRAVE I SUMMON ALL.

THOMAS OSBORN, DOWNHAM, NORFOLK, FECIT, 1802.

Weight of Tenor 19 cwt. Diameter 47 inches. Note E.



136. MELBOURNE.

*All Saints.**5 Bells.*

1. + JESVS BE OVR SPEEDE 1615.
2. + GOD SAVE THE KING 1615.
3. + PRAISE THE LORD 1616.
4. JOHN BRIANT, HERTFORD, FECIT 1789. JOHN HITCH, ESQ. C.W.
5. RICHARD CHANDLER MADE ME 1688.

Mr. Sperling greatly praises the Tenor. The first three are marked with a shield bearing an arrow in pale between a cross and a fleur-de-lis in chief, and the letters R. O. half-way down. Weight of Tenor 18 cwt. Diameter 47 in., Note F.

137. MELDRETH.

*The Holy Trinity.**4 Bells.*

- 1, 2. JOHN TAYLOR & SON FOUNDERS LOUGHBORO' 1855.
3. 1662.

4. ✠ NON SONO ANI-
MABVS MORIVOR-
VM SED AVRIBVS
VIVENT IVM.

Weight of Tenor c. 10 cwt., Diameter 39 in., Note G.

138. MEPAL.

*St Mary.**1 Bell.*

1. (No inscription.)

One bell in a double bell-cot. The church was rebuilt in 1849, when the bell, being cracked, was recast.

139. MILTON.

*All Saints.**3 Bells.*

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1665.
2. THOMAS NEWMAN MADE ME 1717.
3. NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AVRE DEI. 1601.



140. MORDEN, GUILDEN.

St Mary.

6 Bells.

1. [□ 34] [□ 35] [□ 36]. *Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum.*
 - 2, 3. RICHARD CHANDLER MADE ME 1687.
 4. JOHN WAYLETT MADE ME 1708.
 5. JOHANNES WAYLETT ME FECIT 1708.
 6. [+ 81] CVM CANO BVSTA MORI CVM PVLPIA VIVERE DISCE 1621.
-

141. MORDEN, STEEPLE.

St Peter and St Paul.

1 Bell.

1. EDWARD ARNOLD ST NEOTS FECIT 1773. PATRI UNICO DEO SACRUM.

The fine old tower that gave its distinctive name to this church fell in the reign of James II., and has never been rebuilt. The bell hangs in a lower tower above the porch.

142. MURROW.

Corpus Christi.

1 Bell.

Bell presumably modern.

143. NEWMARKET.

All Saints.

5 Bells.

- 1, 2, 3, 4. JOHN THORNTON SUDBURY FECIT 1720.
 5. JAS. SHADE, CH. NORMAN, CH. WDS. JOHN THORNTON FECIT 1720.
-

144. NEWTON (IN-THE-ISLE).

St James.

6 Bells.

- 1, 2, 3, 4. T. OSBORN FECIT 1786.
5. OUR VOICES SHALL IN CONCERT RING
IN HONOUR TO OUR GOD AND KING.
6. THOS. SHARPE AND SAML. TAYLOR CHURCHWARDENS. T. OSBORN
FOUNDER, DOWNHAM, 1786.

Weight of Tenor, 12 cwt. Weight of the peal, 38 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs.
Weight of the old peal of five, 37 cwt. 18 lbs. *MS. Cole.*

145. NEWTON.

St Margaret.

3 Bells.

1. + RICHARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1603.

2. [□ 71 twice] A decorative bell inscription in a stylized, gothic font. The text reads "EM DAM REK-CARB DEI SA." with various flourishes and a small square symbol at the beginning.

3. [+ 26] Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Maria Vocata.

The letters on the Tenor are very good, and crowned with fig. 20.

146. OAKINGTON.

St Andrew.

4 Bells.

1. 3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1655.

2. OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. W. HEMINGTON C. W. 1748.

† + † + †

4. MILES GRAIE MADE ME 1656.

The 2nd by Joseph Eayre. Weight of Tenor 7 cwt. Diameter 39 in., Note A.

147. ORWELL.

St Andrew.

5 Bells.

1. CHARLES NEWMAN MADE ME 1694. JAMES SWANN AND JOHN MERRY C. W.

2. + NON : CLAMOR : SED : AMOR : CANTAT : IN : AVRE : DEI : 1616.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1663.

4. + NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AVRE DEI. 1629.

5. TOBY NORRIS CAST ME 1629.

+ GOD SAVE THE KING. W. HOLDER W. FAIRCHILD C. W.

Weight of Tenor c. 13 cwt. Diameter 40 in. Note F[#].

148. OVER.

St Mary.

6 Bells and Sanctus Bell.

1. 1819.

2. 3. ROBT. TAYLOR AND SON FOUNDERS 1819.

R.

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4. ROBERT ADAMS OVERSEER 1819.
 5. ROBT. TAYLOR AND SON ST NEOTS RECAST THIS PEAL MAY 28
1819. LEVITT INGLETT AND INGLE ROBINSON CHURCH WARDENS.
 6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL
& TO THE GRAVE I SUMMON ALL. 1819.
- Sanctus Bell (apparently no inscription).
Weight of Tenor 14 cwt.
-

149. PAMPISFORD.

St John Baptist.

4 Bells.

1. 2. THOMAS MEARS LONDON FECIT 1841.
3. C. AND G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1848.
4. J. EAYRE FECIT 1743. IHS NAZARENUS REX JUDEORUM.

Tenor in C[#]. The old 3rd was by John Draper, 1615.

150. PAPWORTH ST AGNES.

St John Baptist.

2 Bells.

1. THOMAS NORRIS MADE ME 1637.
 2. THOMAS CATER ESQUIRE 1637. ROBERT BERRIE RECTOR.
-

151. PAPWORTH EVERARD.

St Peter.

1 Bell and a Priest's Bell.

1. MEARS AND STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1873.
- IN MEMORY OF FRANCIS MADRYLL CHEERE WHO DIED OCTOBER 30TH
1872. AGED 60.
- Priest's Bell. JOSEPH EAYRE ./. SAINT NEOTS FECIT 1743 (coin).
-

152. PARSON DROVE.

St John Baptist.

5 Bells.

1. (No inscription.)
2. T. OSBORN FECIT.



3. T. OSBORN FECIT 1787. THE RECASTING THE GIFT OF THE
REV. J. DICKINSON, RECTOR OF PARSON DROVE.

4. T. OSBORN, 1787.

PERCUTE DULCE CANO.

5. T. OSBORN, DOWNHAM, NORFOLK.

EDMD. JOHNSON

W. HOLMES

} CHURCHWARDENS.

Weight of Tenor 12 cwt.

153. PRICKWILLOW.

St Peter.

1 Bell.

1. I. W. 1691.

The initials of John Wood, Bell-founder.

154. QUY.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

1. 2. 3. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1670.

4. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME T. A.

5. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1670.

Lauda Deum Verum.

Populum hoc congrego clerum.

Here is a modern Sanctus bell cot, made of red brick.

155. RAMPTON.

All Saints.

3 Bells.

1. THOMAS NEWMAN MADE MEE J. RULE J. MARSHALL C. W. 1713.

2. [063] [034] Sancte Oswalde Ora Pro Nobis.

3. [063] [034] Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis.

Diameter of Tenor 30 inches. Note B.

156. REACH.

Holy Trinity.

1 Bell.

Bell presumably modern. Church built on the ruins of an ancient chapel, of which the east end remains.

157. SAWSTON.

St Mary.

6 Bells.

1. EDWARD ARNOLD ST NEOTS FECIT 1775. RD. ROBINSON AND RICHARD FARBANK C. W.

2. 3. EDWARD ARNOLD ST NEOTS FECIT 1774. WM. TAYLOR AND RD. ROBINSON C. W.

4. EDWARD ARNOLD ST NEOTS FECIT 1774. DO JUSTLY LOVE MERCY AND WALK HUMBLY WITH THY GOD.

5. JOHN AND CHRISTOPHER HODSON MADE ME 1678. JAMES SWANN JOHN CORBY C. W.

6. JOHN HOWELL, W. TAYLOR, C. W. 1755. IHS. NAZARENUS REX JUDEORUM.

The Tenor by Joseph Eayre. Weight c. 13 cwt. Diameter 41 in. Note G.

158. SHELFORD, GREAT.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

1. made at cambridge
1590.

2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER AND SONS LONDON 1875.
(ROYAL ARMS) (PATENT).

3. (No inscription.)

4. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 167-.

5. John Draper made me 1614.

Tenor in G. Mr L'Estrange (*Church Bells of Norfolk*, p. 46) notes the identity of the lettering on the treble and tenor. If this be so, the former is probably by Thomas Draper. There were heads of a king and queen on the old 2nd.

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159. SHELFORD, LITTLE.

*All Saints.**5 Bells.*

1. 1703.
2. 5. 1701.
3. RICARDVS HOLDFELD ME FECIT [+ 13] HENRY WRYESLE EARLE
OF SOVTHAMPTVNN 1612.
4. CRISTOFOR WOODGATE C. W. 1701.


Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, succeeded to the title in 1581,
and died in 1624.

Weight of Tenor c. 15 cwt. Note D.

160. SHEPRETH.

*All Saints.**3 Bells.*

1. 1700.
2. 1623. GOD OF HIS MERSY HEARETH VS ALL
3. 1623. WHEN VPON HIM THAT WEE DOE CALL.

The treble only remained in the tower in 1864, the 2nd and 3rd being
on the floor of the Church. They are William Hausley's make, distin-
guishable by his 

161. SHINGAY.

*St Mary.**Ecclesia destructa.*

162. SILVERLEY.

*All Saints.**Ecclesia destructa.*

163. SNAILWELL.

*St Peter.**3 Bells.*

1. 2. (No inscription.)
3. [□49] thrice on shoulder.
- [+ 54] Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis.

The smallest bell may have been a sanctus bell. It is not hung. The
S is engraved in fig. 53.

MEMORANDUM

TO : THE SECRETARY

FROM :

1. The Department has received information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group, which is active in the [redacted] area. The group is engaged in [redacted] activities and is seeking to [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area.

2. It is recommended that the Department should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area and should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area.

3. The Department should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area and should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area.

4. The Department should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area and should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area.

5. The Department should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area and should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area.

6. The Department should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area and should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area.

7. The Department should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area and should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area.

8. The Department should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area and should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area.

9. The Department should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area and should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area.

10. The Department should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area and should [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] area.

164. SOUTHEA.

Emmanuel.

1 Bell.

Bell presumably modern.

165. SOHAM.

St John Baptist.

10 Bells and Clock Bell.

1. NEW BY SUBSCRIPTION 1808. REVND. H. FISHER VICAR, J. DOBEDE AND R. TEBBET C. W. J. BRIANT. HARTFORD FECIT.

2. NEW BY SUBSCRIPTION 1808. REVND. H. FISHER VICAR, J. DOBEDE R. TEBBET C. W. J. BRIANT. HARTFORD FECIT.

3. 4. RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTION 1808. H. FISHER VICAR, J. DOBEDE AND R. TEBBET C. W. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT.

5. CUM VOCO VENITE. T. OSBORN FECIT 1788.

6. T. OSBORN FECIT 1788. LAUDATE NOMEN.

7. WM. PECHEY, WM. SIZER, CHURCH WARDENS. T. OSBORN DOWNHAM, NORFOLK FECIT 1788.

8. WM. PECHEY, WM. SIZER CHURCH WARDENS. T. OSBORN FECIT 1788.

9. IN WEDLOCK'S BANDS ALL YE WHO JOIN
WITH HANDS YOUR HEARTS UNITE
SO SHALL OUR TUNEFULL TONGUES COMBINE
TO LAUD THE NUPTIAL RITE.

THOS. OSBORN FECIT 1788.

10. THE FEOFFEEES OF BOND'S CHARITY PAID 120 POUNDS TOWARDS RECASTING THESE BELLS. T. OSBORN FECIT 1788.

Clock Bell. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1826.

Before 1788 there was a peal of six in this tower, of which I regret to say I can give no account.

166. STANTON, LONG.

All Saints.

3 Bells.

1. 2. 3. MILES GRAYE ME FECIT 1637.

Weight of Tenor c. 8 cwt. Diameter 35 in. Note A.



167. STANTON, LONG.

St Michael.

2 Bells.

1. 2. (No inscription.)

These hang in a bell-cot, and are reported as "inaccessible but evidently blank" by Mr E. H. Wollaston.

168. STAPLEFORD.

St Andrew.

5 Bells.

1. JOHN HODSON MADE ME 1654 R. K. H. B. YEMEN.
2. MEARS 1845.
3. WILLIAM KEMP JAMES BANKES CHURCHWARDENS 1622 W. L. J. D.
4. JOHN ANSELL JOHN BANCLES 1622. W. L.
5. C. AND G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845.

The third and fourth are by William Land and John Draper.

169. STETCHWORTH.

St Peter.

5 Bells.

1. 2. 1608 GOD SAVE THY CHURCH.
3. om̄f fūf laudet dñm om̄f fūf laudet dñm.
4. [□49] thrice on shoulder.
- [+ 54] Sancta · Margareta · Ora · Pro · Nobis.
5. DE BVRI SANTI EDMONDI STEFANVS TONNI ME FECIT. 1564.

Ps. cl. 6. *Vulg. Omnis spiritus laudet Dominum* is on a beam at Shulbred Priory, Sussex, and at the beginning of Byrd's *Psalms Sonnets and Songs of Sadness and Piety* (1588). In the *Pædagogus* of Clemens Alexandrinus (II. 4) is a characteristic passage wherein he connects this verse with the preceding one, which was often in later days applied to bells. The S on the 4th is engraved in fig. 53.

170. STOW, LONG.

St Mary.

3 Bells.

1. + I (coin) S. Sancte Paule Ora Pro Nobis.
2. JOHN COOK. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1683.

3. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1682.

2 and 3 are cracked, and in 1874 had been removed from the bell-chamber.

The initial cross and small cross over the coin are engraved in the *Church Bells of Norfolk*, p. 57. See also L'Estrange's remarks at p. 32, and *C. B. of Northamptonshire*, p. 68.

171. STRETHAM.

St James.

4 Bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER AND SONS 1876.

H. P. J. B. D. T. G. P.

(ROYAL ARMS)

(PATENT).

2. JOSEPH EAYRE ST NEOTS FECIT 1766. THOS. THOMPSON JOHN SENNITT C. W.

3. WILLIAM WALKER GENT. AND EDWARD MORDEN C. W. 1727.

4. CAST BY JOHN WARNER AND SONS 1876.

CHURCH RESTORED AND THIS BELL RECAST 1876. HUGH PIGOT RECTOR J. B. DIMOCK T. G. PARISH CHURCH WARDENS.

The old cracked Treble and Tenor were respectively inscribed THOMAS DRAPER 1591 and JOHN DRAPER MADE ME 1615. A broken piece of the former weighing 25 lbs. was used for many years in a farm house for flattening the breasts of chickens.

172. STUNTNEY.

Holy Trinity.

1 Bell.

1. W. DOBSON DOWNHAM FOUNDER 1807.

The bell is said to have come from the Lantern of Ely Cathedral.

173. SUTTON.

St Andrew.

6 Bells.

1. WM. DOBSON DOWNHAM NORFOLK FECIT 1819.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1654.

3. CHARLES NEWMAN MADE ME 1691.

4. CHARLES NEWMAN MADE ME 1700.
5. HENRY PENN FVNDATOR 1722. PLEBEM VOCO CONGREGO CLERYM.
6. DEFVNCTOS PLANGO VIVOS MONEO 1722 D. A. PEACOCK THOS.
FAYX C. W.

Weight of Tenor 18 cwt. Diameter 46 in. Note E.

The 4th has a very pretty border, with a shield, *Ermine, three lozenges in fess.*

174. SWAFFHAM BULBECK.

St Mary.

6 Bells.

1. I MEAN TO MAKE IT UNDERSTOOD
THAT THO' I'M LITTLE YET I'M GOOD 1820.
2. IF YOU HAVE A JUDICIOUS EAR
YOU'LL OWN OUR VOICES SWEET AND CLEAR 1820.
3. THE OLD FOUR WERE RECAST INTO A PEAL OF SIX BY ROBT.
TAYLOR AND SON ST NEOTS. JULY 8TH 1820.
4. WHILST THUS WE JOIN IN CHEARFUL SOUND
LET LOVE AND LOYALTY ABOUND.
R. TAYLOR AND SON FOUND^S. 1820.
5. YE PEOPLE ALL THAT HEAR US RING
BE FAITHFUL TO YOUR GOD AND KING.
MR BOWYER AND MR INGLE C. W. 1820.
6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL
& TO THE GRAVE I SUMMON ALL.
MR BOWYER AND MR INGLE CHURCH WARD^S. 1820. R. TAYLOR
AND SON FOUND^S. ST NEOTS HUNTS.

Weight of Tenor 11 cwt. Note G sharp. Weight of whole peal 43 cwt.

175. SWAFFHAM PRIOR.

St Cyriac.

Ecclesia destructa.

Formerly there were three bells, on one of which was

MARIA.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECEIVED

1950

1950

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176. SWAFFHAM PRIOR.

St Mary.

6 Bells and Clock Bell.

1. JOHN BRIANT OF HARTFORD FECIT 1791. SAMUEL HART AND JOHN NUNN CHURCH WARDENS.

2. JOHN BRIANT OF HARTFORD FECIT 1791.

3. 4. 5. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 1791.

6. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 1791. SAMUEL HART AND JOHN NUNN CHURCH WARDENS.

Clock Bell. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT. W. KILLINGBECK C. W. 1793.

177. SWAVESEY.

St Andrew.

6 Bells.

1. OMNIA FIAINT AD GLORIAM DEI. 1753. JOSEPH EAYRE ST NEOTS FECIT.

2. IHS NAZARENUS REX JUDEORUM FILI DEI MISERERE MEI. 1753.

3. (An inscription of 5 words filed off.)

4. OMNIA FIAINT AD GLORIAM DEI. J. EAYRE FECIT 1753.

5. J. EAYRE ST NEOTS FECIT 1753.

6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL
AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL.

JOHN WARHAM MINISTER JOHN DODSON JOHN TAILER C. W. BERRY DODSON BENEFACTOR 1753.

Weight of Tenor 12 cwt. Note F.

178. TADLOW.

St Giles.

1 Bell.

1. + Sancte Andrie Ora Pro Nobis.

The cross is very badly cast, but it appears to resemble that on the treble at Long Stow. There is also an indistinct impression of a coin. "Tadlowe" at the time of Edward VI. possessed "in the steple iij bells and j sanctis bell."¹

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track income, expenses, and assets, ensuring that all data is up-to-date and easily accessible.

2. The second section focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and mismanagement. It outlines various measures that can be put in place, such as segregation of duties, regular audits, and the establishment of clear policies and procedures. The document stresses that these controls are not just for protection but also for improving operational efficiency and reducing the risk of errors.

3. The third part of the document addresses the legal and regulatory requirements that organizations must adhere to. It provides an overview of the relevant laws and regulations, highlighting the consequences of non-compliance. The text advises organizations to stay informed about changes in the legal landscape and to consult with legal counsel to ensure full compliance at all times.

4. The final section discusses the importance of communication and collaboration within an organization. It encourages the establishment of open channels for reporting concerns and the promotion of a culture of transparency. The document notes that effective communication is key to resolving issues quickly and maintaining a positive organizational environment.

179. TEVERSHAM.

All Saints.

1 Bell.

1. TAYLOR ST NEOTS FOUNDER 1799.

Three bells in Blomefield's time, of which two were inscribed

*Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis, and Sancta Maria
Ora Pro Nobis. Coll. Cant. p. 184.*

180. THETFORD.

St George.

1 Bell.

1. 1769.

Diameter 17 in., height 14 in. In the Register is this note. "Mem. The Chapel Bell at Thetford was given by Dr Edmund Keene, Bishop of Ely. It had formerly belonged to the Chapel at Ely House, Holbourn, London; and upon the alienation of that House from the See of Ely by Act of Parliament, it was sent by his Lordship's order to his Palace at Ely and was brought from thence to Thetford Octr. 14, 1775."

181. THORNEY ABBEY.

St Mary and St Botolph.

1 Bell.

1. 1720.

Weight 9 cwt. Note B flat. Flower-border round the shoulder, similar to, but not precisely identical with, that engraved as from the Ecton and Chacombe foundry, in Ellacombe's *Church Bells of Gloucestershire*. The same border with this, with the date 1684, is found at Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn. Below, a shield, *a lion rampant*. This is probably a second-hand bell replacing that mentioned in Browne Willis's *Mitred Abbeyes*:—Thorney Abbey Church is "adorned at the Western end with two turrets which are about twenty feet higher than the rest of the building: in that on the North side hangs a bell of about 16 cwt., placed there, as I am informed, A.D. 1636."

182. THRIFLOW.

All Saints.

5 Bells.

1. GRATA SIT ARGUTA RESONANS CAMPANULA VOCE 1743.

2. IHS. NAZARENUS REX JUDEORUM ANNO DOMINI 1743.



3. OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. J. E. 1743.
4. LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS. J. EAYRE FECIT 1743.
5. JOSEPH EAYRE ST NEOTS FECIT 1743. GRAY PARDUE GENT.
JOHN TILL WILLIAM DUNEDGE CHURCHWARDENS.

Weight of Tenor c. 10 cwt. Diameter 36 in., Note G.

183. TOFT.

St Andrew.

3 Bells.

1. THO. NEWMAN MADE ME 1722.
2. [+ 3] **A V E** [□5] **M A R I A**.
3. JOSEPH EAYRE FECIT 1727. JOHN LEE RECTOR HENRY ROYSTON
CHURCH WARDEN.

21 coins on the Treble, and one on the Tenor. A large piece broken out of the rim of the former, showing the metal much honey-combed.

184. TRUMPINGTON.

St Mary and St Michael.

5 Bells.

1. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1677.
THOMAS ALLEN GAVE ME
A TREABELL FOR TO BE.
2. THO. NEWMAN MADE ME 1723. JOHN HAILES JAMES BRAND.
C. W.
3. M. G.
4. [□49] thrice on shoulder.
Celi. Det. Munus. Qui. Regnat. et. Unus.
5. J. EAYRE +. 1749 + CVM CANO BVSTA MORI CVM PVLPEA
VIVERE DESI + OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. JOHN HAILES THO.
SPENCER C. WARDENS.

Tenor in G sharp. The word 'trinus' has been omitted on the 4th.

185. TYDD.

St Giles.

5 Bells.

1. THE GIFT OF SIGISMVND TRAFFORD OF DVNTON HALL IN TIDD ST
MARIES 1710. HENRY PENN FVSR.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

1704

Printed by J. Sturges, at the

Printers Office, in

St. Dunstons Church-yard, near

St. Dunstons Church, in

the Strand, near the

Church of St. Dunstons

in the Strand

Printed by J. Sturges

at the Printers Office

in St. Dunstons

Church-yard

near St. Dunstons

Church in the

Strand near the

Church of St.

Dunstons Church

in the Strand

Printed by J. Sturges

at the Printers Office

in St. Dunstons

Church-yard

near St. Dunstons

Church in the

2. OMNIA FIAINT AD GLORIAM DEI. TOBIE NORRIS CAST ME 1625.
ABELL HODGES RECTOR.

3. NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AVRE DEI. TOBIE NORRIS
CAST ME 1625.

4. CELORVM CHRISTE PLACEAT TYBE REX SONVS ISTE.

+ + J O H A N N E S [□82]
W E L B E [□82] G E N E -
R O S I S [□82] E T [□82] C E L E -
M E N T I S [□82] M A R T I N [□82]
R E C T O R [□82] 1603 [□□82].

5. JAMES SCRIBO ADAM COOK CHURCHWARDENS 1726.

The treble bears on the waist the crest of the Trafford family, a rustic with a flail. The 2nd and 3rd bear the Royal Arms between them, a common arrangement of Tobie Norris's. The name of Scribo or Scribaut is common in the French Register at Thorney. Mr James Scribeau was on the Jury at a Manorial Court held at Thorney 3 Aug. 1748. E. Smith of "Wisbich in the Isle of Ely" in 1717 dedicated to Sigismund Trafford a Lecture "on the Surprizing Phenomenon of Light in 1715." On the 4th bell "tybe" is a mistake for "tibi." *Celorum Christe* &c. is found on a mediæval bell at Arthingworth, Northamptonshire. In the 6th year of Edw. VI. here were in the steeple 3 bells, another little bell standing on the ground, and a "Sanctis" bell. Augm. Books, vol. 495, p. 165.

186. UPWELL.

Christ Church.

1 Bell.

1. WARNER AND SONS LONDON 1865.
(ROYAL ARMS) (PATENT)

187. WATERBEACH.

St John.

5 Bells.

1. THOS. OSBORN FECIT 1791.
2. 3. 4. T. OSBORN FECIT 1791.
5. W. MASON CHURCH WARDEN. T. OSBORN DOWNHAM FECIT 1791.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT
FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
JOHN F. JOHNSON
OF THE
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
1897

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN F. JOHNSON
1897

THE
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
1897

Here Masters in 1795 noted four bells, not an altogether pardonable mistake, seeing he had been Vicar of the parish. The statement may perhaps indicate that there had been four bells before the recasting.

Weight of Tenor 7 cwt. Diameter 35 in. Note G sharp.

188. WELNEY.

St Mary.

1 Bell.

1. JOHN CLARKE MADE ME 1613.

Another bell, about 40 years old, has been removed from the Church to the School.

189. WENDY.

All Saints.

1 Bell.

1. [A small modern bell.]

Two bells were sold in the reign of Edward VI. Date of the late Church 1735, rebuilt c. 1868.

190. WENTWORTH.

St Peter.

1 Bell.

1. C. AND G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845.

191. WESTLEY WATERLESS.

St Mary.

No Bell!

Subject for an epigram, *The Spiritlessness of Westley Waterless*. Gunton, Norfolk, Steane, Northamptonshire, Woldingham, Surrey, are said to be in the same plight. The tower has fallen down.

192. WESTON COLVILLE.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. T. MEARS LONDON FECIT 1825.

Weight of Tenor 7 cwt. Diameter 33 in. Note A sharp. The Tenor bears the names of the Churchwardens. The tower of this Church fell in 1825, and all the bells were broken but one, which is now the treble at Wood Ditton.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

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1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

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1918

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1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

193. WHADDON.

St Mary.

3 Bells.

1. 2. 3. MICHAEL DARBIE MADE ME 1671.

Weight of Tenor c. 8 cwt. Diameter 35 in. Note A. Here there was a peal of five, but the old 2nd and 4th were sold.

194. WHITTLESEA.

St Andrew.

6 Bells.

1. JOSEPH EAYRE ST NEOT'S FECIT 1759.
2. THESE FIVE BELLS WAS CAST MAY THE 12. 1759.
3. WILLIAM BEALE RECTOR, JOHN LOOMES CHURCHWARDEN. EAYRE FECIT 1760.

I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL.
AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL.

4. 5. 6. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1843. REV. J. T. COOK, VICAR,

THOMAS JOHNSON	} CHURCHWARDENS.
WILLIAM READ	

Weight of Tenor 22 cwt. Note E flat.

The weights of five of the peal as cast by Eayre, are noted in the tower :

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
"1st Bell	6	3	18
2nd "	7	1	23
3rd "	8	2	8
4th "	9	1	23
5th "	13	1	24 1759."

"The last three bells were taken in exchange for three old ones of about equal weight, no doubt part of the peal of five cast in 1759, of which two remain. The verses on the third bell are round the outside of the lip."

Sweeting's *Parish Churches in the neighbourhood of Peterborough*, p. 112.

195. WHITTLESEA.

St Mary.

8 Bells.

1. THE LORD TO PRAISE
MY VOICE I'LL RAISE 1803.
2. OSBORN AND DOBSON FOUNDERS DOWNHAM NORFOLK 1803.



3. JOSEPH EAYRE FECIT.
PEACE AND GOOD
NEIGHBOURHOOD.
4. DO JUSTICE LOVE MERCY AND WALK HUMBLY WITH THY GOD.
1758.
5. JOHN SUDBURY AND JOHN JOHNSON CHURCHWARDENS OF ST
ANDREW'S. 1803.
6. THE FIVE OLD BELLS INTO SIX WAS RUN
WITH ADDITIONAL METAL NEAR A TUN. 1758.
7. PROSPERITY TO THE ESTABLISH^D CHURCH AND NO ENCOURAGE-
MENT TO ENTHUSIASM. 1758.
8. THOMAS MOORE VICAR. EDWARD GROUND AND WILL^M DAVY
GROUND CHURCHWARDENS OF ST MARY'S 1803.
Weight of Tenor 20 cwt. Note E.

In the Inventory of Church Goods, taken 27 July 6 Edw. VI., there occurs "Itm in the Steaple iij great bells a sanctus bell & ij handbells and a sacrey bell."

Sweeting's *Parish Churches in the neighbourhood of Peterborough*, p. 106.

196. WHITTLESFORD.

St Mary and St Andrew.

5 Bells.

1. R. G. MADE ME 1672.
2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1631. I. L.
3. THO. GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1736.
4. JOHN WAYLETT MADE ME 1708.
5. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 1793. R. WHISKIN S. BARNES
C. WARDENS.

The treble bears a crown-and-arrows. Weight of Tenor 14 cwt. Diameter 43½ in. Note F.

197. WICKEN.

St Laurence.

5 Bells.

1. 1634. I. D.
2. THOMAS NEWMAN MADE MEE 1703. T. R. W. O. C. W.

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

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1881

1882

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1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

3. [□49] thrice on shoulder.

[+ 54] Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis.

4. DE BVRI SANTI EDMONDI STEFANY'S TONNI ME FECIT 1582. W. L.

5. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1660.

The initials on the treble are probably John Draper's, and those on the 4th William Land's.

198. WICKHAM, WEST.

St John.

5 Bells.

1. HENRY PLEASANT MADE ME 1700. A. HARRISON.

2. SONORA [□82] SONO
[□82] ME O [□82] SONO [□82] DE O
[□82] 1606.

3. SIM [□82] N O M E N [□82]
D O M I N I [□82] B E N E D I C -
T I M [□82] 1606.

4. Ihc [□34] nazareus [□34] rex [□36] iudeorū [□35
□36].

5. JOHN THORNTON OF SVDBVRY MADE ME 1714.

Weight of Tenor c. 10 cwt. Diameter 38½ in. Note G. The Treble and Tenor are both a little sharp, which gives a kind of minor sound to the scale.

199. WILBRAHAM, GREAT.

St Nicholas.

5 Bells.

1. JOHN WAYLETT MADE THIS RING 1709.

2. JOHN STRAND CHURCHWARDEN 1709.

3. JOHN WARD AGENT 1709.

4. JOHN WAYLETT MADE THESE FIVE BELLS 1079 (for 1709).

5. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON AND GLOUCESTER 1837.

JOHN TEVERSHAM }
WM. POOLE } C.W.

Weight of Tenor c. 9 cwt. Diameter 37 in. Note G. A bad peal.

200. WILBRAHAM, LITTLE.

St John (the Baptist?)

3 Bells.

1. DE BVRI SANTI EDMONDI STEFANVS TONNI ME FECIT 1576.
2. DE BVRI SANTI EDMONDI STEFANVS TONNI ME FECIT 1575.
3. RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1604.

Weight of Tenor (a very good bell) c. 11 cwt. Diameter 38 in. Note G.

201. WILLINGHAM.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

1. DO JUSTLY LOVE MERCY AND WALK HUMBLV WITH THY GOD.
2. OCTOBER 7 1755.
BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS.
3. JOS: EAYRE FECIT. IHS NAZARENUS REX JUDEORUM FILI DEI MISERERE MEI OCT. 7 1755.
4. THE FIRST TIME THESE FIVE BELLS RANG WAS FOR THOS. WALLMAN'S WEDDING. JOSEPH EAYRE ST NEOTS FECIT.
5. JOHN GOODE RECTOR THOMAS BRAND AND THOMAS WALLMAN CHURCHWARDENS 1755.

The inscription on the 4th bell was sadly premature; for Mr Thomas Wallman died a bachelor, whether by death of the lady or breaking off of the engagement I know not.

202. WILLINGHAM.

*St Matthew.**Ecclesia destructa.*

203. WIMBLINGTON.

St John (the Evangelist?)

1 Bell.

1. (Modern.)
-

204. WIMPOLE.

St Andrew.

1 Bell.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1653.
-



205. WISBECH.

St Augustine.

1 Bell.

(A modern Church.)

206. WISBECH.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

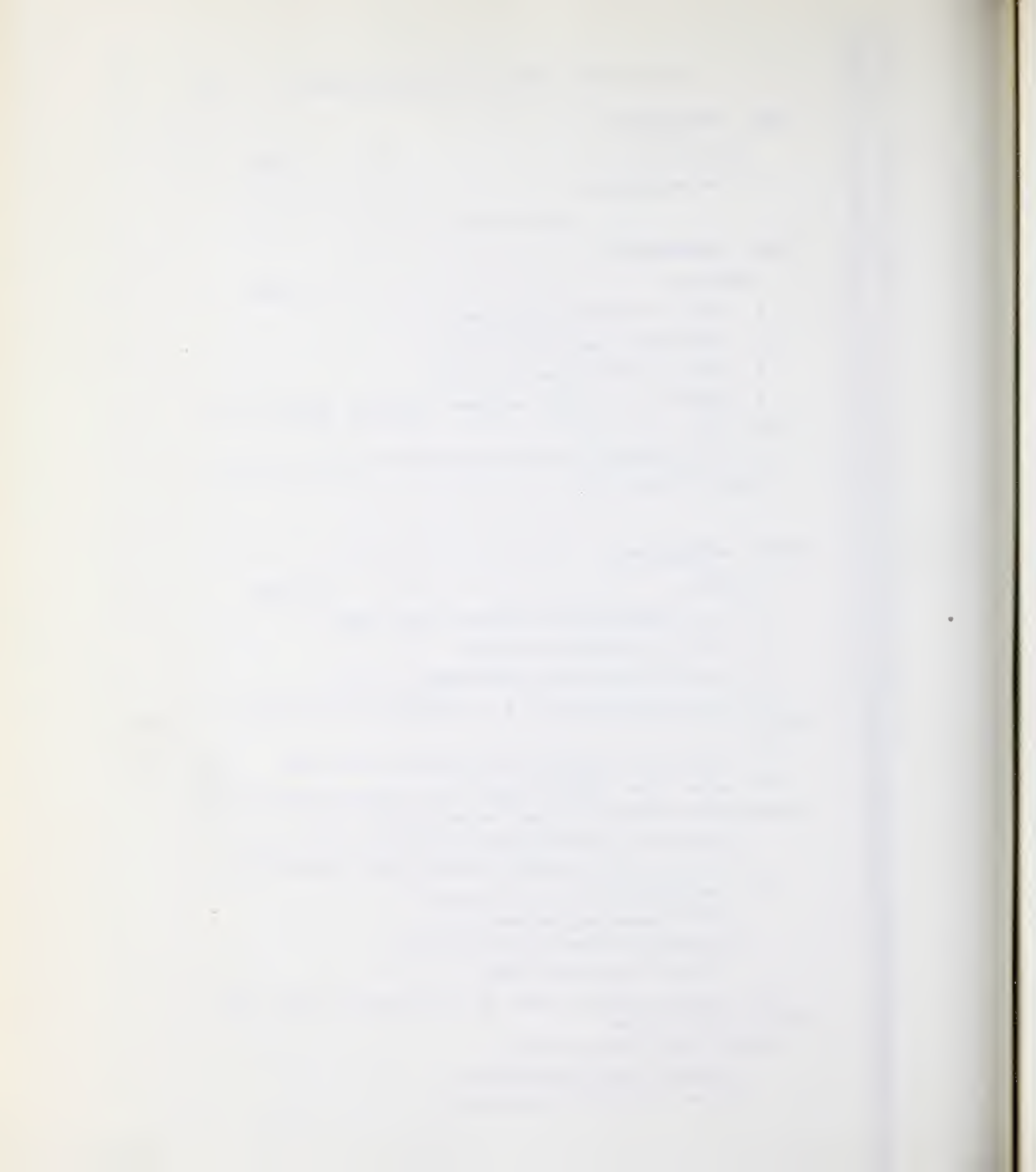
1. GIVE NO OFFENCE TO THE CHURCH.
2. OSBORN AND DOBSON FOUND. 1803.
3. LONG LIVE KING GEORGE THE THIRD.
4. OSBORN AND DOBSON FOUNDERS DOWNHAM NORFOLK ANNO DOMINI 1803.
5. GYLES MARRIOTT AND THO. WILLIAMSON CHURCHWARDENS 1803.
Weight of Tenor 11 cwt.

207. WISBECH.

St Peter.

10 Bells.

1. 2. WM. DOBSON DOWNHAM NORFOLK FECIT 1823.
3. FEAR GOD AND HONOR THE KING.
4. LONG LIVE KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.
5. 6. ABRAHAMUS JOBSON S. T. P. VICARIUS ME DONO DEDIT A.D. 1823.
7. PROSPERITY TO THE TOWN OF WISBECH ST PETER 1823.
8. LAUDO DEUM VERUM PLEBEM VOCO CONGREGO CLERUM DEFUNCTOS PLORO PESTEM FUGO FESTA DECORO. 1823.
I PRAISE THE LORD THE PEOPLE CALL CONVOKE THE PRIESTS;
THE DEAD DEPLORE PLAGUES DRIVE AWAY AND GLADDEN FEASTS.
9. IN WEDLOCK'S BANDS ALL YE WHO JOIN
WITH HANDS YOUR HEARTS UNITE
SO SHALL OUR TUNEFUL TONGUES COMBINE
TO LAUD THE NUPTIAL RITE.
10. ABRAHAM JOBSON VICAR. WM. SWANSBOROUGH AND THOS. MOORE CHURCHWARDENS.
WILLIAM DOBSON FOUNDER 1823.
I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL
AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL.



Weight of Tenor, 21 cwt. Note E flat. Opened Dec. 19th, 1823. A fine-toned peal from the Downham foundry. The chimes, I am told, are very good.

Bells.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1	5	3	18
2	5	3	26
3	6	1	26
4	7	0	1
5	7	0	22
6	8	2	18
7	9	2	7
8	12	1	3
9	15	3	10
10	21	2	15
<hr/>			
	5 <i>l</i> .	0	2 6

The old peal was in F.

208. WISBECH (CHAPEL OF EASE.)

St

1 *Bell*.

(A modern building.)

209. WITCHAM.

St Martin.

1 *Bell*.

1. C. AND G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1849.

Weight c. 11 cwt. Diameter 38 in. Note G sharp.

210. WITCHFORD.

St Nicholas.

3 *Bells*.

1. 2. 3. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1671.

211. WRATTING, WEST.

St Andrew.

5 *Bells*.

1. J. EAYRE ST NEOTS FECIT + + + † + + 1750. ED. HAY-LOCK CHURCH WARDEN.

2. 1702.

3. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828.

4. 5. GEORGE MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1860.

The 2nd is of the well-known Cambridgeshire type, presumably by Richard Keene. The old Tenor was by Thomas de Lenne. Present Tenor in A. Weight c. 8 cwt.



APPENDIX A.

On the words CAMPANA and NOLA.

After enduring for many years with great fortitude the repetition of a stereotyped derivation of these two well-known Latin names for a bell, men have grown restive. Enquiry has taken the place of transmission, and the theory which satisfied generations of Encyclopædists and writers for magazines is no longer regarded as even plausible.

The received story was that Paulinus, Bishop of Nola in Campania, introduced bells into the Church, and that from this local circumstance arose the names *Campana* and *Nola*. Now among the extant epistles of Paulinus is one to Severus in which he describes his church without mention of either tower or bells¹. This by itself would indicate that any adaptation of bells to ecclesiastical uses was at that time unknown to him.

Let me, however, cast further doubt on the usual derivation. Walafridus Strabo², who lived about the middle of the 13th century, derives the names indeed from Nola and Campania, but is silent about Paulinus: —“De vasis fusilibus, vel etiam productilibus, quae simpliciter signa vocantur, quia eorum sonoritate, quibusdam pulsibus excitata, significantur horae, quibus in domo Dei statuta celebrantur officia: de his, inquam, hic dicendum videtur, quod eorum usus non adeo apud antiquos habitus proditur, quia nec tam multiplex apud eos conventuum assiduitas, ut modo est, habebatur. Apud alios enim devotio sola cogebat ad statutas horas concurrere. Alii pronuntiationibus publicis invitabantur, et in una solemnitate proxime futuras dicebant. Apud quosdam tabulis, apud nonnullos cornibus horae prodebantur. Vasorum autem de quibus sermo ortus est, usum primo apud Italos affirmant inventum. Unde et a Campania, quae est Italia provincia, eadem vasa, majora quidem, Campanae dicuntur: minora vero, quae et a sono tintinnabula vocantur, Nolas appellant, a Nola ejusdem civitate Campaniae, ubi eadem vasa primo sunt commentata.” Polydore Vergil bluntly declares that no one knows who invented bells “Quid jucundius reperiri potuit Horologio...quid gratius Tintinnabulo, quod Campanam, nonnulli Nola nuncupant, inveniri potuit... utriusque tamen pariter Autor latet³.” This is a different thing from denying

¹ *The Bell*, by Dr Gatty of Ecclesfield, p. 13.

² *De Divinis Officiis*, c. v. Quoted by Gerard Voss.

³ *De Inventoribus Rerum*, l. iii. c. 18.



that Paulinus brought the use of bells into the Church, but if the tradition had recommended itself to Polydore Vergil he would most likely have mentioned it, considering that he actually cites the words in question. Chladni¹, after alluding to the Paulinian story as current in his day, "Alii dicunt, &c." adds the significant words "utut alii et hoc pro Errore vulgari habeant." But the most important testimony is that of Gerard Voss, who seems to suggest that the mistake arose through an erroneous interpretation given to the words of Isidore of Seville². What Isidore in the early part of the seventh century said concerning the steelyard was transferred to the bell. "Fortasse autem aliquis etiam pertinere huc credat locum Isidori, lib. xvi. cap. xxiv. Campana a regione Italiae nomen accepit, ubi primum ejus usus repertus est. Sed secus est. Nam loquitur Isidorus de trutina campana, quae constat scapo notis distincto, discrimina librarum indicantibus. Indicant hoc ipsius Isidori verba, quae continuo subdit: Haec duas lances non habet, sed virga est signata libris et uncis et vago pondere mensurata³."

Hitherto I have been unable to trace far back the history of the Paulinian hypothesis. Perhaps its origin is not very remote. The earliest authority I can find is one Gulielmus Cognatus, quoted by Lawrence Beyerlinck (c. 1637) in his celebrated Sermon on Bells⁴.

I return to Gerard Voss who starts with a valuable hint:—

"Forte a καπάνη, inserto M, quomodo a Syro *Sadin* est *syndon*, a *tappin tympanum*, &c. Καπάνη proprie, Hesychio teste, est *τριχίνη κονή*, galea e pilis. Inde dicta fuerit *campana* quia forma ejus a *campana* non abluderet. Nisi potius dicendum, καπάνης vocem extensam ad *galeas creas*: has autem loco *tintinnabuli* solitas pulsari, atque ab hac consuetudine *campanae* nomen originem traxisse. Sed metuo ne, quae hactenus diximus, plus argutiarum habeant quam veritatis. Quippe plane puto, *campanae*, addo et *nolae* vocabulum a posteriori esse seculo, etsi res sit admodum vetus. Nam et veteres aeris, *tintinnabuli*, ἤχείου, χαλκείου, aliisque vocabulis nominarunt qua de re Hadr. Junius lib. III. *Animadvers.* cap. ii."

I venture to suggest that Campana and καπάνη, like *cup*, *cap*, *capio*, *capulus*, and a host of like words have their origin in a Semitico-Aryan root consisting of a guttural and a labial with a dull vowel inserted, denoting a hollow⁵, of which we seem to have several forms in Hebrew viz.: קב (the "cab" of dove's dung, 2 Reg. vi. 25), כה, ("the hollow" of Jacob's thigh, Gen. xxxii. 26), and כב noted by Gesenius as obsolete. But I cannot agree with Gerard Voss that *Nola* for a bell is a late word. Quintilian's mention of it, "*aenigmata*...utuntur—oratores nonnun-

¹ *Inventarium Templorum* (Dresden, 1689), p. 476.

² Isid. *Hisp. Originum s. Etymologiarum Libri xv. l. xvi. c. 24.*

³ Gerard Voss, *Etymologicon Linguae Latinae*, in v. *Campana*.

⁴ See Ellacombe, *Bells of the Church*, &c., p. 280.

⁵ Delitzsch, quoted by Pezzi in his *Aryan Philology* (Roberts's Tr.), p. 66.

quam: ut Caecilius, Quadrantariam Clytemnaestram, in triclinio Coam, in cubiculo nolam¹," seems to indicate not only that it was a common word, but that it was the name of an article in common use. As we have it in a later age as the word for a bell, why should it not have been the word for a bell in the ante-Augustan age? Indeed this view is taken by "Caelius Rhodiginus quidam," whose opinion Voss scouts, each man apparently regarding only one side of the *double entendre*. Nor does there seem to be any etymological reason for referring the name to the city of Nola. The historical reason has already dropped to pieces. An article like a bell, taking its name from Nola, would have been called *vas Nolanum* or something of the same kind, and thus *Nolanum* or *Nolana*. I conclude then that *Nola* is a case of onomatopœia, like *knell* and *knoll*, from the sound of the bell, and I would impute to some fanciful etymologist of much later times than those of Paulinus the assumed common origin of the words *Campana* and *Nola*.

APPENDIX B.

Texts on Cambridgeshire Bells.

From the Vulgate:—

Mediæval. In Dño cōfido. Ps. xi. (sec. Heb.) 1.

1564. Jubilemus Deo Salutari nostro. Ps. xev. (sec. Heb.) 1.

Uncertain. Jubilate Deo omnis populus terre (Vulg. omnis terra). Ps. c. (sec. Heb.) 1.

Mediæval. Sit Nomen Domini benedictum. Ps. cxiii. (sec. Heb.) 2.

Mediæval. Oms sus laudet Dnm. Ps. cl. 6.

1872. Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus. Isa. vi. 3.

Mediæval. Ave Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum. S. Luc. i. 28.

1856. Gloria in altissimis Deo et in terra pax hominibus bone voluntatis. S. Luc. ii. 14.

18th century. IHS Nazareus Rex Judæorum. S. Joh. xix. 19.

17th and 18th centuries. Omnia fiant ad gloriam Dei (Vulg. facite).

1 Cor. x. 31.

From the Authorised Version:—

1629. God save the King. 1 Kings i. 34.

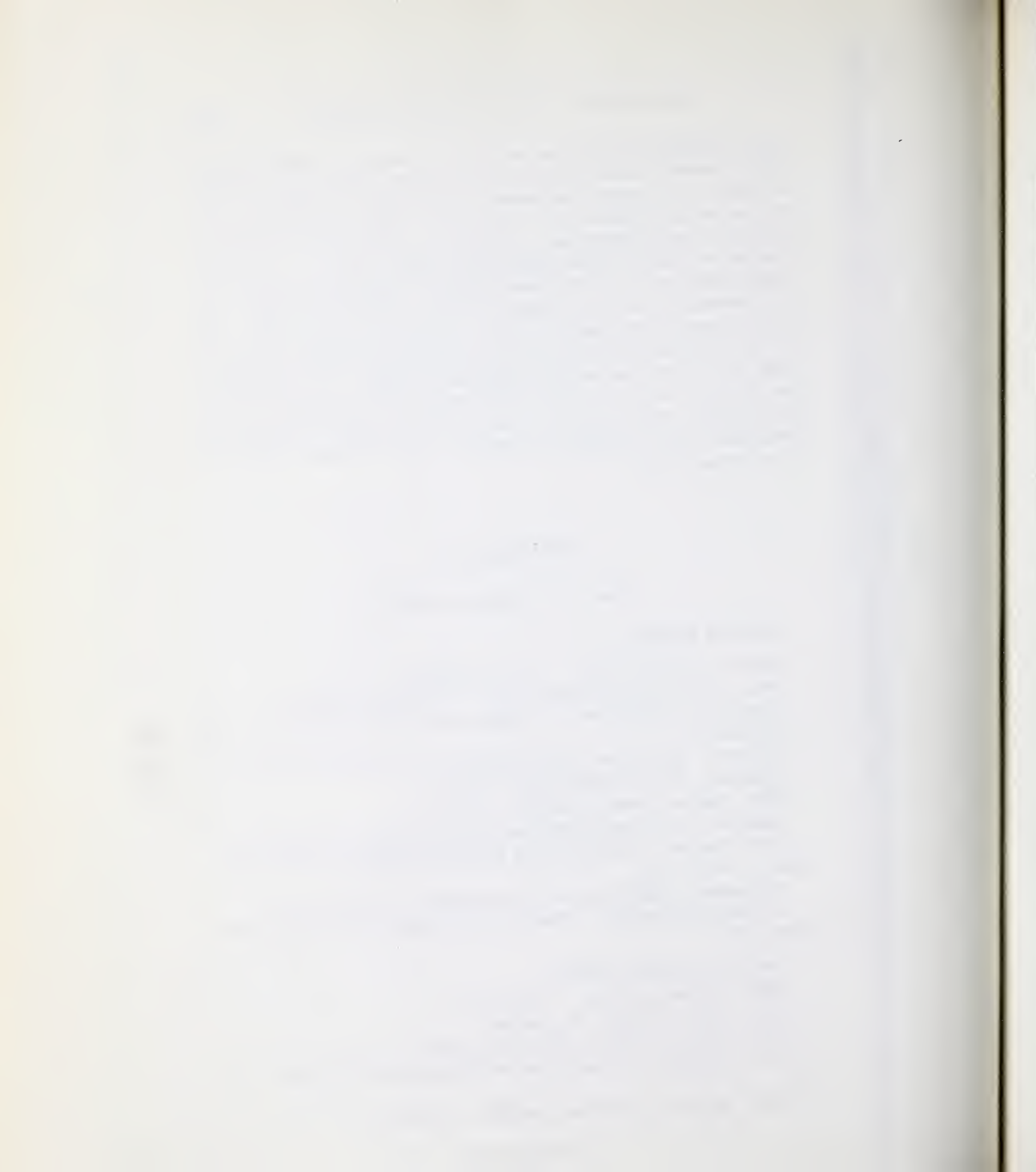
1616. Praise the Lorde. Ps. passim.

1856. Peace be within thy walls. Ps. cxxii. 7.

1774. Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God. Mic. vi. 8.

1823. Fear God (and) Honor the King. 1 Pet. ii. 17.

¹ *Inst. Orat.* viii. 6.



APPENDIX C.

The following note as to Bell-customs in Soham, by the late Rev. Henry Tasker, M.A., Vicar of the parish, was sent by the present Vicar to the *Cambridge Chronicle*, and printed in their issue of Sept. 17th, 1881. Mr Rust imagines the paper to be about 40 years old.

At 7½ o'clock on Sunday mornings the Bell No. I., *i.e.* the smallest Bell, is rung a few minutes.

At 8 Bells vii and viii are tolled. (If it be a Sacrament Day, the VIth and VIIth are used instead; and none at 7½ o'clock because no sermon in the morning of such day.)

At 10 Bell X, which is the largest, and is called the Sermon bell, is rung 10 m.

At 10 m. past 10 several Bells, according to the number of ringers assembled, are chimed three little Rounds, or Periods, till near ¼ to 11.

At nr. ¼ to 11, Bell I goes two or three minutes, more strongly pulled than in tolling; and this is called "jangling."

At ¼ to 11 Bell X is rung 10 minutes.

At 5 m. to 11 Bell I is tolled 5 minutes.

At the time of going out of Church Bell I is jangled 2 minutes, and this is called Puddg. Bell.

Sunday Afternoons.

At near 2 the Bell I is jangled 3 m.

At 2 Chiming as at 10 m. past 10, &c.

At 2¼ Sermon Bell is rung 10 m.

At 5 m. to 2½ Bell I is tolled 5 minutes.

N.B.—When there is a fire in Soham, or very near, Bells X and I are rung.

About an hour after the Death, or just before the 8 o'clock Bell in the evening previous to the funeral of a

MAN OR BOY:—

III	III,	III	III	III
3 and	3,	3 and	3 and	3

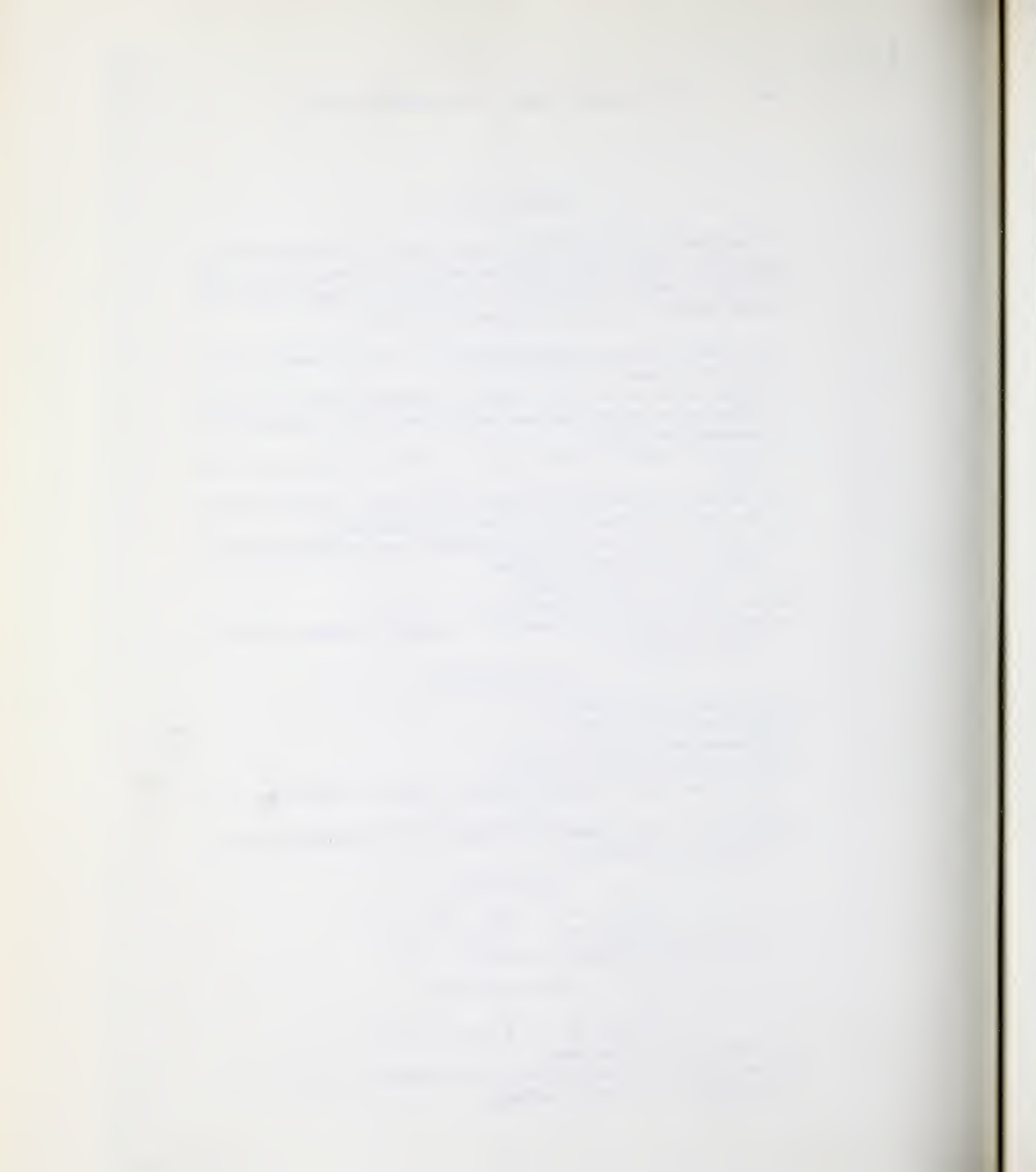
with the ninth and tenth Bell are tolled:

WOMAN OR GIRL:—

III	II,	III	III	II
3 and	2,	3 and	3 and	2,

with the ninth Bell are tolled:

The Bell is then immediately raised to ring it minutely, if required; or if not ordered it is rung with less regularity.



ADDENDA, CORRIGENDA, &c.

P. 3. l. 19. I am informed by the Rev. T. M. N. Owen that the bell at Emmerdale Chapel in St Bees parish is inscribed (in what lettering I know not) *Sancta Bega Ora Pro Nobis*.

P. 5. l. 40. For "20" read "202."

P. 17. l. 3. Mr North's conjecture as to the date of John of Yorke is confirmed by a brass in Wanlip Church, inscribed :

"Here lyes Thomas [Walsch?] Knyght Lorde of Anlip and Dame Katine hys wife which in her tyme made the kirke of Anlip and halud the kirkyard first in wurchip of God and of our lady and seynt Nicholas that God habe her Soules and mercy anno dni Milmo ccc nonagesimo tertio."

As the 2nd bell at Wanlip is inscribed *Sancte Nicolaus Ora Pro Nobis*, we must suppose the bell as well as the church to be the gift of Dame Katherine Walsch. There is a certain *Johannes Potter*, apparently of this period, whose bells are to be found in York. It would be worth while to compare his lettering and stamps with those of Johannes de Yorke.

P. 22. l. 7. For "That bell" read "That link."

P. 22. fig. 31. The Arms of Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor 1374 and 1380, are *Gules*, a Bend *ragulée* *Ar.* between two garbs *Or*, and those of Sir John Walscot, Lord Mayor 1402, are *Gules*, a Fess *Or*, between three dolphins embowed *Az.* These devices may account for the dolphin and garb in this Foundry-stamp.

P. 24. l. 5. For "33, 34, 35" read "34, 35, 36;" last line, for "semée" read "semée."

P. 75. l. 26. The Croxton tenor is by Tobie Norris, jun.

P. 86. l. 6. For "Newcome" read "Newcombe."

P. 97. l. 19. I believe that I am mistaken here. There may have been 10 minutes or so (as in the present Roman mass) between the *Ter-Sanctus* and the Canon.

Pp. 101, 103. These extracts in the words of Ludlam are from Lard-



P. 113. l. 24. For "eleventh" read "tenor."

P. 131. *St John's College.*

The only extract relating to bells which Mr J. W. Clark has been able to find in the Audit-Book of St John's College is the following :

"1645

Exp. Ecclesie.

It for casting the Chappell and the Hall-bells, beeing 8 stone weight according to 6 ^d . a pound 4 ^l . 1 ^s . 0; for 15 pod of new mettall 15 ^s .; for carriage to Hadham and backe againe horse and man=hyre 9 ^s .; 2 baldrigs 3 ^s .; and 5 dayes worke in setting them up and for the frames and wheelles 15 ^s ."	} 6-3-0.
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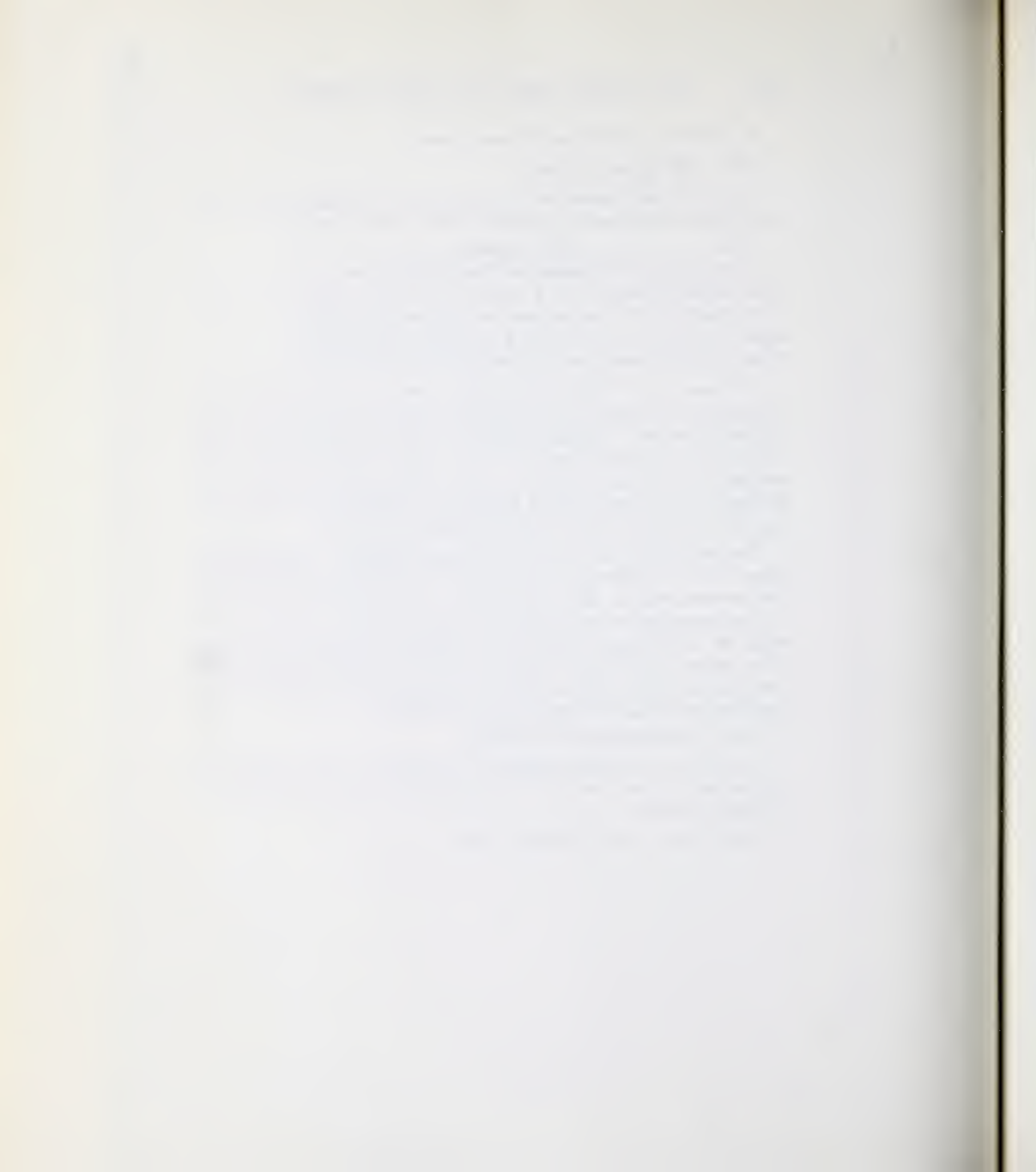
The date of the "Silver bell," 1624, does not tally with this, and the academical character of its inscription precludes the idea of its being a second-hand bell. Possibly therefore St John's once had three bells. The present bell hanging over the Hall screens is dated 1816, and bears nothing but the date. Perhaps a search among Hadham (Qu: ? Much Hadham, or an abbreviation of Hadenham or Haddenham ?) documents may show that Miles Graye was casting there about 1645.

The uses of bells at St John's are rather peculiar. The Rev. Henry Russell has kindly given me the detail. The bell which hangs over the Hall screens rings for Hall a few strokes at the quarter before dinner, and before and after both grace before meat and grace after meat. It rings also for Chapel, morning and evening, for 7½ minutes, beginning at the stroke of the quarter before the time of service; but on surplice evenings the "Silver bell" rings for a quarter of an hour before the other, beginning at half an hour before the time of service.

P. 140. *DOWNHAM (IN-THE-ISLE).*

The Rev. K. H. Smith thinks the peal imperfect, and suggests that the 2nd and 5th have been sold. I think that the present 2rd and 4th are by Robard Gurney.

P. 181. l. 15. For "13th" read "9th."



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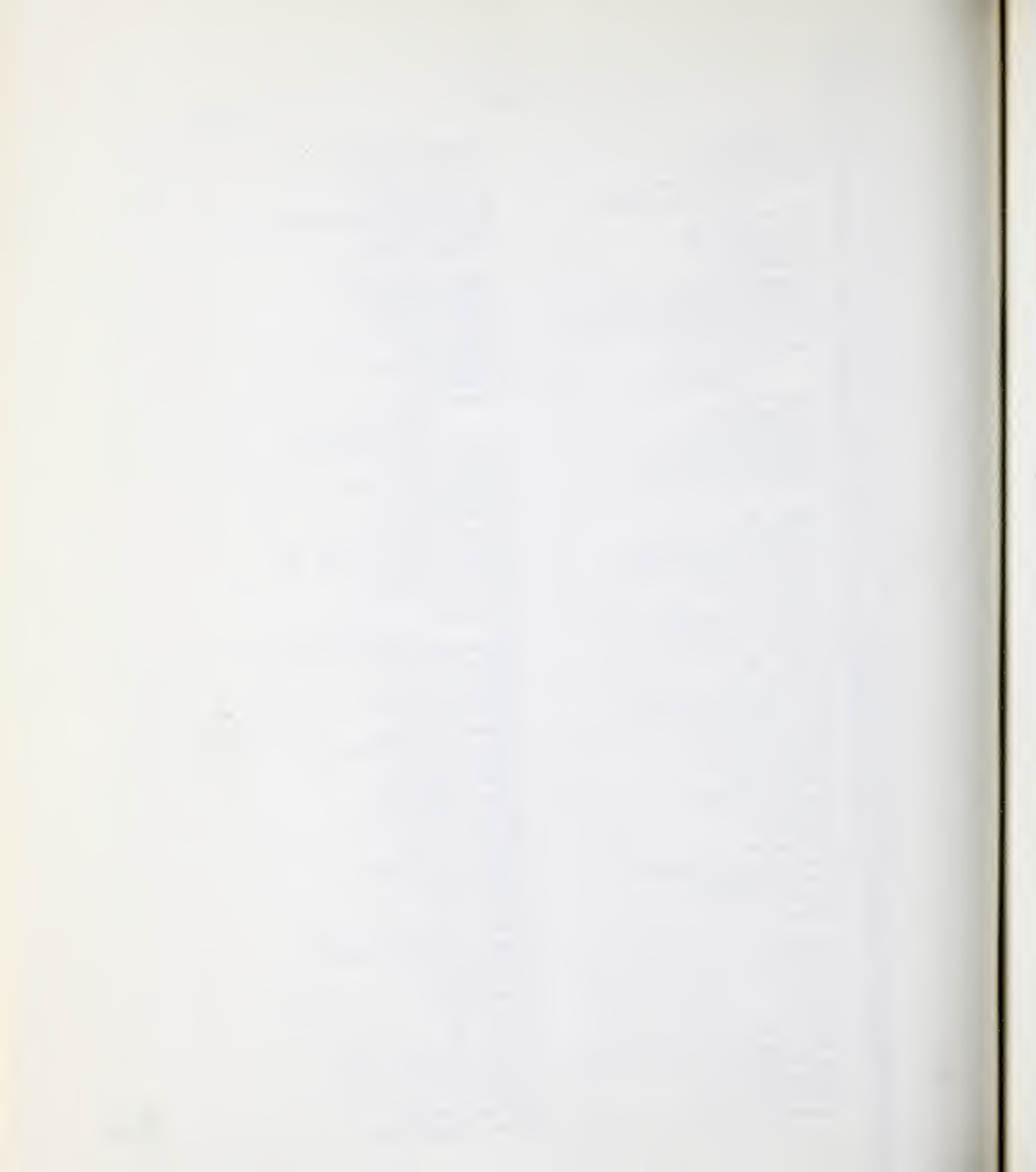
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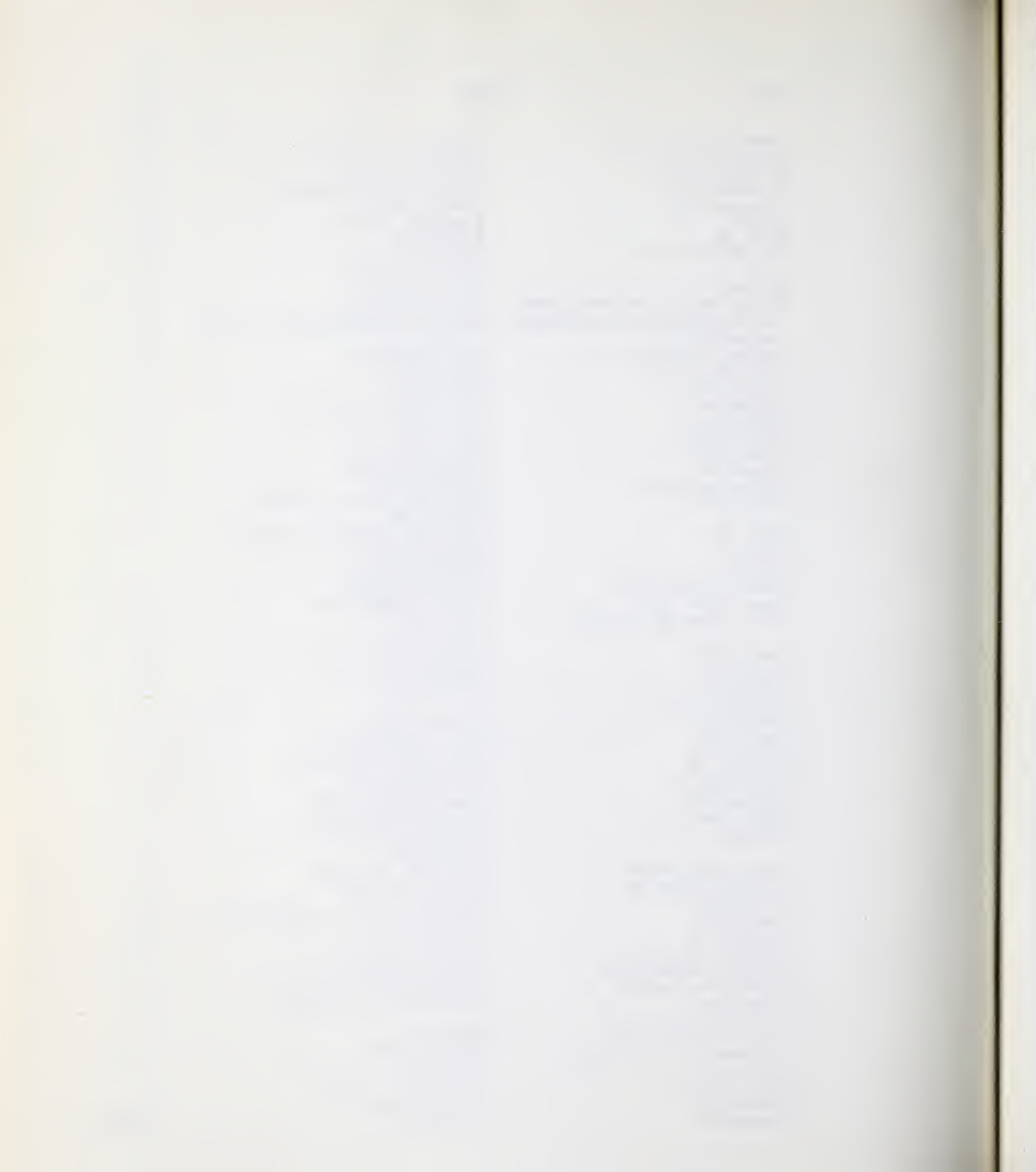
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19-23

THE Church Bells of Cambridgeshire

BY

J. J. RAVEN, D.D.

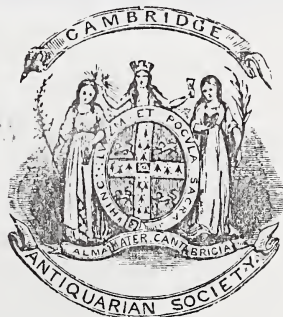
OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, HEAD MASTER OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
AND INCUMBENT OF ST GEORGE'S, GREAT YARMOUTH.

"Omnis spiritus laudet Dominum."

Inscription on the 3rd bell at Stetchworth.

SECOND EDITION

WITH A SUPPLEMENT, AND AN INDEX TO THE WHOLE WORK.



CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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1882

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ECONOMISTS
Held at the University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
December 29, 1934



Published by the
American Association of Economists
Chicago, Illinois
1935

The
Church Bells of Cambridgeshire.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Cambridge:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. & SON,
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CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY'S
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NO. XIX.



SUPPLEMENT.

This supplementary matter on the Church Bells of Cambridgeshire is rendered necessary in the first place by the omission of certain parishes, which are here given in an Appendix (D), and in the second place by the imperfection of the Index, which I made on a rainy Welsh morning from the Treatise only.

Without excusing these shortcomings, it is perhaps not amiss that there should be an opportunity afforded to one whose work has been carried out in the face of many difficulties, to add a few words of explanation and illustration here and there, besides making good these two special weak places. The publication of Mr Ellacombe's *Church Bells of Gloucestershire*, and Mr North's *Church Bells of Lincolnshire*, in the course of the last few months, will enable me to add to the detail of several marks found in Cambridgeshire.

In my Preface I omitted the name of one who never failed to send me whatever he found relating to bells in the accounts of the Bursars of various colleges, Mr J. W. Clark, M.A., Trinity College. In more instances than one these items proved very useful in tracing the locality of the seventeenth-century founders. But I fear that I have failed to acknowledge many helps, and in some instances from not knowing the names of my helpers.

Here I may thank Miss Frances E. Wyrley-Birch, of Telegraph House, Great Yarmouth, for the great pains she has taken with the now complete Index. She has shown the same care in doing other work which I hope will some day be extensively useful to the historical student.

Mr Amherst D. Tyssen corrects my interpretation of ⁱⁱⁱⁱiiii (of which I myself was doubtful) on pp. 6—10. I suggested a ten for each unit in the row surmounted by the double x. He has no doubt that it means fourscore, and refers to a tomb in Canterbury Cathedral, and a bell (of which he has a rubbing) and a tomb in France. He adds that the meaning is more obvious in a country where *quatre-vingt* is the only name for 80. I am quite disposed to accept this correction, wondering at the same time why threescore is not noted ^xiii instead of LX. The weight of the bell named JESUS, cast in Alan de Walsingham's days for Ely Cathedral, will then have been 37 cwt. 92 lbs.

The Bishop of Carlisle draws my attention to the fact that Burton in his *Admirable Curiosities* has taken his account of the Ely Lantern from Thomas Fuller. I regret that I have not at hand the complete works of that most delightful old writer, but his Lordship quotes a choice obsolete word used by Fuller, that the joints of the woodwork *yock* in again after gaping when the bells ring.

Mr Lukis tells me that the Seal of *Sandre de Gloctre* was in the possession of the late Mr Albert Way, F.S.A. It may possibly remain in the hands of his representatives. The ecclesiastical origin of the Seal is to be noted, and likewise the Star, in this case with six rays. Mr Ellacombe suggests two hypotheses as to these Gloucester founders, (1) that John and Sandre were the same person, bearing the full name of John Sanders, and this he strengthens by a reference to the second bell of Gloucester Cathedral, apparently of the right period, and bearing the initials I. S. Such a designation as surname and locality, though usual enough now, would not suit with the middle of the fourteenth century—(2) that John and Sandre were brothers¹. All that we can infer is that which lies on the surface, that they were Gloucester men.

The initial cross (fig. 3) found at Madingley, &c., figured on p. 13, has been noted by Mr North as on a bell inscribed with the Salutation at Magdalen College School, Wainfleet². The

¹ Ellacombe, *Church Bells of Gloucestershire*, p. 3.

² North, *Church Bells of Lincolnshire*, p. 726.

School was founded by William of Waynflete in 1484, and very possibly the bell may have hung there from that time, but I should certainly take it to be a century earlier in date.

My note on p. 16 as to the marks belonging to a founder named Derby having passed into the hands of the Oldfield family is further illustrated by Mr North, who shows that our fig. 7, presumably on the third of the old five at King's College, is used by *Henry Oldfield the elder*, who was living in 1558. The "Royal Heads" (figs. 4 and 6) are found by Mr North in conjunction with a Virgin and Child used by *Johannes Yorke*, who made the old 4th at St Mary's the Great, and with other marks and shields belonging to many districts, and requiring a treatise by themselves. A bell belonging to Chester Cathedral, and recently removed to St Oswald's Church, apparently bears the head of Edward III. (fig. 4). There is a mixture of lettering in this case which requires a careful examination, the more so as some dissatisfaction has been felt as to the removal of this bell from the Cathedral.

The connection of the "moon-and-stars" shield (fig. 19) with the group of stamps used by "William founder" and afterwards by *Henry Jurden*, is proved by the 2nd and 3rd at Mumby, Lincolnshire, which also bear a cross found with those stamps, as well as with the initials J. S., supposed to be *John Saunders* of heading.

Mr North finds in Lincolnshire plenty of the well-known figures which appear on pp. 20—24 of my book, but he adds only one piece of information about them. This, however, is important, as confirming Bowtell's testimony, and the pencil sketch of the King's inscriptions as found in the Muniment Chest, in opposition to the more elaborate sketch in ink.

The former give I. D. as the initials on the first of the King's five, in opposition to I. E. in the latter.

Now at Torksey the treble bears the initials I. D. with the shield (fig. 37), and a cross not engraved by us. This shield only differs from that at King's in being uncrowned, and the cross in Mr North's *Lincolnshire*, Plate III., is apparently identical with that given in the pen-and-ink sketch. There can be little doubt, then, that the initials are in both cases I. D., and that

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they pertain to the bell-founder, whoever he was, and not to Provost Dogget, as Bowtell thought¹. I see that Mr North still hankers after attaching the surname Underhill to "William ffoundor," though he acknowledges by letter that the chevron between three trefoils is borne by other families.

I have by mistake allotted a capital A. (fig. 30) to William ffoundor. Mr Pearson, of Clare, points out that it belongs to the smaller Norwich alphabet. It is not out of place in our book, however, occurring at Kennett. Blocks 25, 33, 36 are upside down. It is not material in their case, in fact "of no consequence at all," as Mr Toots says. In 36 it is better so, as reversing a blunder of the engraver's, not employed by our Society.

Mr Pearson disputes the existence of fig. 55 at Coton. I have had the bell examined, and I think that it is the same design of stop as 55, only somewhat enlarged.

A more serious difficulty arises about the heads on figs. 60 and 62. I certainly thought them to be representative of the same head. A closer examination of the 2nd at Caldecote would settle the question, but I cannot visit the place.

One of the few Louvain bells alluded to on p. 51 has perished. Till lately at Church Kirk, near Accrington, there were two bells, one 25 inches high, inscribed:—MARIA BEN IC VAN PEETER ~~VAN~~ DEN GHEIN GHEGOTEN INT IAER 1537. These two, Mr Owen of Rhodes informs me, are superseded by a ring of six.

At p. 52 I discussed the Sacring and Sanctus bells, together with certain other small bells, merely designated at Whittlesea St Mary's, as "ij handbells." A paper in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, by Mr H. W. King², throws some light upon the purpose to which these handbells were probably put. Thus in the Inventories made under Lord Rich

¹ I have just found further confirmation of this in Bildeston tower, where the treble is inscribed Sancti Toma Ora Pro Nobis, and bears the initials I. D. with the crowned Royal Arms (fig. 35) and a cross (fig. 25). Perhaps a good scrubbing at the treble at Cambridge St Botolph's, might show up I. D. there too, instead of I. O. The I is engraved by Mr Ellacombe, p. 126, in his *Church Bells of Devon*, from Woolborough in that county.

² *Transactions*, Vol. II. Part III. New Series, pp. 223, &c.



and his fellow-commissioners in 1552 we find at High Laver "It. ij Rogacione bells in weight ix li," at "Abbas Rodyng" "Itm ij Rogation Bells and a nother lytell bell," at "Chygwell" "ij Rogacion Bells," and at "Greensteade" "It. ij Rogacion Bells in weight x li." It is notable that the term "Rogation Bells" only occurs in the Inventories for the Ongar Hundred. I have been unable to examine the Cambridgeshire Inventories, but the term is not used in the few instances which have come into my hands.

There can be little doubt that the smaller handbells were used in the Litanies at the Rogations, though not always called by the name. My theory as to the distinction of "Sanctus" and "Sacryng" bells does not receive confirmation from the Essex Inventories, for at "Layton (Hundr. de Bekentree)" we have "Item a little Sancte bell hanging in the Quear." But the use of these bells to signify the beginning of Service is shown in the East Ham Inventory, "It. a little bell res'ued to warn the people at the begynnyng of dyvyne s'vice by estimation one pound."

I have a little more to say about the post-Reformation founders. With regard to *Stephen Tonni* and his Romanist inscriptions in the Armada year (p. 63) I was desirous of information about *John Prat* of Wood Ditton. Nothing definite has come to hand, but it seems that the Pratts of Ryston, Norfolk, were generally entertainers of reactionary views, if not of reactionary emissaries. The name occurs in suspicious connection in Dr Jessopp's highly interesting and suggestive notes on the Walpole family. "Shortly before Lady Jerminham's death she had been reported as entertaining in her house at Cossey a popish mass priest, one Mr Pratt, who however must have died about the time that the intelligence was furnished, for I find that he was buried at Cossey on the 17th April, 1582¹." We shall get at John Pratt some day.

John Clarke's bells are so rare (see p. 84) that I note a few more which have come to light:—Cold Brayfield, Bucks,

¹ Dr Jessopp's *One Generation of a Norfolk House*, p. 204. The extract from the Cossey Register merely gives us "Sepulta' fuit Richard (sic) Pratt 17^o die Aprilis," p. 218.

treble, 1607; Wormington, Gloucestershire, 2nd (now cracked), undated; Wrentham, Suffolk, 2nd, 1606. The last bears the pentacle.

The Holdfields and Oldfields would be objects of interest if it were only to show the antiquity of the abuse of 'poor letter H.' Mr Pearson notes that the stamp, no. 82, used by the Norris family, of Stamford, appears at Little Shelford 3rd with no. 83, which is misprinted 13 on p. 165. Mr North writes to me that *Richard Holdfeld* "may have set up his furnace at Cambridge, but he cast bells at Hertford." The shield given here (fig. 91) is on the first three at Melbourne. The word "rose" is misprinted "cross" in my account of that peal on p. 159.

However contemptible the letter H may be to the Mercian mind I cannot think that Richard Holdfeld would have allowed

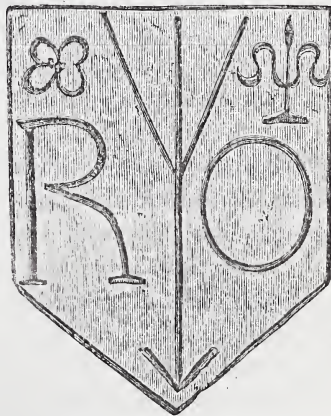


Fig. 91.

his initials to go forth as R. O., and I am inclined to attribute the shield to "*Robart Oldfeild*," whose name I have found at Stanstead Abbots, Hertfordshire, on the tenor, bearing date 1605. He uses the Stamford cross (fig. 81). In a pedigree of the family drawn up by Mr North in his *Church Bells of Lincolnshire*¹, he assumes Richard Holdfeld and Robart Oldfeild to be sons of Henry Oldfield by his first wife, Mary Spencer of Congleton, and George Oldfield to be son of Henry by his

¹ Opposite p. 125.

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second wife, Constance Pearson, probably of Nottingham. Robert Oldfeild cast a bell for Shillington, Bedfordshire, in 1618. The last bell founder of the family, a second George, died in 1741, and lies in the churchyard of St Mary's, Nottingham.

My searches after "Colchester Graye" have as yet been in vain, save that one comes across curious little side-views of the times. Margaret Graye in 1656 was imprisoned in Colchester Castle, as a Quaker, for declaring the truth in "Peter's Steeple House¹." She is described as of Stanway, the registers of which parish begin in 1704, and contain but one Gray, Rebecca, an infant, who was born and died in 1715. St Leonard's parish, near the ancient Hythe, appeared the most likely one for a foundry. The register, however, contains neither Bowler nor Graye, but there are no entries from 1661 to Dec. 1666, except the ominous words "no minister in the parish." I searched the registers in Holy Trinity parish, finding no Graye and only one late Bowler.

Augustine Bowler cast bells in Lincolnshire from 1629 to 1647².

About *Richard Chandler* of Drayton Parslow, I have erroneously said (p. 95) that the Melbourne tenor is the only bell of his in the county. There are also the 2nd and 3rd at Guilden Morden and the 4th at Gamlingay.

With regard to the Cambridge chimes, I find that Dr Crotch was born at Norwich, July 5th, 1775, so that he was about eighteen years old at the time of his composing them. With his marvellous precocity eighteen might represent an ordinary man's thirty-six. The Rev. Henry W. Hutton sends me from Vicar's Court, Lincoln, the following lines, set to the fourth quarter :—

"Lord, through this hour,
Be Thou my guide;
So by Thy power
No foot shall slide."

He will be very glad to know their origin, about which I cannot tell him.

¹ Mr C. Golding to me, 15 April, 1882.

² *North's Church Bells of Lincolnshire*, p. 139.



The Cambridge chimes are now heard from our new Town Hall at Yarmouth, and I believe that they brighten up many a life.

In the Addenda, &c., p. 185, near the foot of the page, for p. 97 read p. 53.

Mr K. H. Smith's note on p. 186 refers to Littleport, not to Downham-in-the-Isle.

I have heard nothing to alter my views about the origin of the words *Campana* and *Nola*, discussed in Appendix A. The established error is, however, too deep-rooted to be grubbed up save by slow degrees.

A writer in the *Saturday Review*¹ has brought it out again. It has survived my refutation,

“And so 'twill be when I am gone,
That baseless tale will still ring 'on,
And cribsters yet unborn will tell
How Paulin introduced the Bell.”

¹ 27 May, 1882.



APPENDIX D.

OMITTED PARISHES AND ADDITIONAL NOTES.

8. BARRINGTON.

All Saints.

A frame such as that indicated on p. 120 consisted of *cages*, and the term gave rise to the following riddle:—

“Tho’ of great age
I’m kept in a cage
Having a long tail and one ear,
My mouth it is round,
And when joys do abound
Oh! then I sing wonderful clear.”

That there may be no mistake about the answer, it is given in words as well as by an illustration. The picture speaks for itself; the legend below says, “It is a bell in a steeple; the rope betokens a tail and the wheel an ear.”

Ashton’s *Chapbooks of the Eighteenth Century*.

33 a. CAMBRIDGE.

St. Paul.

1 Bell.

1. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON, 1841.

46. CAMBRIDGE.

Jesus College.

The following are the extracts from the accounts of this College, referred to at p. 87. They were kindly communicated by Mr J. W. Clark, M.A., Trin. Coll.



In Capella.

Paid to Christopher Gray of Amptil in Bedfordshire			
Bell founder for the new casting of the Chappel-Bell	06	15	00
1658—59			
For carriage and bringing back the Bell	01	03	09
To Hen. Rawlinson that went along w th y ^e Bell and saw			
it cast	00	10	00
To the Carpenter for work about the Bell	00	17	07
To the Smith for work about the Bell	00	14	00
To several Porters employ'd about taking down y ^e			
Bell, etc.	00	06	00

48. CAMBRIDGE.

St John's College.

2 Bells.

The following extract relates to one which has passed away:—

“that most famous and fortunate Nurse of all learning, Saint *Iohns* in *Cambridge* that at that time was as an Vniuersitie within it selfe; shining so farre aboue all other Houses, Halls, and Hospitalles whatsoeuer, that no Colledge in the Towne, was able to compare with the tythe of her Students; hauing (as I haue hearde graue men of credite report) more candles light in it, euerie Winter Morning before fowre of the clocke, than the fowre of clocke bell gaue stroakes...” Thomas Nashe, in his address *To the Gentleman Students*, prefixed to R. Greene's *Menaphon*, 1589. Quoted in Professor Arber's Introduction to Ascham's *Scholemaster*.

48 a. CAMBRIDGE.

Magdalene College.

1 Bell.

1. (No inscription.)

A small modern bell.

74. DITTON, FEN.

St Mary.

5 Bells.

“A Ring of five bells has been hung in the rebuilt tower of Fen Ditton Church, near Cambridge, by Messrs Lewis and Co., of Brixton, Surrey. The treble bell bears the date 1623, and had four coeval companions; but these were so damaged by the fire which consumed the Rectory barn, where they had been placed during the rebuilding of the tower, that they had to be recast. This has been done most successfully by Mr Lewis;

and the bells were rung, to the great delight of the people of Ditton, on the eve and again at intervals throughout the day, of the re-opening of the church, last Tuesday week. The tenor bell weighs about 11 cwt., and bears the inscription, *Te Deum Laudamus*. The fourth, third, and second are inscribed respectively, *Benedicam Domino*, *Exaudi Deus*, and *Attendite populi* (sic), with the date 1881. The old treble bears only the names of the churchwardens of its year."—*Church Bells*, Dec. 10, 1881.

I draw attention to this statement, to show its inaccuracy by a comparison with the old inscriptions. Fortunately we have preserved the name of the 1623 founder, William Hausley, which has not been found elsewhere, as well as those of the 1692 Churchwardens. This recasting is a specimen of the way in which local history perishes.

83. ELM.

All Saints.

William Gyles was Vicar of Elm from 1599 to 1641. The indifferent hexameter on the old 4th was probably his own. Witness his lines on his wife Rachel, in Emneth Chancel,

"Restauranda die domini fidissima conjux,
Hic sita Gulielmi Gyles requiesce Rahel."

Watson's *History of Wisbech*, p. 499.

83 a. ELSWORTH.

Holy Trinity.

4 Bells.

1. NON VOX SED TVM NON MUSICA CORDEALA SED COR. 1628.
2. (No inscription.)
3. [+] CVM :: MOVEO :: AD :: MONEO :: R. : C. T : A. :
CHVRCHWARDENS, 1616.
4. CHRISTOPHER GRAYE MADE ME 1675.

The treble probably by Thomas Norris. See North's *Church Bells of Northamptonshire*, p. 96.

85. ELY CATHEDRAL.

Mr Carlyle notes in his visit to Ely in Sept. or Oct. 1842, "Sleepless night, owing to Cathedral bells¹." He appears to have had refreshing thoughts of Oliver Cromwell's "short and easy method" of controversy with the Rev. Mr Hitch, who would not stop the service at Oliver's bidding, "Leave your fooling, Sir, and come down."

¹ Froude's *Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle*, II. 225.



92. FOXTON.

St Lawrence.

1. 2. 4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1654.

3. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER AND SONS LONDON 1881. H. C. WHITTINGTON, B.A. VICAR, JOHN ROADS CHURCHWARDEN.

5. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER AND SONS LONDON 1881. H. C. WHITTINGTON, B.A. VICAR, JOHN ROADS CHURCHWARDEN.

Hung by G. Day and Son, Eye. The inscription on the old 3rd was:

THO. NEWMAN OF NORWICH FECIT. W. RAYNER AND W. BATESON
c. w. 1729.

Diameters	ft.	in.
1.	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
2.	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3.	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
4.	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
5.	3	3 F#

(From Mr G. Day, June 11, 1882.)

101. GUYHIRN.

St Mary Magdalen.

Date of the building, 1666.

107 a. HATLEY, ST GEORGE.

(Dedication?)

2 Bells.

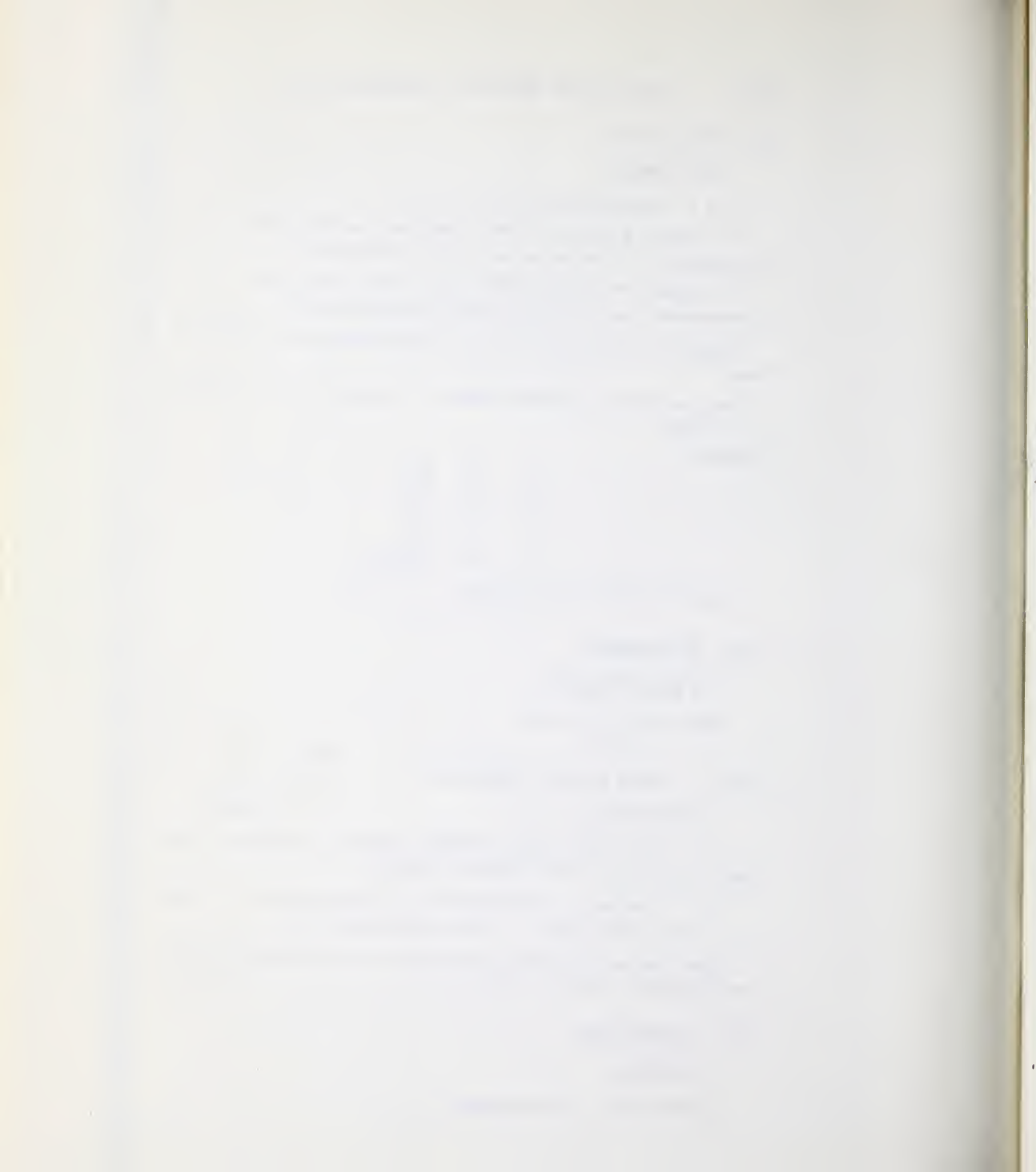
1. + QUI HABET AURES AURIENDI AURIAT R. C. MIL^S D. C. ANNO
DOM. MDCLXXXII × TOBIE NORRIS CAST ME.2. + VENITE ET AUDITE OMNES QUI TIMETIS DEUM. T. C. BAR^R.
D. C. ANNO DOM. MDCLXII + TOBIE NORRIS CAST ME.

Both bear on the waist a large shield—1 and 4 a saltire, 2 and 3 an eagle displayed. See p. 75, l. 26.

III. HINXTON.

St Mary.

Priest's bell. (No inscription.)



112 a. HISTON.

*St Etheldreda.**Ecclesia destructa.*

115. ICKLETON.

*St Mary Magdalene.*Priest's bell. (No inscription.)

119. KINGSTON.

All Saints and St Andrew.

Sanctus Bell, 1845.

Diameter 13 in.

143. NEWMARKET.

*All Saints.**8 Bells.*6. MEARS AND STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1876. GIVEN BY
A. F. GOVETT ESQ. LONDON.7. MEARS AND STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1876. GIVEN BY
DR GRAY OF NEWMARKET.8. MEARS AND STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1876. GIVEN BY
E. K. HARVEY ESQ. NORWICH.

"We have now 8 sweet bells, all tuned, in new frames and well hung in
a new tower, and all paid for, thank God!" The Rev. T. Romaine Govett
to me, 10 Dec. 1881.

144. NEWTON (IN-THE-ISLE).

*St James.*Cost of the peal £98. 6s. 9d. Watson's *History of Wisbech*, p. 479.

159. SHELFORD, LITTLE.

3. For 13 read 83. No. 82 is also on this bell.



185. TYDD.

St Giles.

Mr Sigismund Trafford, who was the author of an *Essay on Draining*, died in 1740¹.

200 a. WILBURTON.

St Peter.

5 Bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1651. R. T. T. B.
2. CHARLES NEWMAN MADE ME 1695: JOHN TAYLOR AND SON FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH. THIS BELL WAS RECAST AT THE EXPENSE OF THE HON. MARGARET LETITIA MATILDA DAME PELL, 1850.
3. (No inscription.)
4. 1661.
5. I MEAN TO TELL THAT THIS BELL WAS THE FREE GIFT OF THOMAS TOWER ESQ. TO THE TOWN OF WILBURTON IN THE YEAR 1661. RECAST AT THE EXPENSE OF THE HON. MARGARET LETITIA MATILDA DAME PELL, 1880. JOHN TAYLOR AND SON FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH.

On the waist are the arms of Tower:—*Az.* a Tower, *Or.* The fourth and the old tenor are said to be Miles Graye's.

207. WISBECH.

St Peter.

"Previously (to 1823) the oldest bore date A.D. 1566, another 1608, and a third 1640²."

¹ Watson's *History of Wisbech*, p. 435.

² *Ibid.* p. 243.



NOTE ON A BELL AT TAKELY IN ESSEX MADE BY
WILLIAM CULVERDEN. SEE PAGE 43.

Since the completion of the Supplement I have been favoured with a rubbing of the inscription on a bell at Takely, Essex, through the kindness of the Rev. R. J. Hart, Vicar of the parish. This bell is mentioned on p. 43 as one of William Culverden's, and it bears his remarkable rebus (fig. 64) together with the coin and cross which appear on the Landbeach tenor. The legend is

+ Assit Principio Sancta Maria Mco.

This then, apparently, was Culverden's first essay, and the pentameter probably his own composition. We learn from his will¹ that he was educated in the Abbey at Westminster, and it throws some light on the studies pursued by those who became active tradesmen in after life to find elegiacs familiar to them. The men of that day do not seem to have sympathized with the bald utilitarianism with which we are now deafened. Culverden gratefully remembers Westminster in his will, and (as one may say) advertises his old School by writing a good pentameter. Herein he excels his London predecessors, only one of whom adventures to write a pentameter, and that a bad one:—

+ Vox Augustini Sonet in Aure Dei².

Taking into account the date of Culverden's death, 1523, and the small number of bells of his remaining, his earliest date is about 1512, and the years of his school life would range from 1490—1500, or thereabouts.

GREAT YARMOUTH,
11 Nov. 1882.

¹ p. 44.

² See Bartlow treble, p. 121.

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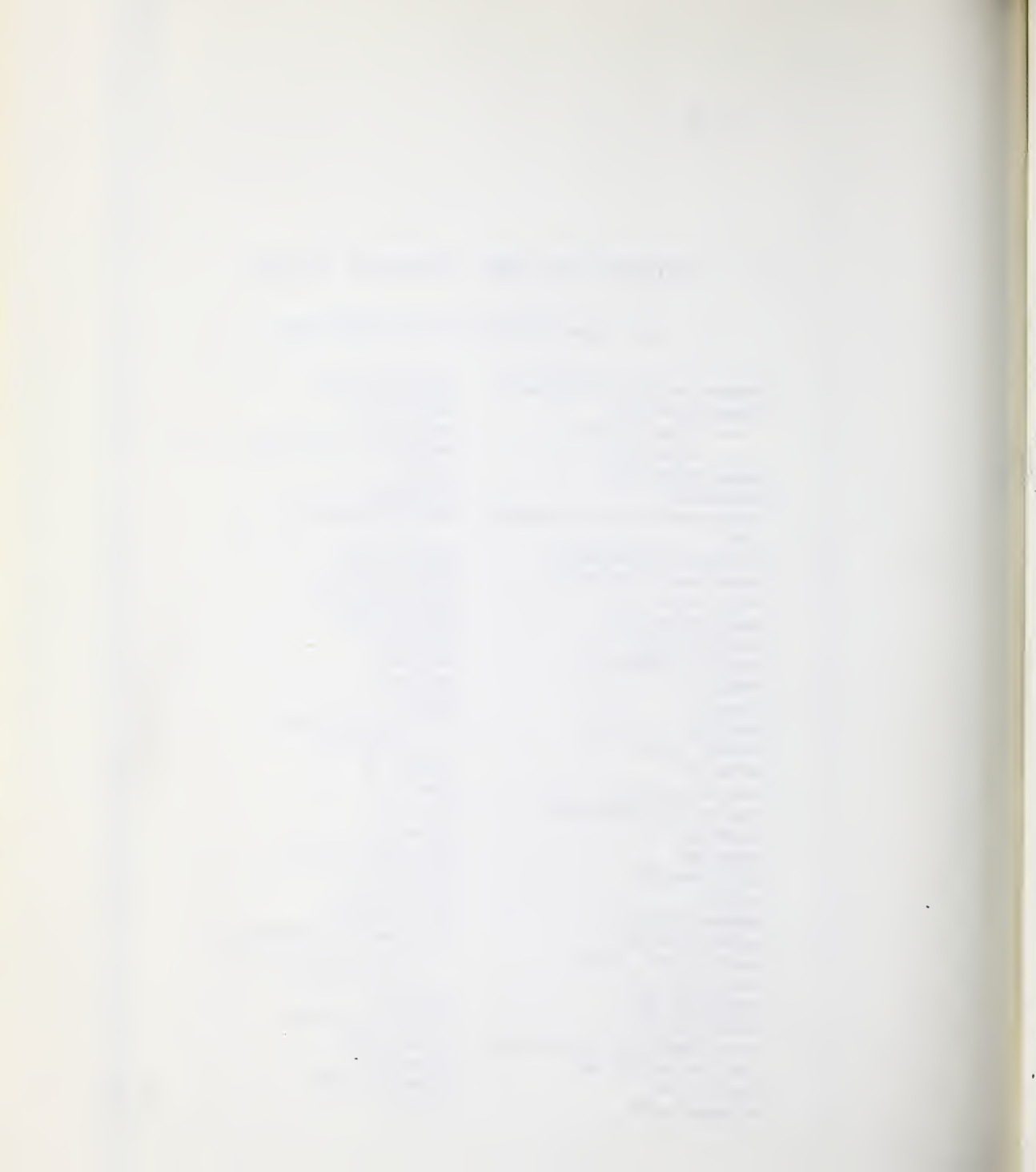
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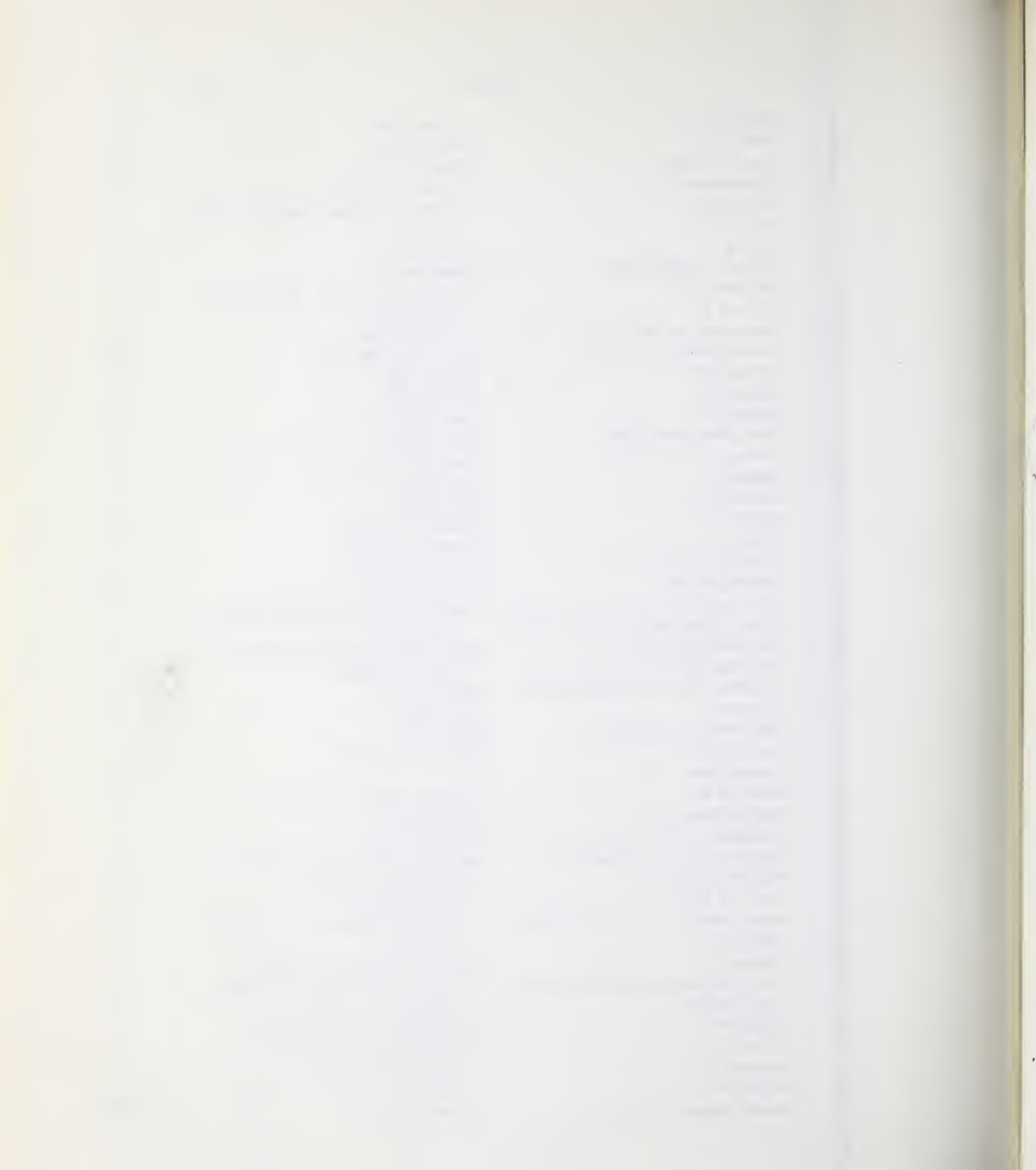
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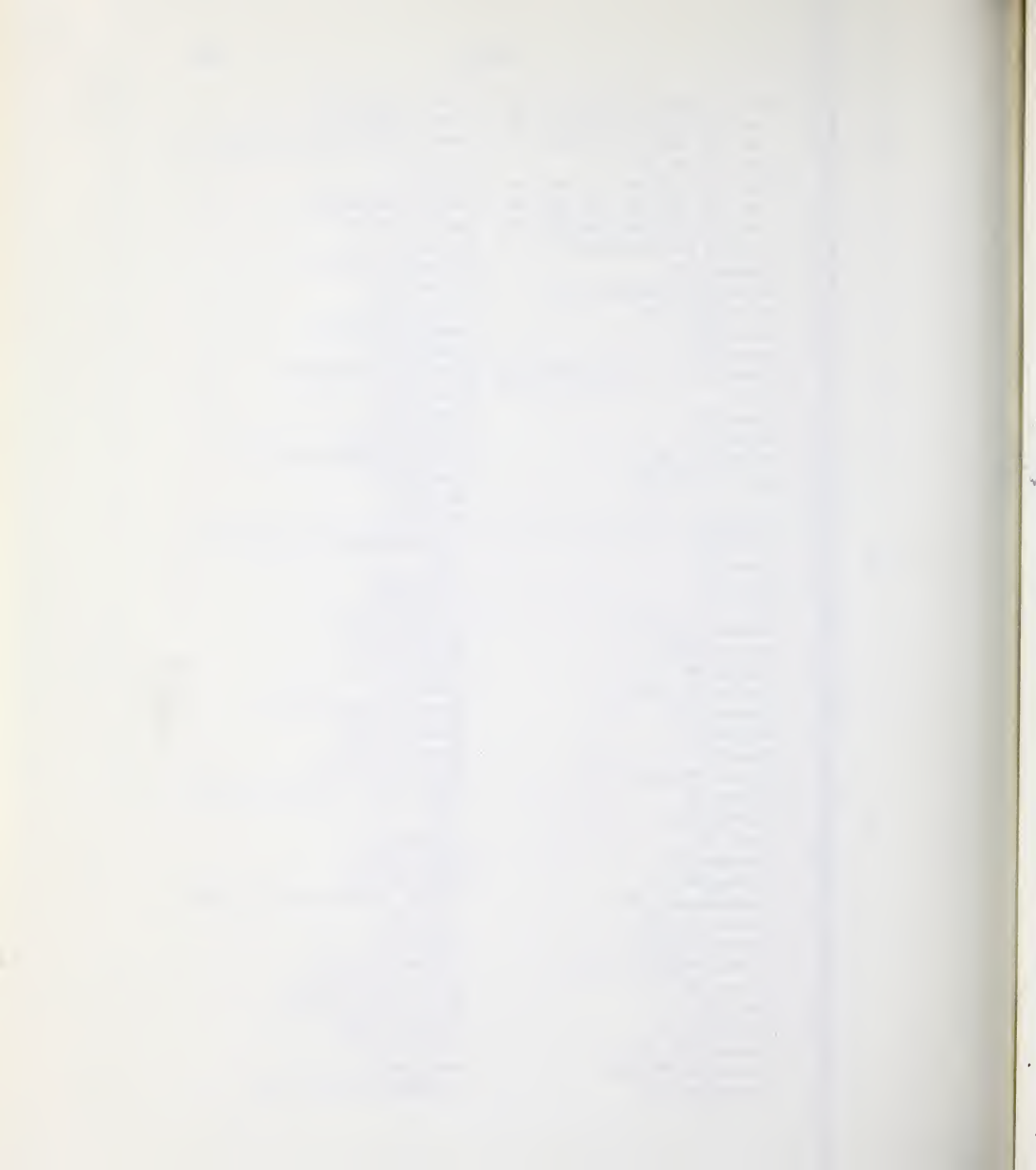
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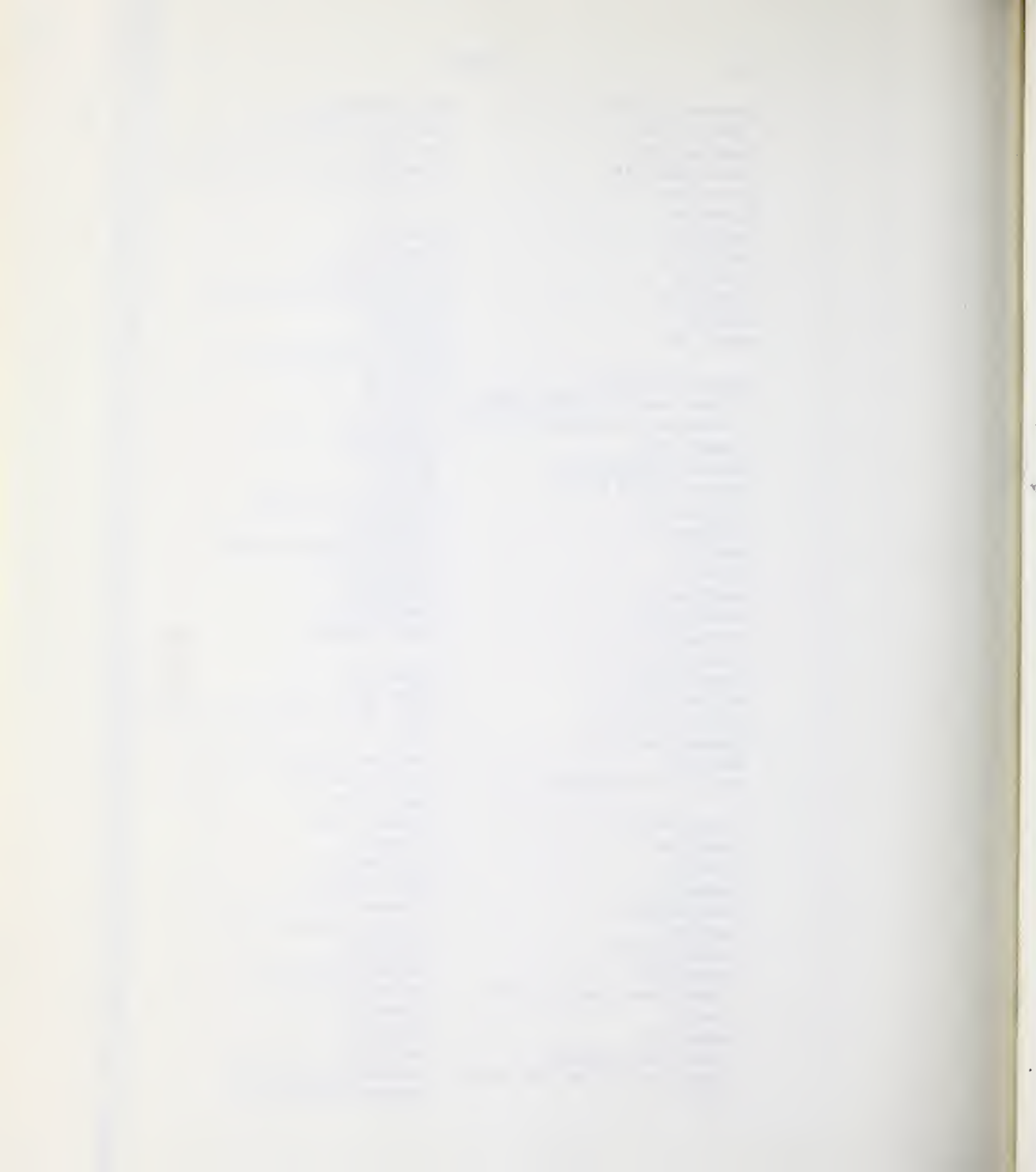
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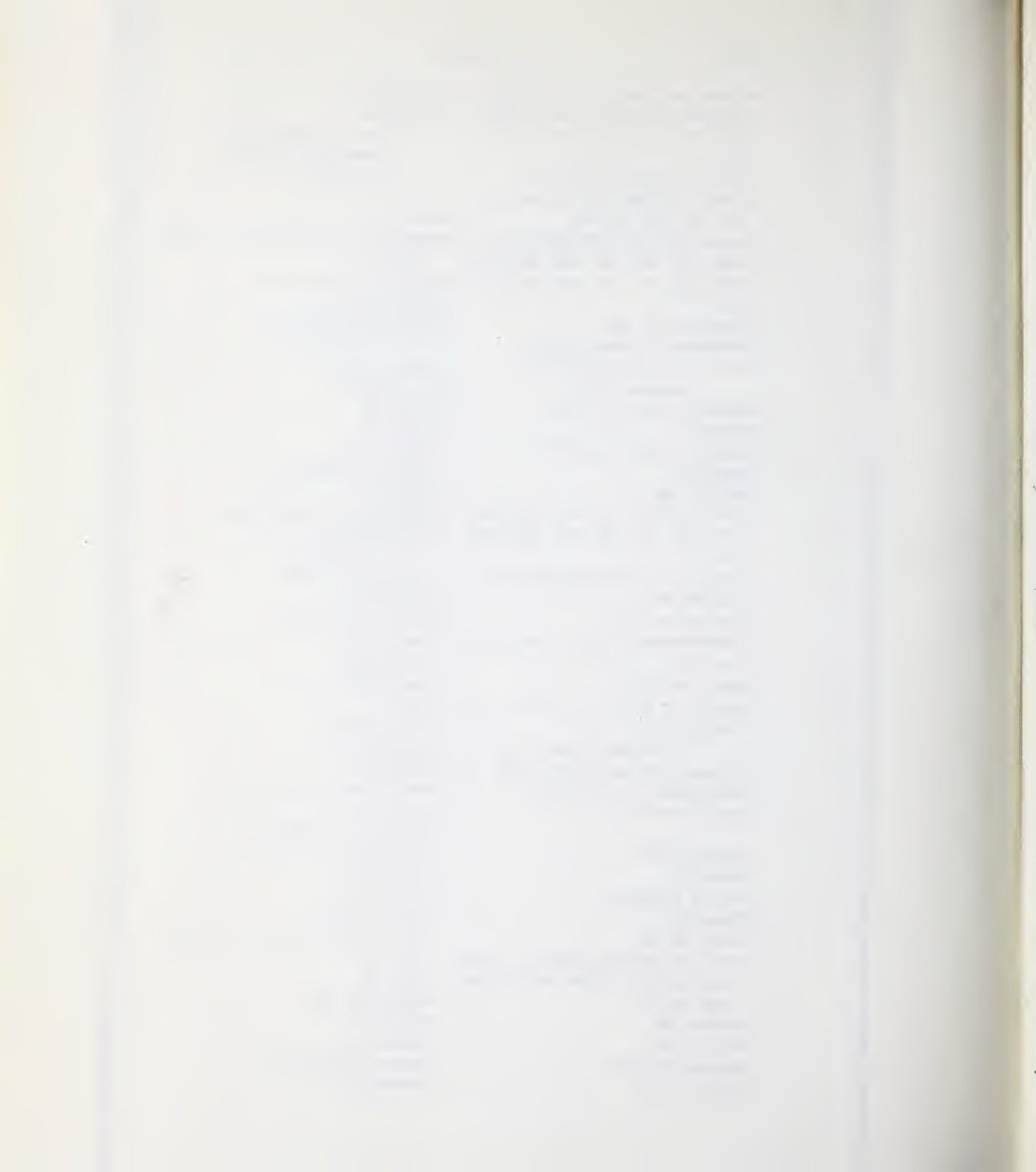


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